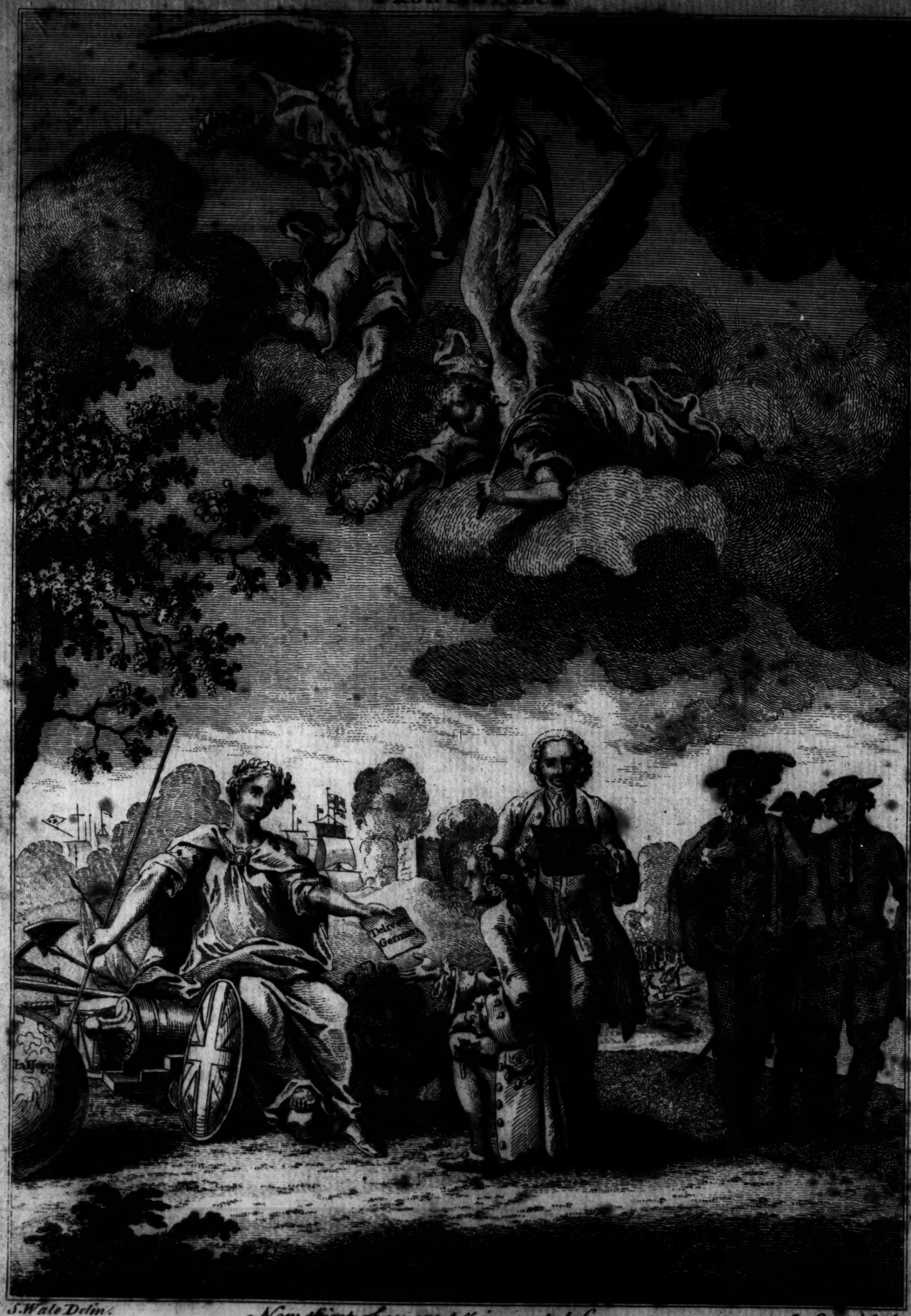
Dictionaire

K.

FRONTISPIECE



S. Wale Delin.

Now, thirst of conquest & immortal fame,
Does every chief & Soldiers heart inflame:-
Defensive arms the Gallic forces bear, —
While hardy Britons for the Storm prepare. Congreve.

Le Grand Sculp.

Gal 7.
Gal 7 L 2 4

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Printed for J. COOKE, at Shakeſpear's Head, behind the Chapter-houſe, in St. Paul's Church-yard.

MDCCLX.

EXPLANATION of the FRONTISPIECE.

BRITANNIA seated on a Cannon, with her Right Foot on its Ball, amid the Trophies of War, delivering Orders to the Duke of Marlborough, on which is wrote DELIVER GERMANY.—The Lion denotes Courage and Sovereignty.—The Battle of Blenheim at a Diſtance.—Admiral Ruſſel having received his Orders, is reading them.—BRITANNIA points out, on the Globe, LA HOGUE.—That famous Sea-fight at a diſtance.——On the other Side, the Repreſentatives of Spain, Holland, and Auſtria, are approaching to implore Aſſiſtance to deliver them from Oppreſſion.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

BRITISH MUSEUM

Engrav'd for the Military Dictionary.

The Hon.ble Edw.d Boscawen, Adm.l of the Blue &c.

TO

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

EDWARD BOSCAWEN,

One of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty,

Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majeſty's Fleet,

One of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity-Houſe,

And one of his Majeſty's moſt honorable Privy-Council.

SIR,

WHAT inference the world will draw from my preſuming to addreſs you in this public manner, I know not; but my only motive is to lay before you a work, I hope not unworthy your peruſal. Why I have done myſelf the honour of prefixing your name to theſe ſheets, rather than that of any other Engliſh gentleman, your public character ſufficiently declares: for to whom ſhould

a work

a work which records heroic actions be dedicated, but to an hero. Without enumerating your victories, which muſt ſo conſpicuouſly appear in a work of this nature, let us only remember to whom we owe the conqueſt of that valuable iſland Cape Breton, for which you have meritoriouſly received the thanks of the Britiſh Senate; the higheſt honor a ſubject can obtain.

Permit me, Sir, to add my mite to the public gratitude, by addreſſing to you a work which recounts the glorious actions of illuſtrious warriors.

I am,

S I R,

With the higheſt Eſteem,

Your moſt humble

And obedient Servant,

THE AUTHOR.

A NEW

MILITARY DICTIONARY.

ABBEY OF ST. MARTIN, BATTLE AT. [near Heathfield in Suſſex, about ſeven miles north-weſt from Haſtings.] Before we proceed to the relation of this action, it may not be amiſs to premiſe a few particulars from hiſtory.

At the death of Edward III. ſirnamed the Confeſſor, December 1065, there were three competitors for the crown of England; which in the Saxon government was elective. By hereditary right Edgar Atheling, grandſon to the late Edmund Ironſide, ſhould have ſucceeded. By the late king's will, or at leaſt by his private promiſe, William duke of Normandy was appointed his ſucceſſor. Harold, ſon to the miniſter Goodwin, being in favour with the people, was however unanimouſly elected. Edgar was young and had no intereſt. But the duke prepared to aſſert his claim, and with a fleet of nine hundred ſail, carrying fifty thouſand men, arrived at Pevenſey, now Pemſey, in Suſſex, and landed on the firſt of October, 1066. The ſhips were immediately burned, becauſe they were not able to cope with the Engliſh fleet. But hiſtorians tell us it was to ſhew his troops, that their ſafety muſt depend on their own courage. We are told by the Saxon writers, that when the duke leaped from his ſhip to the ſhore, he fell on his face, which ſome of the ſoldiers taking for an ill omen, he roſe with each hand full of earth, and turned the augury by ſaying, "I take poſſeſſion of England; "it is mine; I ſeize it with both my hands."

Having no enemy to oppoſe his landing, he marched along the ſhore to Haſtings, and there publiſhed a manifeſto, containing, as he pretended, his motives for invading England; viz. to revenge the murder of prince Alfred, brother to king Edward; to reſtore the archbiſhop of Canterbury; and to aſſiſt the Engliſh in puniſhing Harold, who had uſurped the crown. Theſe reaſons had no influence upon the Engliſh; none choſe to inliſt in his ſervice, therefore he turned his hopes on a victory over Harold's army, which was at that time at York. When the king heard of the invaſion, he marched with all poſſible expedition to London, where he received an ambaſſador from the duke, who in his maſter's name demanded him to ſurrender both his perſon and crown, which ſo provoked Harold, that it was with difficulty he forbore tranſgreſſing the bounds of decency. He ſent back the ambaſſador with a refuſal, in terms equally inſolent; and marched towards the invader, in order to give him battle. He encamped, ſays Carte, at a place then called Senlac, which we ſuppoſe to be a contraction of *Sanguin lac*, or *Bloody lake*. Here he found the duke poſted, who ſent him another ambaſſador, offering to leave the deciſion of their differences to the pope's determination; to quit the kingdom, provided he would do him homage for the crown; or to decide the quarrel in a ſingle combat. The firſt propoſition was rejected, becauſe the pope was already prejudiced in the duke's favour; from the ſecond he diſſented, ſaying it was beneath his dignity; and the third was refuſed, becauſe a kingdom was a prize too important to be defended by the ſtrength of a ſingle arm. Harold rightly conſidered that he hazarded his life and crown, which were equally at ſtake, and with him would fall the Britiſh liberty; whereas ſhould the duke be killed, the conſequences would not be ſo fatal, and the advantage to England no more than the repelling an invader. Beſides, as it concerned every individual as well as the ſovereign, the army was reſolved to ſhare in the honor or the diſgrace; therefore Harold's concluſive anſwer to the duke's propoſals was, that the armies themſelves muſt decide the fate of England on the morrow. When Harold's ſpies returned from reconnoitring the enemy, they told him the Norman army was compoſed of young prieſts. This notion aroſe from the Normans being ſhaved on the upper lip, which was not the Britiſh cuſtom: however, this army of prieſts they ſaid was numerous, and well diſciplined, which made ſome of the Engliſh officers dubious of the event; and Gurth repreſented to his brother Harold, "That by prolonging the time he would "find his army continually encreaſing, while that of "the enemy's would be daily diminiſhing." He obſerved beſides, "that the Normans would not be able "to take up their winter-quarters in England; and "not having a fleet, or fortified town, from which "they could have any aſſiſtance, they would be neceſſitated to accept of ſuch conditions as he ſhould preſcribe. Or, if he was determined on battle, he "ſhould withdraw; from which the Normans would "apprehend, ſuppoſing they defeated this army, that "they had ſtill another to deal with, commanded by "the king in perſon; and that if he choſe to give

" him the command of the remaining troops, he would " obtain a victory, or periſh in the attempt." The king rejected this advice, and anſwered, " As he had " always gained the favor of the Engliſh by his per- " ſonal conduct, ſo he would maintain it. The " thought of withdrawing was inglorious: he would " convince his people that he was not unworthy of the " dignity to which they had raiſed him; and ſince the " Normans were not more formidable than the enemies " he had already conquered, he did not ſee what he had " to fear." And immediately made the neceſſary diſpoſitions for an attack in the morning, which was the anniverſay of his birth-day. Each army ſpent the night in its camp, without attempting any military operation; the Engliſh in all kinds of jollity and mirth; the Normans in prayer and preparation for battle.

On the morrow, the 14th of October, 1066, which, ſays Rapin, was memorable for the greateſt event that ever happened in England, the armies engaged. The Normans advanced in three lines, ſinging the ballad on their famous duke Rollo; the firſt line, commanded by Montgomery and Fitz-Oſborn, having the pope's ſtandard borne at its head; the ſecond was led by Geoffrey Martel; the third, being moſtly cavalry, made a kind of corps de reſerve, headed by the duke in perſon, armed cap-à-pee. The Engliſh advanced in two lines, principally compoſed of infantry; the firſt was the Kentiſh men, commanded by Gurth, in conſequence of a privilege they enjoyed ſince the Saxon heptarchy; in the front of the ſecond, or the main body, appeared Harold in perſon, armed with target, poll-ax, ſpear, and ſcymitar.

The Normans began the battle at nine o'clock in the morning, with a ſhower of arrows, which did ſome execution, and occaſioned a little confuſion among the Engliſh; but they gave the aſſailants ſo warm a reception, that they were obliged to retire in diſorder. The Kentiſh men formed a complete phalanx, and each attack the enemy made on it was unſucceſsful. This body of men was impenetrable: the duke charged it in perſon with his choiceſt troops, but could make no impreſſion. The Engliſh never exhibited nobler proofs of courage, nor ever maintained a battle with greater obſtinacy, nor perhaps ever were charges more vigorouſly made, or more bravely repulſed. This fight was maintained five hours, without an inch of ground being gained by either party.

The duke finding he could not break the Engliſh phalanx, had recourſe to a ſtratagem. He ordered a retreat to be ſounded, and began to march off the ground with all the appearance of confuſion. The Engliſh believing the enemy routed, followed them in real diſorder: and the duke finding his ſtratagem ſucceed, (which was only to break the Engliſh lines,) by a pre-concerted ſignal with his officers, ſoon rallied, and attacked the enemy with an impetuoſity they were far from expecting.

This was an inconceivable mortification to Harold, he ſaw the victory ſnatched out of his hands, and his army in diſorder, flying every where. In this critical juncture, he aſſembled all the fugitives he could collect on an eminence near the field of battle: here he reſolved to make a ſtand; and exhorting his troops to behave like heroes, and to remember the fate of the kingdom depended on the victory, waited the attack of the enemy, who were advancing, and gave them ſuch a brave reception, that they were ſoon repulſed with conſiderable loſs. Their duke particularly expoſed himſelf in the hotteſt part of the action, and had two horſes killed under him. Our hiſtorians ſay, that if Harold had taken this opportunity of retreating, the enemy would have been glad of peace upon any terms, ſince they had ſtill the worſt of the battle: but he could not bear the thought of retiring; and William being determined either to be totally conquered, or to be wholly victorious, made another vigorous effort. In this attack Harold was ſhot dead by an arrow, which pierced his brain over the left eye. The troops ſeeing their leader fall, were ſeized with a panic, and in a conſternation and confuſion not to be deſcribed, made a precipitate flight. The Normans purſued, and with a cruelty, inſpired by their leader, made a terrible ſlaughter, refuſing quarter: many were, however, ſaved through the favour of the night, and the vigilance of Morcar and Edwin, brothers in law to Harold, who knew the ground, which the Normans did not.

The Engliſh army amounted to near forty thouſand men; they are ſaid to have loſt about half: but we are not inclined to think it quite ſo much, and probably the loſs was not more than fourteen or fifteen thouſand. With Harold were ſlain his brothers Gurth and Lewin, and the flower of the Engliſh nobility.

Of the Normans were killed about ſix thouſand men. When the battle was over, the conqueror ordered the whole army to kneel, and give thanks to God for the victory. The next day was devoted to burying the dead; among which Harold's body was found, but it had been ſo horribly mangled, that it would not have been known but for a lady, who had been his miſtreſs. He was informed that an officer had, in triumph, brutally run his ſword into it, upon which he ordered him to be caſhiered, and the body, with thoſe of his two brothers, ſent to his mother Githa, who gave them an honourable burial in the abbey of Waltham, of which Harold had been the founder. This action decided the fate of England, and duke William became king, in conſequence of it.

The new king ſent Harold's ſtandard, taken in the battle, to pope Alexander, as a preſent, in token of his victory. In it, ſays Malmſbury, was the repreſentation of a man in a fighting poſture, enriched with gold and precious ſtones. He built a magnificent abbey on the ſpot where Harold's body was found, to commemorate his ſucceſs, which he dedicated to St. Martin; but the peaſants called it Battle-Abbey, for a reaſon too obvious to mention. A little town or village was built here ſoon after, which is called Battel. Hiſtorians have called this action, Haſtings; but certainly this is an impropriety, ſince it was fought almoſt ſeven miles from Haſtings, and an abbey purpoſely erected to render the battle memorable by its name.

The conſequences of this battle prove it to have been one of the greateſt and moſt important actions ever fought in theſe kingdoms. With the death of Harold ended the Engliſh liberty; and the conqueror ſoon after had the crown tendered to him.

If we impartially conſider the duke's expedition, we muſt admire, and be aſtoniſhed at the project. The right which he aſſerted was nothing, and as ſuch conſidered when he landed, all his hope was from arms: with fifty thouſand men he undertook the conquering of a kingdom, without a city or a friend in his favour; every nobleman was firmly attached to Harold, and gave daily inſtances of their fidelity. He left Normandy open to the incurſions of the French, and ventured his all in England, where if he had been defeated, his total ruin muſt have inevitably followed. He gained a kingdom by a flaſh of ſucceſs, which muſt be more attributed to chance, and the capriciouſneſs of fortune, than any conduct of his own.

When Harold fell, it may be truly ſaid all fell with him; he alone was the ſpirit of his ſoldiers, they fought by his example, and they moved by his word. We find few princes better beloved by their ſubjects, or better qualified for that eminent ſtation to which he was called; and no man was more courageous, humane, affable, or intelligent. We may juſtly apply to him what is ſaid of queen Anne, and call him *the good king Harold.*

ABERDEEN, BURNED. [the name of two places in the north of Scotland, which together make one city, and are for beauty, trade, and extent, unequalled in that kingdom.] Edward III. of England, to ſupport Baliol on the Scottiſh throne, againſt the attempts made by the adherents of Robert Bruce to dethrone him, invaded Scotland with a numerous army, and carried fire and ſword into every part of the kingdom, even to its moſt northern extremity. The lord Beaumont, who commanded a detachment of the army, put all to the ſword without mercy; and John, Edward's brother, committed the moſt horrid ravages in the weſt. Edward laid waſte all the country he marched through, and left it a miſerable monument of his vengeance. Amongſt the multitudes of places which ſuffered was Aberdeen, which in 1336 he burned to the ground.

The particular reaſon aſſigned for this barbarous proceeding was, that ſome of the inhabitants had attacked and ſlain Sir Thomas Roſſelin, one of his officers, on his landing at Dunotter.

2. ABERDEEN, BATTLE AT. James marquis of Montroſe being ſent into Scotland, to oppoſe the Covenanters who deſigned to invade England, appeared, on the twelfth day of September 1644, before Aberdeen, where he found lord Burley their general, poſted with two thouſand foot, five hundred horſe, and a numerous train of artillery. Though his own army conſiſted only of fifteen hundred foot, and forty-four horſe, yet he determined to give his lordſhip battle, who commanded on the right, oppoſite to which the marquis took poſt. The enemy's left was commanded by Lewis Gordon, ſon to the marquis of Huntley, a young man endowed with more courage than prudence; and oppoſite him were placed James Hay and Nathaniel Gordon, two gentlemen of known reſolution and judgment. Lewis came down and charged them with great bravery, but was repulſed; his horſe fled from the vigor of Hay's infantry, which afterwards wheeled off to aſſiſt their left, now attacked by lord Burley in perſon, charged his flank with ſuch impetuoſity, that in a few minutes his lines were broke, and that body entirely routed. But his lordſhip, with ſome freſh troops, attempted to make another ſtand, while his horſe was rallying; which the marquis obſerving, attacked him ſword in hand unexpectedly, and obtained a complete victory. The enemy's horſe, in the purſuit, eſcaped untouched, but the foot who fled into the city, ſuffered greatly; they were ſlaughtered in heaps, and the ſtreets diſplayed an horrid ſpectacle of carnage. Wiſhart, in his Memoirs of Montroſe, ſays, an Iriſhman among the royaliſts having his legs near ſhot off, one of his comrades began to condole with him, but he anſwered chearfully, "This "is only the fortune of war, and we have no reaſon to "be ſorry for it. Do you ſtand as it becomes you, and as "for me, I am ſure my lord marquis will mount me on "horſeback, ſince I can no longer do ſervice on foot." Then with a knife he cut the ſkin by which his legs hung, and gave them his comrade to bury. When Montroſe heard of his misfortune, he made him a trooper, in which ſtation he afterwards diſtinguiſhed himſelf.

3. ABERDEEN, SIEGE OF. The marquis of Huntley one of the generals of the royaliſts, having incurred the diſpleaſure of Montroſe, leſt that general ſhould complain of him to the king, in June 1646, laid ſiege to Aberdeen, which was defended by lord Middleton, with four hundred men; the place being weak and untenable, made but little reſiſtance, the garriſon acccepting of a verbal capitulation on honorable terms. But Huntley was no ſooner in poſſeſſion of the town, than he let looſe his ferocious Highlanders to pillage it, for no other motive than to ſhew his loyalty.

[Aberdeen brought on itſelf many heavy debts by theſe ſufferings; but the Scottiſh parliament, in order to pay them off and repair its damages, laid a tax of two pennies Scots, or the ſixth of a penny Sterling, on every pint of ale or beer that ſhould be ſold within the town. This tax has been continued by the Britiſh parliament, as well for paying off the debts, as for building a new pier on the north ſide of the harbour.]

ABINGTON, BATTLE AT. [formerly called Shroveſham, ſince Abendon and Abingdon, a borough-town ſituate on the Iſis, in Berkſhire.] In the year 877, the monks and almoſt all the inhabitants abandoned Abington, to avoid the rapacity of the Danes, who were approaching, but king Alfred being apprized of their motions, prepared to attack them in their camp near Abington.

His deſign was carried into execution, and a bloody battle enſued, which began about noon and laſted till night; the number of infantry in Alfred's army was ſo ſmall, that the cavalry were obliged to alight and ſupply the defect, though but very imperfectly. Each ſide fought with great intrepidity, and both were vanquiſhed and victorious by turns. Night coming on, the battle was drawn, and next morning they did not chuſe to renew the engagement, probably on account of the loſs they had ſuſtained, which we are told was very great.

Hiſtorians give us no clear accounts of tranſactions about this time, and the hiſtories of England are quite ſilent on this article; therefore we are obliged to content ourſelves with a few particulars, without being able even to poſitively aſſert the fact.

Dr. Smollet has favoured us with the motives of this invaſion by the Danes, more particularly than our other hiſtorians; viz. Oſbert king of Northumberland returning to York one day from the chace, happened to ſtop at the houſe of Bruen Bocard, a nobleman, then abſent from home, and was entertained by his lady. Her beauty and extraordinary accompliſhments ſoon captivated his heart, but her virtue being equal to her other attractions, ſhe received his addreſſes with diſdain; and he perpetrated his villainy by force. When the huſband was informed of this treſpaſs, he excited the Bernicians to a revolt, who placed Ella on the throne; but Oſbert and Ella having an equal number of troops, neither durſt hazard an engagement, yet each maintained a ſovereignty. Bruen Bocard thinking his revenge incomplete, determined to call in a foreign power, and invited king Ivar of Denmark to make the conqueſt of Northumberland, explaining to him its weakneſs and diviſions; a little was only wanting to turn the balance in his favour. Ivar accepted the invitation, and landed in Northumberland a large body of troops, who defeated and ſlew Oſbert; the prize was eaſily obtained, but the conqueror not content therewith, advanced ſouth, plundering and deſtroying the country wherever he came; Mercia felt his barbarity by fire and ſword. Againſt the convents and monaſteries particularly he vented great ſpleen, probably from his being a pagan, which the Danes all were at this time. He intended to make a conqueſt of the whole iſland, now he was got into it; but he was not able to carry the project into execution.

Matthew of Weſtminſter tells us, that while theſe cruel devaſtations were committing, St. Ebba, abbeſs of Coldingham, dreading the brutality of the foe, called her nuns together, and aſked them if they were willing to ſuffer a little pain, rather than the violence of thoſe cruel invaders; they anſwering in the affirmative, ſhe with a razor cut off her noſe and upper lip, and deſired them to copy her example, ſaying, the Danes would not make any attempt on their chaſtity, when they ſaw ſuch an horrid ſpectacle. Next day the enemy came to the monaſtery, and finding the nuns rather objects of diſguſt than deſire, ſet fire to it; and the abbeſs and her ſiſters not having an opportunity of eſcaping, periſhed in the flames. Other hiſtorians ſay, the virgins were maſſacred.

ACON, ACRES, or ACRA, SIEGE OF. [the ancient Ptolemais and a port-town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Paleſtine, on the Levant ſea, ſouth of Tyre, now a ſmall village, which ſtands upon the ruins of the ancient city.] The conqueſts which the Chriſtians made in the eaſt, ſays Rapin, were erected into a monarchy. Godfrey the firſt king, was inveſted with a crown of thorns in 1099. This kingdom was compoſed of Paleſtine, and that part of Syria recovered from the Saracens; the whole being called the kingdom of Jeruſalem, and it ſubſiſted till 1189, when a diſpute ariſing about the ſucceſſion, one of the parties invited to his aſſiſtance Saladine, ſultan of Egypt, who with a powerful army entered the kingdom, and reduced many of the fortified towns. He at firſt pretended to conquer for his ally, but having got poſſeſſion of the principal places, he pulled off the maſk, and ſhewed his deſign was to drive the Chriſtians totally out of Paleſtine; however, this taſk he could not perform, for they preſerved themſelves from his cruelty, by retiring into the more unfrequented places. At length, hearing they were to be aſſiſted by all the Chriſtian nations in Europe, they aſſembled together, and laid ſiege to Acon, before which town they continued till Richard I. king of England came to their aſſiſtance. This ſiege is ſaid to have laſted two years, and that three hundred thouſand pilgrims periſhed before the place, beſides many princes and noblemen. It held out till the twelfth of July, 1191, when it ſurrendered, on condition that the Chriſtian captives which the Infidels had taken, ſhould be exchanged for the garriſon; but this agreement the ſultan refuſed to ratify, and Richard be-

headed

headed his priſoners, who are ſaid to have exceeded five thouſand; the ſultan did the ſame to the Chriſtian captives, amounting to near two thirds of that number.

AETH, SIEGE OF. [a ſmall but ſtrong town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, ſituate on the river Dender.] In the year 1667, the French king entered Flanders with three numerous armies, pretending he had a dominion over this country, by right of his wife; which the Spaniſh monarch, as earl of Flanders, refuſed to yield: and marechal Turenne, with an army of twenty-five thouſand foot, and ten thouſand horſe, ſeized Aeth without much difficulty, on the twenty-ſixth of June, but it was reſtored to Spain by the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678.

2. AETH, SIEGE OF. In the year 1697 the French had three numerous armies in Flanders, the marechal de Catinat, at the head of one, on the ſixteenth of May inveſted this town, but did not open his trenches till the twenty-ſecond. The marechal was remarkably diligent in drawing his lines of circumvallation; and he employed upwards of two thouſand pioneers, to intrench his cannon. Count de Rœux the governor, prepared for a vigorous reſiſtance, and the ſame day made a ſally upon the pioneers, in which many of them were killed. The elector of Bavaria, as ſoon as he heard of this ſiege, marched from his camp at Deinſe, in order to join king William, who lay encamped near Bruſſels; and the French armies under Villeroy and Boufflers, advanced towards Cambron, that they might the better hinder the Confederates from throwing ſuccours into Aeth, againſt which the marechal de Catinat had raiſed a battery of thirty pieces of cannon, and played with ſuch ſucceſs from it, that he had made a breach near the Bruſſels-gate, and diſmounted ſeveral cannon. Afterwards he erected another battery of five pieces of cannon, and two of twelve mortars each, which threw bombs into the town of two hundred and fifty pound weight. He had another of three mortar-pieces, the bombs whereof weighed five hundred pounds. In the mean time the Confederates made ſome motions, as if they intended to relieve the town, but their manœuvres were always counteracted by Villeroy or Boufflers, and produced no more than marches and countermarches. Catinat renewed his attacks with redoubled ardour, and after a ſharp and bloody conteſt, gained the poſſeſſion of an half moon ſword in hand; which the beſieged in vain endeavoured to recover. The cannon on the baſtions, both in front and flank, were diſmounted; in ſome places breaches were made wide enough to admit of an aſſault, and when, on the fifth of June, the marechal prepared to make one, the governor capitulated. The French, however reſtored it by the treaty at Ryſwick, in the ſame year. But at the breaking out of the war in the year 1710, they ſeized on it again.

3. AETH, SIEGE OF. In the year 1706, the duke of Marlborough detached general Auverquerque, with forty battalions and thirty ſquadrons, to beſiege Aeth, which was defended by a garriſon of about two thouſand men, commanded by brigadier de St. Pierre; monſieur de Spinola was the governor, who prepared for a vigorous defence. In the night of the twenty-third of September, the trenches were opened with very little loſs. This was principally owing to a ſtratagem: Auverquerque making a feint of opening them on the north ſide, and drawing the enemy's attention that way, they were effectually puſhed on the ſouth, and the men got under ſhelter before the beſieged obſerved it, who the readier fell into this ſnare, becauſe on the north ſide, marechal de Catinat made his approaches, and the breaches had only been repaired by faſcines. Auverquerque preſſed the ſiege very hard; on the twenty-ninth he made a lodgment on one of the angles of the covert-way; the night following, he carried the envelope ſword in hand, and on the firſt of October erected a battery on the covert-way. The garriſon amazed at his rapid progreſs, and terrified with the apprehenſions of the town's being ſtormed, beat a parley on the firſt of October, at four in the afternoon. After ſome expoſtulation, they ſurrendered priſoners of war, to the number of one hundred and fifty officers, ſix hundred ſoldiers, and almoſt three hundred ſick and wounded. The beſiegers loſt about ſeven hundred men. The duke de

Vendome, contented himſelf with looking on the taking of this place, in the ſame manner as king William had done. The Auſtrians, for whom Auverquerque now took it, remained in poſſeſſion of it till 1745.

4. AETH, SIEGE OF. The career of marechal Saxe's ſucceſſes, after his victory at Fontenoi, ſeemed to terminate at Aeth, which he beſieged in a very uncommon and cruel manner. His bombs and red-hot balls he diſcharged in ſhowers, and his cannon were ſo pointed as not to damage the fortifications, but the town. They laid the buildings in aſhes, and killed multitudes of the inhabitants. Only fourteen of the garriſon were killed, though it conſiſted of one thouſand ſix hundred men, under the command of count Wurmbrand. As the fire of the beſiegers occaſioned ſuch a melancholy ſcene of ſlaughter and deſolation among the citizens, the governor made but a ſhort defence, and ſurrendered on the twenty-eighth of September 1745, in compaſſion to the inhabitants, having obtained an honorable capitulation, by which the French became maſters of all Flanders, except Sluys, and ſome other ſmall towns belonging to the Dutch.

AGDE, BATTLE AT. [a port town of France in the province of Languedoc, near the mouth of the river Erant, the ſee of a biſhop.] In 1703 an inſurrection of the Proteſtants broke out in the Cevennes, a mountainous country in the ſouth of France: though they were obliged to yield to the general perſecution in 1685, yet moſt of them now had ſhaken off the yoke of popery, and re-embracing their former faith, were projecting deſigns to recover their liberty. They ſoon became ſo formidable, that they defeated ſeveral detachments of the king's troops that were ſent againſt them. The repeated informations of the progreſs they made, drew the powers in alliance againſt France to conſider this inſurrection as advantageous to themſelves; but England more particularly took notice of it, and the French refugees in that kingdom propoſed to the miniſtry the aſſiſtance of theſe their countrymen, as very conducive towards humbling the French monarch; as they naturally were bold, daring, inured to hardſhips, and with a little encouragement from England, could ſoon form an army of twenty or thirty thouſand men; among whom might be found many experienced officers. To enforce this ſolicitation, it was added, that our troops could land at Port-Cette without obſtruction, and that the French exiles from every part of Europe would reſort to them. The miniſtry conceiving that ſuch an expedition might greatly facilitate their deſigns elſewhere, as it would divide the attention of the French monarch, ſent orders to Sir John Norris, at that time with his fleet cruizing on the coaſt of Spain, and to general Stanhope in Spain, to make a diverſion in favor of the Cevennois. Accordingly the fleet ſailed from Barcelona the ninth of July, 1710, having about ſeven hundred troops on board, and in two or three days arrived before Port-Cette. Sir John Norris appointed ſome ſhips to batter the fort at Molehead, upon which the inhabitants retired to the church, and ſoon after both town and fort ſurrendered; and in the evening of the next day the town of Agde. So that now we had a footing in the enemy's country, and this expedition wore a more promiſing appearance of ſucceſs than any which had preceeded. But on the ſeventeeth, major-general Jeiſſan, who commanded the troops, received advice that the duke de Roquelaure was marching four hundred dragoons, and a thouſand militia, to repoſſeſs Cette. Upon this intelligence he ordered a hundred and forty men to ſecure the bridge at Agde, while he with the reſt of the forces went to meet the enemy; at the ſame time he wrote to the admiral to ſend what boats and men he could ſpare into the river Erant, over which the enemy by their preſent rout muſt paſs. The duke de Roquelaure and Noailles ſlipped by general Seiſſan, and were in ſight of Agde the day he went out to meet them; but finding their deſign fruſtated by the admiral, they marched to Meze, a place more inland, in order to attack Cette on the land ſide; for by keeping off the ſhore, they were not expoſed to the fire of the ſhips. General Seiſſan ſent off one hundred and fifty men, marines and ſoldiers, to the bridge of Agde, to

reinforce

Round Sluce of Agde

CANAL ROYAL

St Basiles Bridge

Sluce at Bagnas

CANAL ROYAL

de THAU

MOUNTAIN of AGDE

A

G

D

E

Z

ST MARTIN'S POND

la Conque

THE MOLE

CAPE of AGDE

Notre Dame de Grau

Long Rock

ISLE and FORT DE BRESCOU

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

PLAN of the TOWN and MOLE of AGDE with the FORT de BRESCOU

British Fathoms.

F. Lawelin Sc.

BRITISH MUSEUM

reinforce the detachment ſent thither in the morning; but before they arrived, advice was received that this important poſt was abandoned, upon a falſe alarm: however, it was reſolved to attempt to regain it by water; but when this ſhould have been executed, a contrary wind aroſe, which added to the ſtrong current of the tide, prevented the boats being able to get up. The dukes, who by this time were returned, on notice that the Engliſh had abandoned the bridge, immediately poſſeſſed themſelves of Agde.

A captain, with fifty or ſixty men, was poſted on a hill in the neighbourhood, with orders to retire when the enemy appeared. This was intended to amuſe them, while the troops re-embarked; but he either did not rightly underſtand his order, or was ſurpriſed, for ſcarce had a few dragoons fired upon his men, than they all ſurrendered priſoners at diſcretion. Roquelaure, elated with this ſucceſs, marched towards the ſtrand, and overtaking Seiſſan, fell upon his troops pell-mell, who were ſoon broke, by reaſon of their inferiority; however the officers rallied them, and by the aſſiſtance of the ſhips, the French were obliged to draw off, and the troops embarked in peace, not having loſt above eighteen or twenty men.

Another captain, with fifty men, was left in the fort to guard it. The admiral, with the ſhallops lay before it all the morning; but he no ſooner put off to go on board his ſhip, than the French ſummoned the captain, declaring, that unleſs he immediately ſurrendered the fort, he muſt expect no quarter. It was not acceſſible on any ſide but that next the mole, which was defended by two pieces of cannon, and the enemy had no boats. Notwithſtanding theſe advantages a puſilanimity ſeized him, and he ſurrendered at diſcretion, even before all the troops were re-embarked.

The duke de Roquelaure would have exchanged the captain who had ſo ill defended the fort for a burgher, who chanced to have been releaſed before; but he was ſent back, being firſt told, That ſince he had been ſo complaiſant to the duke, it was fit he ſhould be near his perſon, and treated according to his merit.

Father Daniel tells us, that when the Engliſh made themſelves maſters of Port-Cette, the duke de Roquelaure, commandant in Languedoc, had under him but three troops of horſe, and therefore ſent to the duke de Noailles for aſſiſtance, to make head againſt the Engliſh. Noailles brought nine hundred horſe and a thouſand grenadiers, and they joined their force in the neighbourhood of Agde; from whence they drove the Engliſh, and killed between three and four hundred of them. This account is exaggerated beyond credibility: but what is more ſurpriſing, he ſays the French loſt but one grenadier, and a few horſes. It is not probable their loſs ſhould be ſo ſmall, ſince they were fired at by the fleet as well as by the army. We have forbore mentioning their loſs, becauſe we could not credit this account: other French writers tell us the grenadier was killed by accident, his piece going off while ſlung at his back; and they take no notice of the horſes. Our opinion is that they muſt have had at leaſt ſeventy killed.

The conſequence of this miſcarriage will not, perhaps, be diſagreeable to relate.

The famous Cavalier, a baker's ſon, one of their principal leaders, ſeeing their hopes baffled, made to M. Villars a propoſal, whereby he would undertake to form the Proteſtants into four regiments for the king, provided they were allowed the free exerciſe of their religion, like the foreign troops in the French ſervice, which was accepted of; and Lewis the Great, who had ſo haughtily proſcribed Calviniſm, now deigned to make peace with a baker's ſon; but the principal part of his followers would not agree to it. They were then hunted with an animoſity and inveteracy hardly to be equalled: multitudes were burned alive; ſome of the better ſort were broke on the wheel: for thoſe who attempted to eſcape out of the kingdom, the abbot Cheilat invented a new kind of puniſhment, which was a beam ſlit in two, with vices at each end. Every morning he ſent for his priſoners, whom he examined with the ſame eaſe and unconcern, as if at his breakfaſt, ſays one of our hiſtorians, which probably was a very delicate one; and thoſe whom he principally diſliked had their legs, put into the ſlit of the beam, and ſqueezed till the bones cracked; ſtrings were tied to their toes, which tore them off, by being turned on wheels. Then he proceeded to the fingers, and ſo on till he had gone through all the leſſer joints, while the larger, ſuch as the arms, thighs, &c. were tortured between the cheeks of the beam, till he came to the head, and thus the unhappy perſon expired under a courſe of the moſt excruciating tortures, which laſted near four hours. The Proteſtants hearing of this cruelty, put an end to it, by ſurrounding the abbot's houſe, and putting him to death, but not without allowing him a quarter of an hour to prepare for it. The prieſts at this time were guilty of every barbarity they could deviſe; the ſoldiers burned all the habitations, which ſo exaſperated the ſufferers, that they attacked, and in a pitched battle defeated a regiment of marines, and more than once obliged the ſoldiers to retreat into the fortified towns. This conduct, on the other hand, incenſed the French king, ſo that he publiſhed a declaration, whereby every one was empowered to kill, burn, and deſtroy the Proteſtants, and the act was deemed meritorious.

Among other orders tending to ſuppreſs the reformed religion, was one, directing the children to be taken from parents of that perſuaſion, and put into the hands of the Catholics, in order to be educated and brought up in the tenets of that church. Againſt this the voice of nature loudly cried. The priſons and gallies were filled with theſe unhappy ſufferers. Some of them embraced Popery; but thoſe that refuſed the ſacrament, were ſtill put to death, and their bodies thrown into the fields or ditches, as unworthy of Chriſtian burial. Thoſe who had the good fortune to eſcape, were received with open arms in every nation to which they came. The king ſent a ſtrong body of ſoldiers among them, from whom they in vain ſought to find a ſafe retreat among rocks, in caverns, woods, or other unfrequented places; the whole country was deſtroyed by fire and ſword, and every church, and almoſt every cottage ruined. As many of the Proteſtant inhabitants as could be found were put to death. Thus the extirpation of the Proteſtants was completed, the perſecution of whom is ſaid to have equalled any of thoſe in the primitive ages of Chriſtianity.

Sir Cloudſley Shovel, by order of queen Anne, attempted to give them ſome aſſiſtance in 1703; but the Catholics being maſters of all the ſea-coaſt, it could not be effected.

AGGERHUUS. [a mountain-fortreſs of Aggerſherred in Norway.] It was beſieged in the year 1310 by duke Erich of Sweden, but he was obliged to raiſe the ſiege. In 1567 the Swedes beſieged it again, but in vain, for after lying before it eighteen weeks they were repulſed. Charles XII. made a fruitleſs attempt upon it in 1717.

AGHRIM, BATTLE AT. [a little town in the county of Galway in Ireland.] General St. Ruth, who commanded the Iriſh army, attempting to reinſtate James II. on the throne of England, believing the Engliſh intended to give him battle, draughted off all the Iriſh garriſons, which augmented his army to twenty-five thouſand men, and reſolved to hazard a deciſive engagement. On Sunday July the twelfth, 1691, general Ginckle, who commanded the Engliſh army, which did not exceed eighteen thouſand men, marched towards him. The river Suc, which ran between them, ſomewhat retarded his progreſs; which having paſſed, he reconnoitred the enemy, and found them encamped along the ridge of a hill, with a bog and moraſs in their front, well lined with muſqueteers, who preſerved a communication with the main army: he ſaw the acceſs very difficult in front, on the left was the caſtle of Aghrim, and the right was intrenched, with ſeveral ditches of communication to almoſt every part of the army. Notwithſtanding all theſe precautions and advantages of the enemy, he reſolved to attack them. St. Ruth, on his ſide, endeavoured to animate the Iriſh by telling them, "How ſucceſsful he had been in ſuppreſſing "hereſy in France and Savoy, and bringing over a vaſt "number of deluded ſouls into the boſom of the true mo-"ther church: that for this reaſon his maſter had made "choice of him before others, to eſtabliſh the church in

" Ireland on ſuch a foundation, that it ſhould not for the " future be in the power of hell or heretics to diſturb " it, and that all good Roman catholics depended " on their courage to ſee thoſe glorious things effected. " He confeſſed matters did not entirely anſwer his ex- " pectation ſince he came among them; but that all " things might be eaſily recovered. He now ſaw the " prince of Orange's heretical army was reſolved to " give him battle, and therefore now or never was " the time for them to recover their loſt honors, with " the privileges and eſtates of their anceſtors. They " ought to remember, that they were no mercenary " ſoldiers, their all was at ſtake; if the event was happy, " it would reſtore a pious king to his throne, propagate " the holy faith, and at a blow extirpate hereſy. He " begged them to raiſe their courage, by aſſuring them- " ſelves they would have king James's love and gra- " titude, Lewis the Great's protection, himſelf to lead " them on, the church to pray for them, and the " ſaints and angels to carry their ſouls to Heaven. Then " concluded with a ſtrict order to give the enemy no " quarter." He employed the prieſts to enforce his exhortations, and his troops are even ſaid to have ſworn on the ſacrament not to deſert their colours. Mean while Cunningham's dragoons, ſupported by lord Portland's horſe, were ordered to force a paſſage through the bog, which they did with admirable bravery; and having killed about three hundred of the enemy, obliged them to retire in diſorder. General Ginckle thought the day too far advanced, it being now five o'clock in the evening, to give battle, and determined to poſtpone it till next morning; but reflecting that the enemy might decamp in the night, he altered his reſolution, and ordered the attack to be renewed; which general Mackay began on the enemy's right. He met with ſuch a warm and obſtinate reception, that it was not without the moſt-ſurpriſing efforts of courage and perſeverance, that he obliged them at length to give ground, and even that they loſt by inches. St. Ruth ſeeing them in danger of being overpowered, detached ſome ſuccours from his left, which Mackay perceived, though in the heat of action, and with three battalions advanced towards them through the moraſs, his men wading up to the waiſt in mud and water. The Engliſh received the enemy's fire undauntedly, marching on from hedge to hedge till they gained the oppoſite ſide: there they had a rugged hill to aſcend before they could charge the main army, fenced with hedges and ditches, lined with muſqueteers, and ſupported with cavalry. The Iriſh made ſuch a vigorous reſiſtance, and fought with ſuch impetuoſity, that they forced the aſſailants back into the bog with conſiderable loſs. The colonels Earl and Herbert were taken priſoners; the former was twice taken and retaken, and at laſt eſcaped; but the latter was barbarouſly murdered by the Iriſh, becauſe ſome companies attempted to reſcue him.

When St. Ruth obſerved his left thus victorious, he exclaimed in an extacy, " Now will I drive the " Engliſh to the gates of Dublin." But Talmaſh coming up with ſome freſh troops, rallied thoſe that were broke, attacked the Iriſh in the bog, who having advanced out of their intrenchments in purſuit of the Engliſh, he made a terrible carnage, and obliged them in their turn to fly. St. Ruth now commanded on the right, as did general Ginckle oppoſite to him. They kept each other at bay ſome time, vanquiſhed and victorious by turns; but Mackay and Rouvigny, with ſome cavalry, on the extreme of the enemy's left, very near Aghrim caſtle, firſt turned the tide of battle in favor of the Engliſh. St. Ruth, who ſaw them advance, flew to his left, and went with ſome Iriſh horſe into a hollow way to attack them in flank; but he was perceived by captain Logan of the trained-bands, who levelled one of the field-pieces at him, and with a cannon-ball took off his head; his guards fled, and Mackay then drove the whole Iriſh left wing before him. His death at once ſtruck a damp and confuſion among the troops; ſo that general Sarsfield, on whom the command devolved, could neither remedy the confuſion, nor rally his men; and having beſides been at variance with St. Ruth ſince the affair at Athlone, was not made acquainted with the plan of operations. General Ginckle at this time made a vigorous effort on the enemy's right: the Daniſh horſe preſſing forward with great reſolution, gained ground imperceptibly: in a few minutes the Iriſh lines were broke, and fled. The Engliſh cavalry purſued, and for four miles made a dreadful ſlaughter. The victory was deciſive, and in every reſpect complete; about four thouſand of the enemy were ſlain, and ſix hundred taken priſoners, together with all their baggage, tents, proviſions, ammunition, artillery, twenty pair of colours, twelve ſtandards, and the arms of almoſt all the infantry. Of the Engliſh only about eight hundred were killed. Night alone preſerved the remains of a defeated, ferocious army, which had once for a few moments the advantage, and made a few priſoners, but the fortune of war ſoon turning, they were inhumanly butchered, though on their knees they begged for mercy.

The vanquiſhed fled to Limerick, which occaſioned the ſiege of that city. The Iriſh had been incited to revolt by Lewis XIV. king of France, and James II. king of England, the tool of France, and the contempt of the monarchs round about him; whoſe faculties were ſwallowed up in bigotry, and whoſe topicks of converſation, even at the time he endeavoured to regain that crown he had very undeſervedly worn, were either on jeſuitical ſophiſtry, or papiſtical ſuperſtition. The pope ſupplied him with indulgencies, and the Romans laughed at him in paſquinades. The archbiſhop of Rheims ſaid ironically, *There is a pious man who has ſacrificed three crowns for a maſs.*

AGINCOURT, or AZINCOURT, BATTLE AT. [a village of Ponthieu, a diſtrict of Picardy in France, ſituate near the river Breſſe.] During ſome civil commotions in France, about the year 1413, Henry V. king of England, ſent to demand a renewal of the treaty of Bretagny, and all other places the French had conquered ſince. Charles VI. ſeeing Henry intended to take advantage of the French troubles, propoſed a marriage between him and his daughter Catherine, to which our monarch was not averſe, but ſtill inſiſted on his demand, and expected two millions as her portion, beſides ſix hundred thouſand crowns yet unpaid of king John's ranſom. Charles offered to make ſome conceſſions, but Henry would not agree to them, and prepared to make an invaſion. Charles propoſed further conceſſions; and it ſeems probable they would have come to an amicable agreement, had not the dauphin violently oppoſed their meaſures; he loudly exclaimed againſt diſmembering the French territories, and conceiving a very mean opinion of Henry, from his profligacy and indiſcretion when a youth, he in deriſion ſent him a caſk of tennis-balls, ſaying he was more fit for that diverſion, than a war, on which the fate of kingdoms depended. This ſarcaſtic compliment piqued Henry, who replied he would play a game when his balls were matched with racquets that would ſhake the walls of the Louvre. After this, Henry would liſten to no conceſſions, which ſo exaſperated the French miniſter at the Britiſh court, that even in the royal preſence he broke through all the bounds of decency; his temper being very fiery, he exclaimed againſt Henry in the moſt opprobrious terms, called him a tyrant and uſurper, and left the court with inſolent threats of revenge. This unbecoming tranſport was laughed at, and Henry, with redoubled vigor, prepared for his expedition. At Reading he publiſhed a proclamation, requeſting his ſubjects to lend him a ſum of money for its proſecution. The people were eager to ſupply him. The earl of Northumberland maintained forty men at arms, and one hundred and twenty archers; the earl of Weſtmorland raiſed the ſame number; the earl of Suffolk twenty men at arms, and forty archers, and defrayed the expence of half a ſhip; the lords Lovel, Berkeley, Darcy, Seymour, Roos, and Willoughby did the ſame; lord Morley maintained ſix men at arms, and twenty archers; the lords Scales and Randolfe ſerved without pay, and almoſt all the nobility contributed in ſome meaſure to its ſucceſs. On the 15th of Auguſt, 1415, the fleet, which conſiſted of fifteen hundred ſail, having on board ſix thouſand lances, twenty-four thouſand archers, and twenty thouſand common infantry, ſailed from Southampton, and after an eaſy paſſage arrived in the mouth of the Seine in Normandy, three leagues from Harfleur, which they beſieged

beſieged and took. It may be obſerved, that the conſtable of France had in this neighbourhood a very numerous army, with which he might have oppoſed Henry's landing, but he choſe to retire. Father Daniel ſays he was interrogated by a council of war upon this conduct, which he juſtified by orders received from court, not to hazard a battle on any account, but to let the Engliſh, if they were ſo inclined, waſte their force in long marches and tedious ſieges.

The ſiege of Harfleur coſt Henry near half his army, for the flux had got amongſt his troops, and made cruel devaſtation. The earl of Suffolk and biſhop of Norwich ſuffered by it. The duke of Clarence, earl of Arundel, and many more returned to England. Theſe mortifications, eſpecially as Henry expected to be attacked by the enemy, who was gathering his forces together, rendered it impoſſible for him to winter in France, and unfortunately the beſt part of his fleet was diſperſed in a ſtorm. In this perplexed ſituation Henry reſolved to march for Calais, though not one-fourth of his army was fit for duty. He now ſent a challenge to the dauphin, propoſing to decide the diſpute in a ſingle combat; but he did not chuſe to accept it. Henry proceeded on his march through difficulties almoſt inſurmountable: the roads were extremely bad, occaſioned by heavy rains; the cauſeways and bridges were broken down; his proviſion was exhauſted; and the enemy had taken care that in his route he ſhould find none; the conſtable was at hand to harraſs his rear, and cut off the detached parties. When he reached the river Somme, intending to paſs it where his grandfather, Edward III. did, at the ford of Blanquetaque, he found it rendered impracticable, ſharp ſtakes being driven into the bed of the river, and a ſtrong body of troops poſted on the oppoſite banks. Theſe obſtructions would have influenced many generals to retreat; but he was rather animated by them, and endeavoured to inſpire his troops with recounting the noble exploits of their anceſtors, who had triumphed at Creſſy and Poitiers. They were in a total want of neceſſaries; he could not ſend off a detachment from the line of march, without running the riſk of its being cut to pieces: add to this their diſtempers and fatigues. The monarch ſhared in all their hardſhips, and they were encouraged by his alacrity. In this ſituation he took a reſolution to march up the river, in hopes of gaining a paſs. Perhaps all his efforts would have proved ineffectual, had he not been favored by an accident he leaſt expected. The conſtable d'Albret had been reinforced with forty thouſand men, and by all the princes and nobility of the kingdom, the dukes of Berry and Burgundy excepted: he called a council of war, and it was agreed to let Henry paſs the Somme, and then attack him when his retreat was entirely cut off. Henry forded the river between St. Quintin and Peronne, and advancing to Blagney, ſaw the whole French army on their march towards Rouſſeauville and Agincourt. This perplexed Henry anew, ſo that he repented croſſing the river. The reflection of being in an enemy's country in a ſevere ſeaſon, with a mere handful of men, deſtitute of proviſions and cloathing, would have driven any other almoſt to diſtraction; he found himſelf oppoſed, or rather ſurrounded, by a numerous army, well provided with every neceſſary, and in high ſpirits; yet his magnanimity was not daunted; he knew he was neither invincible nor irreſiſtible, yet he loſt not an inch of reſolution.

In this dreadful emergency, reduced to the laſt extremity, he ſent a meſſage to d'Albret, offering to reſtore Harfleur; to repair all the damages he had done; and even to give ſecurity never to invade France again, provided he were allowed to march on unmoleſted to Calais. This was the ſame offer Edward the Black Prince had made when ſurrounded at Poictiers, and Edward received the ſame anſwer that was now ſent to Henry; it was, that he with his army muſt ſurrender priſoners at diſcretion. Henry, like Edward, ſcorned the thought of ſuch meanneſs, and was now convinced he had but two choices, to conquer or die. Then d'Albret ſent three heralds to defy him to battle, leaving the time and place to his own nomination. Henry replied, that being weakened and fatigued he did not ſeek an engagement, but was determined to continue his route to Calais; and if they thought fit to meet him, he ſhould always be ready to receive them. On the twenty-ſecond of October, 1415, he received a letter from d'Albret, acquainting him, that on Friday following, which was the twenty-fifth, they would give him battle between Rouſſeauville and Agincourt. Henry not being able to avoid it, was neceſſitated to accept the challenge, and to the herald who brought him the meſſage he preſented a rich robe, and two hundred crowns. During this interval, Henry uſed all poſſible means to inſpire his troops with courage, promiſing rewards to thoſe who ſhould exert themſelves; he laid before them all the great actions of their illuſtrious anceſtors; every exhortation was calculated to enliven their drooping ſpirits, and fill them with hopes of ſucceſs: he repreſented the enemy, though numerous, as raw, undiſciplined, raſh, and imprudent. Actuated by the courage and confidence of a monarch whom they almoſt adored, they forgot their diſtreſſes, and, as it were, glowed with impatience for battle. He took all the precautions that the moſt diligent and experienced commander could have thought of; he cauſed ſharp ſtakes to be ſet up for the defence of his archers; ordered his ſoldiers to hold themſelves in readineſs for battle; gathered in the proviſion from the country all round, and ſuperintended the œconomy of his camp, being night and day on horſeback, riding through the ranks; more activity, diligence, and heroiſm, were never at one time diſplayed in any general. He ſent the day before the action David Gam, a Welch captain, to reconnoitre the enemy's poſition, who reported at his return, that there was enough to be killed, enough to be taken priſoners, and enough to run away. This laconic anſwer could not but pleaſe him, who ſeems to have diffuſed among his army that martial ſpirit with which he himſelf was actuated. The French ſpent the time in jollity, luxury, riot, and rejoicing; they conſidered the Engliſh as ſo many enfeebled wretches, half-dead with famine and diſeaſe, and looked upon victory as already declared in their favor. They played at dice for the Engliſh priſoners; ſent to the neighbouring villages to prepare lodgings for thoſe ſtrangers. Their inſolence and arrogance roſe ſo high, that they ſent an herald to Henry to know what he propoſed giving for his ranſom. He received this inſult with the moſt contemptuous moderation, and calmly told the meſſenger a little time would decide whoſe buſineſs it was to pay ranſoms.

On the twenty-fifth, being the day appointed for action, the armies at break of day were drawn up in order of battle. The poſition of d'Albret's was every way inexcuſable; he choſe a narrow piece of ground, flanked by a rivulet and a thick wood: this was a capital miſtake, by which his front was contracted into the ſame ſpace with Henry's, and his ſuperiority of number, inſtead of being conducive to any utility in battle, was only productive of miſchief, confuſion, and incumbrance. He divided his army into three bodies; the firſt he commanded himſelf, with the dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, the counts of Eu, Vendome, and Richemont; the famous marechal de Boucicaut, great maſter of the croſs-bows, the lord Dampier, admiral of France, the dauphin D'Auvergne, and ſeveral other officers of diſtinction: the ſecond body was commanded by the duke of Alençon, aſſiſted by the duke of Bar, the counts of Vaudemont, Nevers, Salines, Rouſſé, and Grand Pré: and the third by the counts Marle, Dampmartin, Faquenberg, and the ſieur de Lauroy. While the French were employed in making theſe lines, which ſtood ſo very cloſe, that the men had ſcarcely room to uſe their weapons, Henry concealed four hundred lances in the wood which flanked their right, and two hundred and fifty choice archers in a hollow on their left, covered with buſhes. To make a front equal to the enemy's, he was obliged to draw up his little army in one line; the right wing being commanded by the dukes of York, Beaumont, and Willoughby, and was advanced a little way before the center, which was headed by the king himſelf, and with him were his brother the duke of Glouceſter, the earl marſhal, the young earl of Suffolk, whoſe father died at Harfleur, and many other officers of diſtinction: the left, which has been by ſome writers called the rear, or ſecond line, becauſe not advanced ſo far as the other, was formed in two diviſions,

by

by the duke of Exeter. This admirable diſpoſition was made by the advice of Sir Thomas Erpyngham, a famous ſoldier, who acted as Henry's marechal, and gave the ſignal for the attack. The king appeared in the front of his diviſion, mounted on a ſtately white courſer, in ſplendid armour, with a golden crown fixed, by way of creſt, to his helmet; four royal banners were diſplayed before him; he was followed by a multitude of led horſes, in rich capariſons, and ſurrounded by the chief officers in his court and army. The French generals were aſtoniſhed at his diſpoſition, and the good countenance of his troops, as the ſight was ſo contrary to all their expectations. At the diſtance of two hundred and fifty paces, Henry expected them to charge him; but ſeeing they declined the action, he rode along the lines, giving his orders, and exhorting the ſoldiers to behave like Engliſhmen; then alighting from his horſe he took his ſtation. Obſerving that the French ſtill remained motionleſs, he judged they intended to ſtarve him into a ſurrender; which was the beſt method they could have taken, for his proviſions were now entirely exhauſted, ſo that his troops were under a neceſſity of fighting to procure more. Imagining their drift, he ordered the archers to ſtrike their ſtakes, which they had planted in the form of palliſadoes in their front, ſo that they could advance before, and retire behind them occaſionally; then he ordered Sir Thomas Erpyngham to throw up his truncheon, as the ſignal for the attack, ſaying, "My friends, ſince they will not begin, it is "our buſineſs to open a paſſage; let us charge them "in the name of the ever bleſſed Trinity." The whole line aſſented with a loud ſhout, and the duke of York's diviſion advanced to begin the attack; but fearing they might be out of breath before they reached the enemy, he cauſed them to halt about mid-way. The archers then planted their piquets, to ſecure them from the French cavalry, and let off a flight of arrows, which did great execution, as the enemy ſtood ſo compact. The French cavalry now advanced to charge them, but was ſo well received by the archers, that in a few minutes they were obliged to fly, or they would have been totally deſtroyed. The troops who lay in ambuſh on the right now made a vigorous effort, and completed the diſorder. This front line of the French being once thrown into confuſion, were not to be rallied, though animated by the preſence of ſo many gentlemen, and even by the conſtable in perſon, but rather aſſiſted the progreſs of the Engliſh, as not having room to fly. The duke, encouraged by his ſucceſs, determined to follow his ſtroke, and advanced and attacked them with great impetuoſity; a terrible carnage enſued; the conſtable was ſlain; the duke of Alençon ſuſtained the charge very firmly; but the Engliſh with their battle-axes made incredible havock: they mowed down the enemy in heaps, till at length their arms were wearied with ſlaughter, and they were obliged to retire to take breath. Henry now came down in perſon to the charge, at the head of his diviſion, and continued the bloody-work York had with ſuch ſucceſs begun; he with his own hands performed wonders, that while they aſtoniſhed his people excited them to actions of gallantry that never were equalled: their vigor ſeemed irreſiſtible, and their reſolution untamable. Eighteen French being entered into an aſſociation to take Henry dead or alive, with this view now fought their way to where he was, and one of them ſtruck at and ſtunned him with a battle-axe, which however did not penetrate his helmet. It ſeems probable that Henry would have fallen a ſacrifice to their rage, had not David Gam, the Welſh captain, and two of his countrymen, ruſhed in to his aſſiſtance, and at the expence of their lives ſaved him. The French knights were every one killed, and when Henry ſaw his three gallant friends expiring of their wounds at his feet, in gratitude for ſuch noble ſervice, he knighted them as they lay on the field of battle, and charged the enemy with redoubled ardor. His brother Glouceſter, who fought by his ſide, received a ſtroke from a mace, which felled him to the ground; Henry covered him with his ſhield, and at the ſame time ſuſtained the attack of a multitude of aſſailants; but not being able to defend himſelf againſt all, ſomebody gave him a blow on the head, which ſtaggered and brought him on his knees; but he ſprung up, and laid the aggreſſor dead at his feet. At this very inſtant York came up to his relief, and the troops ſeeing his danger, with a ſort of enthuſiaſm, bore down all before them. Alençon finding his army thrown into diſorder, and in danger of being totally defeated, reſolved to make one effort that ſhould either reſtore to him the glory of the day, or at leaſt ſave him the mortification of ſurviving the diſgrace of his country; he therefore with three hundred choice volunteers made his way to where Henry exhibited prodigies of valor; and crying out, "I am the duke d'Alençon," gave him a moſt furious blow on the head, which entered his helmet; but not being able quickly to diſengage his ſword, Henry returned the ſtroke ſo effectually, that he brought him and two of his followers to the ground. The loſs of Alençon filled the French with conſternation and confuſion, they betook themſelves to flight, or voluntarily offered themſelves up to be ſlaughtered. The third line ſtill remained whole, was freſh and vigorous, and, beſides, more numerous than the whole of the Engliſh army, now fainting under the fatigue of action, as well as the weakneſs occaſioned by the flux, of which we before took notice, and from which ſcarcely one man in the army was free: this third line was ſo intimidated by the defeat of the other two, and the dreadful ſcene of carnage that lay before their eyes, that refuſing to obey the command of their officers when bade to advance and charge the enemy, they retired from the field of battle; but on an eminence at ſome diſtance they made a ſtand, as if they intended to renew the fight; whereupon Henry ſent an herald to declare, that ſhould they remain in that poſture till he came up with them, they ſhould all be maſſacred, without diſtinction or mercy. Intimidated by this meſſage, they quickly diſperſed.

Henry no ſooner ſaw himſelf maſter of the field of battle than word was brought him, that the enemy was poſſeſſed of the rear of his camp. He concluded from hence, that he had another army to deal with, hitherto unſeen, and inſtantly gave orders to put all the priſoners to the ſword, except thoſe of the moſt diſtinguiſhed quality; which were punctually executed on fourteen thouſand unhappy perſons. Then marching to his camp, he found it had been pillaged; but the enemy, on advice of his coming towards them, evacuated it. Theſe plunderers were a body of fugitives, under the command of Robert de Bournonville, who had deſerted from the French army at the beginning of the action.

There being nothing now to oppoſe Henry, he ordered his army to give God thanks for their ſucceſs; and commanded a French herald to declare to whom the victory did belong; he ſaid to the Engliſh: then he aſked him what caſtle that was to which he pointed with his finger, and was anſwered Agincourt. "Henceforward, "ſaid the king, this action ſhall be named the battle of "Agincourt." This memorable battle began about ten in the morning, and laſted till three in the afternoon. The French loſt the conſtable d'Albret, the duke d'Alençon, princes of the blood, the dukes of Brabant and Bar, and the counts of Nevers, Vaudemont, Marle, Rouſſi, and Faquenberg, with many others of diſtinction, beſides about ten thouſand private men ſlain on the field of battle. The dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, the counts of Eu, Vendome, Richemont, and Eſtouteville, the marechal de Boucicaut, and ſixteen hundred perſons of diſtinction were made priſoners. The loſs of the Engliſh did not exceed four hundred men, including the duke of York, the earl of Suffolk, four knights, and one eſquire. About the number of each army authors are not agreed: the Engliſh ſeems to be about twelve or thirteen thouſand men, and the French were not leſs than forty thouſand more.

Next day Henry proceeded on his march for Calais, and in November embarked for England. In London he was received in triumph, amidſt the acclamation of the people: but the battle proved of no advantage to him, for he did not gain by it one foot more of ground in France; nor was all the ſpoil and ranſom ſufficient to defray the expence of the campaign.

AGRIA, SIEGE OF. [a city in Hungary, thirty-five miles north-eaſt from Buda, formerly a fine place, but now in a mean condition.] In 1552, Soliman II. ſent Achmet,

BRITISH MUSEUM

A General Plan of ROCHEFORT.

The Church
Place of Arms
Barracks
Powder Magazine
The Ote Castle
Cannon Foundery
Hot Houses
Magazine & Prisoners
Corderie
Forge
Pot Tom of Wood
Charente R
Scale of Yards
100 200 300 400

met, with a numerous army, to invade Hungary, having no other motive than depredation. He laid ſiege to Agria with ſeventy thouſand men, and continued a furious bombardment forty days, with fifty pieces of cannon, during which time it was bravely defended by two thouſand Hungarians, who had entered into an aſſociation not to ſurrender till reduced to the laſt extremity: he was obliged at length to raiſe the ſiege, having loſt nine thouſand men before the place, in which the women were remarkably alert; they aſſiſted in all the ſallies, and had their ſhare in repulſing the enemy whenever they attempted a ſtorm.

2. AGRIA, SIEGE OF. In 1596 Mahomet III. with an army of an hundred and fifty thouſand men, laid ſiege to it, and by a furious bombardment, though only of ſix days, deſtroyed the principal part of the town. The garriſon, which conſiſted of ten thouſand men, commanded by the marechals Niari and Terſkey, finding the town not tenable, retired into the caſtle, which the Turks cannonaded day and night for a conſiderable time; twelve times in forty-eight hours they attacked it in vain, and at length they carried it ſword in hand; but next morning the Chriſtians retook it after a terrible ſlaughter, and the Turks began again to beſiege it. The Chriſtians being at length wearied out with three weeks ſevere duty, offered to capitulate, on condition that they might be allowed their arms and baggage, and ſafe conduct to Buda. Theſe conditions were agreed to, and they marched out, now reduced to ſcarce two thouſand men; but the Turks villainouſly, as ſoon as they were in poſſeſſion of the place, put them all to the ſword.

3. AGRIA, BLOCKADE OF. In 1687 it was ſurrendered to the Chriſtians, after a blockade of three years. The garriſon was reduced to the laſt extremities; they had lived five months entirely on the leaves of trees and boiled herbs. When Ruſtein, the governor, ſurrendered, he told count Caraffa the Chriſtian general, "That "he put into his poſſeſſion that important place, which "he had been taken by his prince's own hands; and he "was compelled to do it without any effuſion of blood, "having lived there with his Muſſelmen ſeven months "without bread."

In the year 1704, the malecontents under prince Ragotſki maſtered this city with very little difficulty: but in 1706 the Imperialiſts retook and pillaged it: however they could not reduce the caſtle; therefore the Hungarians retook the place, and kept poſſeſſion of it till 1710, when it was ſurrendered to the Imperialiſts.

AGNADEL, BATTLE AT. [a village of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, ſituate on a canal between the rivers Addo and Serio, near Caſſano, where prince Eugene fought a famous battle in 1715.] In the year 1509, a deſign was formed by pope Julius II. to recover the dominions of the papal ſee, which had been diſmembered from it. The project was reliſhed by Lewis XII. king of France, becauſe theſe dominions principally lay in the hands of the Venetians, on whom he wanted to be revenged for encroaching on his duchy of Milan. The emperor too applauded the ſcheme, becauſe he wanted to gain a footing in Italy. This famous league was ſigned at Cambray, and every thing tending to it was kept as ſecret as poſſible; till all on a ſudden the king of France appeared in Milan at the head of forty thouſand men. The Venetians immediately took the field to oppoſe him, and on the 14th of May, 1509, the two armies came to a very obſtinate and bloody action near Agnadel. The victory continued doubtful ſeveral hours, till at length count de Petigliano, the general of the Venetians, was ſlain, which put their army into ſome diſorder; and count d'Alviane, on whom the command devolved, had the misfortune to loſe an eye, and was ſoon after taken priſoner, in conſequence of which their confuſion became general, and the Venetians were at laſt totally routed, with the loſs of all their infantry. This advantage was, however, dearly purchaſe by the victors, who are ſaid to have loſt twelve thouſand men, though other accounts do not make it ſo much. In fifteen days the conqueror gained near three hundred miles of territory: ſuch is ſometimes the rapid progreſs of ſucceſs after a victory; and in the courſe of one ſhort campaign, the Venetians were ſtripped of all their extenſive dominions, except the ſingle city of Venice, and five places which they held in the kingdom of Naples, that had been mortgaged to them by Ferdinand of Spain.

AICHA, or AICHSTADT, [a ſmall town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, ſituate on the river Altmul, fourteen miles north eaſt from Ingolſtadt.] In 1704, this place refuſed to ſubmit to a French detachment ſent to take poſſeſſion of it, which afterwards found means to ſeize it by ſurprize; when the garriſon, conſiſting of nine hundred Bavarian boors, were put to the ſword, and the town given up to be plundered.

AIGUILLON, SIEGE OF, [a town of Agenois in France, ſituate on the Garonne, at the confluence of the Lot.] Early in the year 1346, Philip ſent his ſon the duke of Normandy, at the head of a numerous army into Guienne, to retake thoſe places which Henry earl of Lancaſter had reduced. He made a rapid progreſs till he came to Aiguillon, where his career was ſtopped; he ſat down before the place, with an intent to proſecute a vigorous ſiege, and making a vow to the Virgin Mary, never to raiſe it till the place ſhould capitulate, he began to make uſe of his battering engines, which were of a prodigious ſize, and plied them inceſſantly for a week together. Though this was intended to fatigue the garriſon, yet the earl of Pembroke, who commanded within the walls, being provided for a very obſtinate defence, was not only prepared to receive his attacks, but was happily ſucceſsful in repulſing every one of them. At length, the duke began to deſpair of accompliſhing what he had undertaken, and reſolved to turn the ſiege into a blockade. But his intention was defeated by the earl of Lancaſter, who arrived with a body of troops to the relief of the place; and though he had not force ſufficient to hazard a battle, yet he found means to intercept the duke's convoys; and by cutting him off from his paſſes of communication, turned the blockade upon the camp of the beſiegers. Nothing now mortified the duke ſo much as his vow; it induced him to ſtruggle with a multitude of difficulties, and hearing at length of Edward's landing in Normandy, he determined to make one vigorous effort with his whole army. This began in the morning, and laſted till it was quite dark, when, being repulſed on every ſide with conſiderable loſs, he found himſelf under a neceſſity of retiring. His father too at this time called him away, he having prevailed on the pope to abſolve him from his vow, which he had obſerved during four months. He made his retreat with great confuſion and precipitation, leaving behind him moſt part of his tents, baggage, equipage, &c.

AIX. [the metropolis of Provence in France.] In the civil wars in 1594, it was beſieged by the duke of Eſpernon; and the governor, count de Carſy, finding himſelf abandoned by thoſe from whom he expected relief, ſurrendered, after a ſmall reſiſtance, on condition that the duke in perſon ſhould not enter the town, becauſe the inhabitants had entertained a particular enmity againſt him.

AIX, EXPEDITION AGAINST. [Aix is an iſland on the Atlantic ocean, ſituate near the mouth of the river Charente, about eleven Engliſh miles over land from Rochfort.] This expedition was ſecretly ſet on foot by the Engliſh miniſtry, both to favor our continental connections, and to diſtreſs our enemies, by ſtriking a blow in their moſt ſenſible part, that of their marine. To anſwer theſe ends, an attack upon one of their chief arſenals was thought moſt effectual, and from private intelligence, Rochfort ſeemed to promiſe the beſt ſucceſs, becauſe the French had at this time almoſt entirely evacuated their own kingdom, to purſue conqueſts elſewhere. Marechal Richelieu, at the head of a numerous army, had taken poſſeſſion of Hanover: the prince de Soubize was on the point of penetrating into Saxony: Lally was but lately ſent to the Eaſt-Indies; and the garriſons of America and the Weſt-Indies but lately reinforced: add to this, that their navy was blocked up in the harbour of Louiſburgh by an Engliſh ſquadron, under the command of Admiral Holbourne. After ſuch a diviſion of their force, there could not be many troops left to guard the exterior parts of France, conſequently the coaſt muſt in ſome places be expoſed to inſult; and a letter of intelligence to the Britiſh miniſtry ſays, there were only ten thouſand men from St. Valery to Bourdeaux.

deaux. This indolence of the French ſeemed occaſioned by the anarchy and confuſion that had all the ſummer ſo remarkably diſtracted the Britiſh councils. They never once dreamed that unanimity had ſubdued faction, or that we had a fixed and active adminiſtration: they were ſurpriſed to hear the firſt account of this by a meditated attack upon themſelves. Our miniſtry was elated with the moſt ſanguine hopes of ſucceſs, and the people, from the vaſt preparations, expected prodigies; yet the commanders, from the novelty of the enterprize, or perhaps from the total want of a connected plan, entertained doubts concerning the execution.

The fleet conſiſted of eighteen men of war, ſix frigates, ſix bomb-ketches, two fire-ſhips, two hoſpital ſhips, ſix cutters, and forty-four tranſports, with ten regiments on board, making about nine thouſand men, ſailed from Spithead the eighth of September, 1757, under command of Sir Edward Hawke, with the admirals Knowles and Broderick: Sir John Mordaunt, with the generals Conway and Cornwallis, were at the head of the land forces. So very ſtrong an armament could not but occaſion many conjectures, all to little purpoſe, as to its real deſtination, which was kept ſuch a profound ſecret, that the king, Mr. Pitt, and one member of the privy-council, are ſaid to be the only perſons acquainted with it. At length the myſtery unveiled itſelf on the fourteenth of September, by the fleet's bearing away for the bay of Biſcay, and it became evident that ſome part of France was intended to be attacked. On the nineteenth, about eight o'clock in the evening, the whole fleet was ſurpriſed by a ſignal from Sir Edward Hawke to lie to, the wind being fair, the night clear, and the land about twenty leagues a-head: on the twenty-firſt they entered Baſque road, till when, by ſome unaccountable fatality, the methods of attack had never been conſidered: from this time to the twenty-third was ſpent in deliberating on this important matter. At length it was determined to attack the little iſle of Aix; and captain Howe in the Magnanime, leading the van, ſailed, as the French ſaid, cloſe under the fort, without firing a gun, though the governor kept firing at him from the time he came within reach of his guns: when the captain was as near the walls as his ſhip could come, he dropped anchor, and began to return their ſalutations with ſuch inceſſant fire, that in leſs than a minute his ſhip ſeemed in one blaze. The Barfleur, vice-admiral Knowles, alſo pointed a few guns, but at too great a diſtance to do much execution. In about an hour the fort ſurrendered, and ſome troops were put aſhore to take poſſeſſion of the iſland, where they found ſix iron guns mounted en barbet, two braſs ones on the top of an old tower, and two mortars; near five hundred men, ſoldiers and ſailors, were made priſoners. Notwithſtanding the ſevere orders againſt drunkenneſs, as well as every other irregularity, that were iſſued out by Sir John Mordaunt, commander in chief of the land forces, both ſoldiers and ſailors were guilty of great exceſſes.

This firſt conqueſt, though of little importance, was conſidered by thoſe who had the intereſt and honor of their country at heart as a good omen of further ſucceſs: it gave great ſpirits to the whole fleet; the private ſoldiers glowed with ſuch enthuſiaſm, that had they been landed that night, or even next morning, there is good reaſon to ſuppoſe every thing would have ſucceeded that could have been expected. But as if it had been intended to give the enemy time to recollect themſelves, and to aſſemble troops, eight days were ſuffered to elapſe ſince the fleet had been ſeen hovering off the French coaſt; during this time there was little done beſides holding councils of war, aud ſounding along the ſhore. Fort Fouras was another obſtacle to their meaſures; the land officers thought it unadviſeable to attack it by land till it ſhould be bombarded by ſea: accordingly Mr. Knowles was ordered to reduce this fort, and he reported that he found the water ſo ſhallow, that even a bomb-ketch could not get near enough to throw ſhells into it. They ſounded the coaſt within three quarters of a mile from the ſhore, but left all that ſpace untried. On the twenty-eighth of September the troops were ordered to be in the boats at twelve o'clock at night: it may be eaſily imagined theſe orders ſurpriſed every body, as for the two or three preceding days two diſtinct encampments were ſaid to be obſerved at a little diſtance from the ſea: but what was ſtill more aſtoniſhing, the firſt diſembarkation was to conſiſt only of about twelve hundred men, who were to maintain their ground ſix or ſeven hours before they could be aſſiſted by a ſecond debarkation, and without the leaſt hopes of a retreat, as the boats were immediately to row back and fetch the reſt of the troops. Theſe difficulties were too obvious to eſcape the obſervation of the moſt unobſerving ſoldier in the fleet; yet to do the private men juſtice, we muſt ſay, though the landing at this time, and in this manner, bore great reſemblance of a forlorn hope, their innate bravery raiſed them above all fear, and things were carried on with ſo much alertneſs and expedition, that the boats were filled at leaſt an hour before the time appointed; though the night was very cold, and the ſea ran high, they were ſuffered to remain in the boats near four hours, and then were again ordered on board their reſpective ſhips.

It appeared, as puſilanimity conjectured, there were but two landing-places, both near Chataillon, about ten or eleven miles from Rochfort; that the troops could not be re-embarked from either in bad weather, and the ſwell of the ſea making ſo great a ſurf on the ſhore, no boats would be able to approach it to take the troops off: the ableſt pilot ſaid he had been at anchor ſeven weeks in the road, and not a boat could in all that time paſs or repaſs; and it appeared, with ſome foundation of truth, that in caſe the troops ſhould be overpowered by ſuperior numbers, they could have no protection from the cannon of the fleet, the ſhoal water preventing its coming within gun-ſhot. In conſequence of theſe repreſentations, the landing at Chataillon was no longer thought of; but ſhame obliged theſe renowned heroes to make an attempt, or at leaſt the feint of one, on the French coaſt. After ſome debates, it was determined to land, and attack the forts on the river Charente: with this view the men were ordered into the boats; but upon a breeze ſpringing up from ſhore, they were commanded to return to their reſpective ſhips. The two following days were ſpent in blowing up the fortifications on the iſle of Aix, and a few of our own men ſuffered by the exploſion. The next morning the admiral acquainted the generals, "That if they had no further military "operations to propoſe conſiderable enough to autho-"riſe his detaining the ſquadron, he would immediately "return with it to England." As nothing was propoſed, on the firſt of October the fleet, with the army on board, ſailed from Baſque road, and on the 6th arrived at St. Helen's.

When this fleet firſt ſpread its ſails, it carried ſuch an air of conqueſt, and ſo elevated the expectations of the people, that its return, without effecting any thing but the demolition of the little fort at Aix, appeared ſo much below the conception of Engliſhmen, that they compared it to the mountain in labor, which brought forth a mouſe. Nothing could exceed the general diſcontent. Many of the officers blamed the miniſters in the plan of the expedition. The miniſters returned the compliment, by criticiſing on their conduct; while the nation blamed both plan and operations. The cauſe of its failure was ordered to be enquired into by a board of enquiry, which ſeemed to cenſure the commander. A court-martial, compoſed of ſome officers of reputation, acquitted him, and appeared to throw all the blame on Mr. Knowles, the vice-admiral, who, in vindication of himſelf, ſays, "If other generals had compoſed that "court-martial, they might have given a different "opinion; ſo might theſe very gentlemen, had the "whole proceedings of the expedition been opened "to them." Why a more ſtrict and rigorous enquiry was not made, the following paragraph, publiſhed in the common news-papers, ſeems to inſinuate.

"At a court of common-council at Guildhall, a "motion was made to addreſs his majeſty on the miſ-"carriage of the late expedition to the coaſt of France; "and after ſome debate, the lord mayor was aſked by "a member of the court, if any information had been "given to his lordſhip of an enquiry being intended "to be made; he anſwered, that on Monday evening "(the thirty-firſt of October) William Blair, Eſq; one

"of

"of the clerks of his majeſty's moſt honorable privy-"council, came to the manſion-houſe, and acquainted "him, that his majeſty had given proper directions for "an enquiry to be forthwith made into the behaviour "of the commanding officers of the ſaid expedition, "or to that effect; whereupon the motion was imme-"diately withdrawn." As the Minorca affair was ſo recent in our memory, it was but natural to apprehend the conſequences of addreſſing the crown; therefore any thing further on this affair may be better ſpoken of an hundred years hence. But to elucidate the fact, we ſhall offer theſe few remarks.

Sir John Mordaunt declared, that had fort Fouras been taken, there would have been great eaſe in the reſt of the enterprize; and notwithſtanding the report made by the vice-admiral, to whoſe inſpection the whole affair of the attack upon Fouras was delegated by Sir Edward Hawke, the commander in chief of the fleet, it was obſerved this fort was built with a deſign either of offending or defending. Fouras was weak to the land, having no ditch, as a French priſoner certified, who had ſeen it three years before; it ſtood at the water's edge to guard the channel; it ſtood even on a bank which ran into the water; it had twenty-four embraſures to the water-ſide. What then was the uſe of this fort? Was it to guard a bank of ſand, over which ſcarce a wherry could paſs? If the guns of no ſhip whatever could reach the fort, could the guns of the fort reach the ſhip? According to Mr. Knowles, there was no channel at all, or it lay out of gun-ſhot of the fort. Was it not then aſtoniſhing to find, that after all the delay and hazard to the ſhips in ſounding and trying the depth of the water at a diſtance from the fort, where no cannon could reach, not a ſingle proof was attempted to be given of the depth of the water near the ſhore, and within gun-ſhot of the fort? Is it not poſſible then the channel, a narrow one, might run in ſhore? There was the united teſtimony of two people, joined to the reaſon of the thing, that there muſt be a channel within gun-ſhot of the fort, though the ſhips miſſed the entrance of it. If Fouras then could have been attacked by ſea, undoubtedly one or more of the ſea commanders failed in their duty. But it does not follow, becauſe the ſea officers were guilty of a failure, the land officers were juſtified in their immediate reſolution to go home again. For it has never appeared that it ever entered into the heads of any of them, at leaſt till it was too late, to make an attempt upon that fort by land, without a ſea operation; no more than it has appeared that ſuch an attempt would have been impracticable; as we are told it was weak on the land ſide, and had no ditch.

But enough has been ſaid of Fouras, as the admirals and captains who went to reconnoitre, declared there were two landing-places independent of that fort, out of the reach of any battery, which were near Chataillon. They declared further, that the beach was dry, ſandy, and firm, and the ſoldier need not have wetted his ſhoes in getting out of the boat; that no ſhot from any battery could reach the boats; that the men of war, which drew from twenty to thirty feet water, might have come within two miles; and though the cannon from them could not annoy the troops, had there been any behind the ſand-hills, yet the bomb-ketches might; which can throw a bomb two miles and two thirds; and which, as they drew but eleven feet water, might have come probably as near as the tranſports: ſo that the men might have landed under cover of the bombs, which, as the ſand-hills were but forty yards from the water's edge, muſt have cleared the ground for conſiderably more than a mile beyond them. For our parts, we cannot but think it would have been a prudent proceeding, as the ſand-hills were ſo near the water, to have let the boats, when the firſt embarkation was landed, remain on the edge of the water, till certain intelligence could have been procured of what ſort of enemy there was behind theſe hills; for this ſeems to have been variouſly conjectured. Then, if any thing very formidable had been there, the ſoldiers might have quickly retired to their boats, had that ſtep been thought moſt adviſeable. However, we will give the final remark made againſt the commanders of this expedition. It was obſerved, the generals calculated the intermediate neceſſary time between landing the detachments, from what would have happened on the turbulent and tempeſtuous night of the twenty-eighth, when the ſea run ſo peculiarly high, the ableſt ſeamen differed in their opinion whether they could reach the land, or not: even then it would have been done in ſix hours, or not at all. It is moſt evident therefore, that in the courſe of a ſtill night, between dark and light, the whole body of troops on board the fleet might have been aſſembled on a dry, ſandy, firm beach, under the protection of bomb-ketches, which would have cleared the ground for a mile beyond them. As it was depoſed that no exact calculation had been made, it was thought that thirty-ſix companies, of ſixty men each, with their officers, might have embarked at a time, in all above two thouſand; why then was this not done in the nights either of the twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-ſixth, or twenty-ſeventh, during which time there is no appearance that the ſurf of the ſea would have given any obſtruction?

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, BURNED. [This is an Imperial town in Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, very large and beautiful, much frequented by foreigners on account of its famous hot bath. Charlemagne intended to have made it the capital of his empire, but his project miſcarried; he was however buried here, and ſo was Otho.] In 882, this city was burned by the Normans, who made cruel devaſtation, and committed great outrages on the inhabitants. In 1614 it ſuffered greatly by the religious wars in Germany, when the inhabitants were Proteſtants. The marquis de Spinola took it for the Spaniards, and re-eſtabliſhed Popery. It is famous for the treaties of 1668 and 1748.

AIRE, SIEGE OF. [the capital of the county of Aire in Scotland, ſituate on the Clyde, ſixty-five miles ſouth-weſt from Edinburgh.] About the year 1263, Scotland having ſuffered much by famine and other misfortunes, Acho, king of Norway, thought that a favorable opportunity to attempt the conqueſt of that kingdom. With this view he prepared a large armament, landed upon the coaſt, and penetrated into the country, where he committed great outrages, leaving all the country behind him a deſart: he then beſieged Aire, which made ſome reſiſtance, but at length ſurrendered. The victor now began to exerciſe more cruelty than before, and the Scots could not look on theſe proceedings without a thirſt of revenge, which terminated in a bloody war.

AIRE, SIEGE OF. [a ſtrong, though ſmall town of the French Netherlands, about three leagues from St. Omer; the river Lys runs through it; the marſhes which ſurround it have been thought to render it almoſt impregnable.] In the year 1641, the French marechal Meilleray marched into the Netherlands at the head of a numerous army, and after having taken ſome of the neighbouring forts, laid ſiege to Aire. Though the Spaniards, under the command of the cardinal Infante failed to relieve the garriſon, and the governor defended the town with great vigor, many ſevere conteſts were held on the counterſcarp, which was often taken and retaken. At length the beſieged were worſted in one of their principal efforts; but the French bought very dear every inch of ground they gained; yet having ſprung ſeveral mines, diſmounted many guns, and made many breaches, the inhabitants were apprehenſive of a general aſſault, and requeſted the garriſon to capitulate. The conditions were ſigned the ſixteenth of July, by which all who had bore arms ſurrendered priſoners of war.

2. AIRE, SIEGE OF. The cardinal Infante being concerned at the loſs of Aire, collected his army, and blockaded the French in their camp before the town, and acted with ſuch vigor, that Meilleray was neceſſitated to draw off by night. The cardinal then entered his lines, and laid ſiege to the place. The French neglected to relieve it, becauſe the cardinal falling ſick ſoon after the trenches were opened, they imagined the ſiege would be raiſed; but Melo, the ſecond in command, carried it on with redoubled vigor, and obliged the garriſon to ſurrender the ſeventh of December, 1641.

3. AIRE, SIEGE OF. In the year 1676, the French marechal d'Humieres ſat down before it, and took it after a ſiege of five days.

4. AIRE, SIEGE OF. On the twelfth of September, 1710, the

the duke of Marlborough laid ſiege to it. The beſieged made a vigorous ſally, but were forced to retire with loſs. His grace took a redoubt near the cauſeway of Bethune ſword in hand, and ſoon after poſſeſſed himſelf of the covered-way. The baſtion of Atras was next battered, and taken; but this he was obliged to abandon, as alſo a lodgment which he had made on the angle of the covered-way. Several ſallies were made by the beſieged, in which they were always repulſed, and at length all were regained with large additions. Several breaches were made, and the ſap carried on to the very gates of the town. The garriſon dreading a ſtorm, beat a parley on the tenth of November, and ſurrendered, to the amount of three thouſand ſix hundred and twenty-eight men, having loſt near four thouſand, and the beſiegers about ſix thouſand by their own accounts.

ALAND, SEIZED. [an iſland in the mouth of the Baltic, between Upland in Sweden Proper to the eaſtward, and Finland to the ſouth-weſt.] In the year 1742, the Ruſſians having poſſeſſed themſelves of moſt of the Swediſh territories to the eaſtward of the Bothnic bay, there was a warm conteſt between the two nations about the iſland of Aland. The Ruſſians had got poſſeſſion of it, and the Swedes reſolved to recover it if poſſible; and for this purpoſe an embarkation was made at Stockholm on the third of April, 1743, which being ſoon landed in the iſland, attacked and defeated the Ruſſian troops that were there, amounting to about twelve hundred, who were all killed or made priſoners. This ſucceſs gave great joy to the populace at Stockholm; and what was moſt remarkable, when theſe priſoners were brought thither, the inhabitants ran in crouds to offer them little preſents and civilities, and the magiſtracy ſent them ſix butts of beer, and two tuns of brandy; which ſhews how much the populace in any country are influenced by the great, and how apt they are to change their ſentiments; for in 1741, when the war againſt Ruſſia was under deliberation, the rage of the common people was ſo violent againſt the Ruſſians, that it was not ſafe for any man openly to oppoſe it. But the joy of the Swedes at this ſucceſs, was but of ſhort duration; for as theſe iſlands lie convenient for the Ruſſians to invade Sweden, in caſe they ſhould find it neceſſary, and as the Ruſſians became this year maſters at ſea, their fleet, with a large number of troops on board, took poſſeſſion of theſe iſlands in June, the Swediſh troops that were left there having retired upon their approach, and got ſafe back to Sweden.

ALARCOS, or ALARCON, BATTLE AT. [a town of New Caſtile in Spain, ſituate on the river Xucar.] In the year 1195, king Sancho marched at the head of a numerous army to Alarcos, to give the Moors battle, and came up with them on the ninth of June. The generals on each ſide ſhewed great perſonal bravery, and the fight, which laſted all day, was very obſtinate and bloody. Towards evening, the Moors fled with precipitation, leaving the field of battle covered with their ſlain. *Corrigino.*

Mariana ſays, the Moors encamped at Alarcos in June, 1195, were vaſtly ſuperior, and after a very bloody and obſtinate battle, which laſted the whole day, Sancho was put to flight; the Moors having found means to attack one of his flanks. It is probable theſe authors do not mean the ſame action; for as there were ſuch a multitude of battles fought between the Chriſtians and Moors about this time, it is not unlikely that one may have omitted what the other may have recorded. The Moors deſtroyed Alarcos in September following.

ALBAN'S, ST. BATTLE AT. [a borough town in Hertfordſhire. Here St. Alban, the firſt martyr of Britain, from whom it derives its name, ſuffered in the perſecution of Dioclefian, anno 293.] This battle was one of thoſe occaſioned by the civil war between the houſes of York and Lancaſter. The duke of York judged he had a better right to the crown than Henry VI. who then filled it, and in attempting to pave his way to it this battle was fought, though he very artfully concealed his real deſign. The populace of England had conceived an inveterate hatred againſt the queen's favorite, the duke of Suffolk, and even accuſed him of intending to ſell the realm to the crown of France: their clamors, however, procured his baniſhment, but his poſt was filled up by the duke of Somerſet, whom they equally deteſted. The duke of York, at this time governor of Ireland, ſaw theſe commotions with pleaſure, and thought he had now a proper opportunity of exciting an inſurrection; his motives, he ſaid, were to bring traitors to juſtice, remove evil counſellors, and throw off thoſe heavy taxes which had been impoſed only to ſupport the courtiers. Theſe pretences made the people of England in multitudes eſpouſe his cauſe. Theſe proceedings ſoon reached the royal ears, and Henry marched out of London with eight thouſand men, an army ſuppoſed to be ſuperior to that of the malecontents.

On the twenty-ſecond of May, 1455, the two armies met near St. Alban's, when the duke ſent the king a letter, requeſting an opportunity to vindicate himſelf againſt the falſe aſperſions of his enemies; acquainting his majeſty that he and his followers had taken up arms only to ſecure their poſſeſſions and privileges; and in the concluſion he accuſed his miniſters of miſconduct, particularly the duke of Somerſet. This letter was intercepted by Somerſet, who concealed it from the king; and York receiving no ſatisfactory anſwer, if any at all, prepared for a battle; and next morning the earl of Warwick, glowing with rage againſt the duke of Somerſet, for calling him a traitor, charged with an amaſing intrepidity. This fury threw the royaliſts into confuſion. The duke of York firmly ſupported him; and ſeeing an opportunity of taking the enemy in flank, effectually ſecured the victory, and the royaliſts were totally routed, with the loſs of five thouſand men, among whom were the duke of Somerſet, the earls of Northumberland and Strafford, lord Clifford, and ſeveral officers of diſtinction. The duke of Buckingham having received a wound at the beginning of the action, retired with the corps which he commanded, which ſo weakened the royaliſts, that their defeat was accompliſhed with inconſiderable loſs to the victors. Henry received a ſlight wound in the neck by an arrow; but the diſtraction of his army was ſuch, when the duke of York attacked its flank, that the whole fled in confuſion, without thinking of their king, who ran to hide himſelf in a little houſe, of which the duke of York being informed, he went, with the earl of Saliſbury, and ſome other noblemen, to him, and falling on their knees, offered him their ſervice, declaring, that the public enemy being now dead, they were ready to lay down their arms. Henry, who ſhuddered with fear, did not expect this treatment, and begged the duke, in the name of God, to ſtop the effuſion of blood. The duke obeyed, and ordered a retreat. After which the king returned to London, fully ſatisfied with the conduct of York, Saliſbury, and Warwick, whom he looked upon as his moſt faithful ſubjects, and they were received into favor at court with all the marks of royal approbation.

The duke of Somerſet, ſon of the late duke, thirſted to revenge the loſs of his father, and the duke of Buckingham that of his ſon, who was killed in this action. None of the nobles attached to the Lancaſtrian family, could endure the new favorites: they ſaw the duke of York taking large ſtrides to the throne; and conſulting the queen, who had always entertained an implacable reſentment againſt againſt the Yorkiſts, they ſoon came to an open rupture, and ſeveral battles were fought with various ſucceſs; in one of which the duke of York was killed. Edward, earl of March, his ſon, on whom the hereditary right was now devolved, continued to aſſert the claim, and he was vigorouſly ſupported by the earl of Warwick, and his adherents

2. ALBAN'S, ST. BATTLE AT. Queen Margaret, who may be ſaid to have held the reins of government, had left London to levy an army in the country. The earl of Warwick ſought an opportunity of engaging her, and poſted himſelf here to intercept her on her return. On Shrove Tueſday, 1461, they came to an action on Bernard's heath, near St. Alban's. The earl charged with his uſual impetuoſity, and his courage ſeemed to counterpoiſe the enemy's ſuperiority of numbers: he bravely ſuſtained the charge, and a vigorous conteſt enſued. At length the Yorkiſts were on the point of being defeated, when the lord Lovelace, who commanded one of the earl's wings, wheeled off with the whole corps, and left Warwick's center-flank expoſed to the enemy's attack;

BRITISH MUSEUM

Engraved for the Military Dictionary

JAMES GRAHAM, Marquis of Montrose.

attack; which the enemy no ſooner perceived than they made uſe of the advantage; one aſſault here threw the whole army into confuſion. The earl attempted to make a retreat, which he ſoon effected in very good order, leaving two thouſand men ſlain on the field of battle. Queen Margaret ſullied her victory by beheading ſome priſoners of diſtinction the next day, particularly the lord Bonvil and Sir Thomas Kyrcil. Her troops pillaged the town, which proved fatal to her cauſe; for London fearing the ſame fate, embraced Edward with open arms, and proclaimed him king.

ALBA-REGALIS, SIEGES OF. [a city of Lower Hungary, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of the Platten ſea, thirty-ſix miles ſouth-weſt from Buda.] This city has often been taken and retaken by the Imperialiſts and Turks: it is one of thoſe places which always changes its governors during their animoſities, and ſeldom with any material ſiege, except in 1601, when the Imperialiſts ſcaled the walls, and entered the city ſword in hand; they inhumanly maſſacred all the Turks they could find, undermined the caſtle, and buried the garriſon in its ruins. The Turks retook it the ſame year with an army of an hundred and fifty thouſand men. But ſoon after a ſmall body of Chriſtians attacked the garriſon left in it, and ſucceſsfully beat them out. Scarce was this performed before the Turks returned, and began to beſiege the city in form. The Chriſtians finding the place weak, and untenable againſt the furious cannonade of the enemy, capitulated on honorable conditions; but they were no ſooner marched out, and the infidels in poſſeſſion of the city, than they violated the articles of capitulation, and put them all to the ſword.

ALBENGA. [a port town of Italy, now a ſmall inconſiderable place, but has a very pleaſant ſituation, fifteen miles north-eaſt from Oneglia.] It was entirely burned by the Piſaneſe in the year 1177, who made terrible havoc in its neighbourhood, and committed many outrages; the particulars of which are not recorded.

ALBUQUERQUE. [a city of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, twenty-two miles north from Badajox.] It was taken by the Portugueſe in 1705, after a ſmall reſiſtance, but reſtored at the treaty of Utrecht.

ALCMAER, SIEGE OF. [a very ancient city of North Holland, in the United Provinces, ſituate about ſeven miles eaſt from the north ſea, and twenty north from Amſterdam.] In the year 1572 the Spaniards laid ſiege to this town, which making a more obſtinate defence then they expected, it was reſolved to turn the ſiege into a blockade. Still their deſign was rendered abortive; for after inveſting it eight days, they abandoned their enterprize with precipitation and confuſion; either to avoid the air, which they ſaid was infected, or becauſe the garriſon had made a vigorous ſally, and done them much miſchief. It may be obſerved, that this was the firſt town the Spaniards were obliged to abandon during their firſt wars in the Netherlands.

ALDERN, BATTLE AT. [a little village near Inverneſs, in the county of Inverneſs in Scotland.] James marquis of Montroſe, who commanded the royaliſts in Scotland, had long eluded the covenanters, by marches, feints, and ſtratagems: their vigilance was not equal to his conduct; he retreated ſixty miles in the face of a ſuperior enemy, but at length reſolved to make a ſtand in a valley, encompaſſed with trees, having the village in his front. The right was commanded by Alexander M'Donald, to whom he gave the king's ſtandard, imagining the enemy would make deſperate efforts to take it, and the ground being there almoſt covered with ditches, might in a great meaſure help to fruſtrate their attempts. The horſe was commanded by lord Gordon, and the left wing by himſelf. The enemy did not ſee him form, nor knew where he was, till they were ſurprized by ſome of his out-poſts. The ſtratagem of the ſtandard took effect; they attacked that wing with a redoubled ardor, but were repulſed every time, which greatly fatigued the ſoldiers. While Montroſe prepared to attack their right, from whence they drew freſh men, but at the very inſtant he was going to begin, a gentleman came and whiſpered him, that lord Gordon was put to flight: upon which he cauſed it to be proclaimed, "that lord Gordon had defeated the enemy; and cried, "ſhall we ſtand idle, while he carries the honor of the "day." This animated his men, and inſpired them with a kind of phrenſy, and they attacked the enemy with ſuch an irreſiſtible intrepidity, that they bore down all oppoſition, and obliged them to ſeek refuge in flight. In the purſuit more were killed than in the battle. This ſudden enterprize turned the tide of victory, and Montroſe haſtened with a few men to the relief of his right, which he found on the point of having loſt the royal ſtandard; for M'Donald, contrary to his inſtructions to keep in the ditches, had advanced towards the enemy, and was almoſt ſurrounded. Montroſe bravely extricated him, and obliged the enemy to fly, leaving near three hundred dead on the field.

This battle was fought on the fifteenth of May, 1645. The enemy, commanded by colonel Urrey, amounted to three thouſand five hundred foot, and four hundred horſe. The army of Montroſe to fifteen hundred foot and two hundred horſe. The conſequence was the battle of Alford.

ALEXANDRIA, or ALESSADRINO. [a city of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, ſituate on the river Terraro.] Taken by prince Eugene, after a regular ſiege of five hours, though it was inveſted four days before, on the twenty-firſt of October, 1706. This was one of the conſequences of his great victory at Turin.

ALFORD, BATTLE AT. [a little village in the county of Strathnavern in Scotland.] The marquis of Montroſe encamped with his army on a hill near this place, waiting the arrival of his enemy, commanded by colonel Baillie. Lord Gordon had the command of his right wing, and Sir William Rollock his left. Wiſhart tells us, in his life of Montroſe, that Baillie's army, though ſuperior in number, was for the moſt part raw and undiſciplined, while the king's was compoſed of gentlemen, who were volunteers, and fought without pay. Lord Gordon was vigorouſly attacked by Baillie in perſon; but his lordſhip never ſuffering the aſſailants to reach the ſummit of the hill, repulſed them in the approach. After keeping them at bay this way ſome time, the whole army moved forwards down the hill, and by a vigorous charge, ſword in hand, routed them. In this attack lord Gordon was killed, by preſſing forward too far, which more affected Montroſe than if he had loſt half his army; otherwiſe his loſs was trifling. Of the enemy ſix hundred were killed; their whole army only amounted to two thouſand foot and ſix hundred horſe: Montroſe's to two thouſand foot and two hundred and fifty horſe.

By this victory, which was gained on the ſecond of July, 1645, Montroſe extricated himſelf out of many difficulties, to which he was expoſed when ſurrounded by a multitude of enemies; for before, he could ſeldom make a march, or encamp with ſafety, except by night; but now he was at liberty to march into the ſouthern parts of Scotland, and oppoſe the meaſures of general Leſley, whom he expected to be by this time on the borders.

ALGEZIRA, or ALGEZIRAS, SIEGE OF. [an old town of Seville in Spain, ſituate at the head of a bay, ſixteen miles weſt from Gibraltar.] In the year 1342, king Alonſo of Caſtile began to beſiege this place, which was not, even in thoſe days, very ſtrong, in order to extirpate the Moors. This ſiege was carried on in a very tedious manner; the approaches were ſlow, and made with indolence, inſomuch that it may rather be called a blockade than a ſiege. He was aſſiſted in this undertaking by the king of France, who lent him fifty thouſand ducats; by the pope, with one-third of his eccleſiaſtical revenues; and by the duke of Lancaſter and earl of Saliſbury from England. At length, towards the end of the year 1344, the Moors ſurrendered, having been in poſſeſſion of this town near ſeven hundred years; and they were obliged to take this ſtep, on account of their having ſpent all their proviſions and ammunition. In this ſiege gunpowder and ball were uſed for the firſt time in Spain. *Mariana.*

ALGIERS, SIEGE OF. [the capital of the kingdom of Algiers, and a port, ſituate near the mouth of the river Safran, on the Mediterranean, oppoſite the iſland of Minorca.] In 1505, the Algerines being engaged in ſome civil broils, Ferdinand V. king of Arragon, thought

it a favorable opportunity to ſeize their capital: but they being apprized of the ſcheme, ſoon became unanimous, ſent for aſſiſtance, and were ready to receive the Spaniards, who, under the command of Peter count of Navarre, obliged them to do Ferdinand homage, and pay him tribute, and permit him to build a fort on a little iſland oppoſite the town, which commands the mouth of the harbour, ſo that no corſair could get in or out. They remained under this yoke till Ferdinand's death, in the year 1510, when they attempted to recover their freedom. They ſent for Arach Barbaroſſa, a man famous among the Arabs for his military qualities and ſucceſſes, to execute their deſign. When he, with his ſoldiers, were in the city, he put to death their ſovereign, and cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed king. Hiſtorians are not agreed upon his motive for committing this piece of cruelty; but the moſt probable ſeems his having conceived a paſſion for the beautiful Zaphira, the king's wife, whom he by this means flattered himſelf with the hopes of marrying: but ſhe ſuſpecting him to be the murderer, was deaf to his ſolicitations, and continually received his addreſſes with diſdain: enraged at this oppoſition, he at length ordered her to comply, or prepare for death in twenty-four hours. She well knew his ſavage diſpoſition, and that his heart was divided between love and hatred, but dreaded diſhonor more than death: ſhe was determined within her own breaſt not to yield to his deſires, whatever might be the event, and concealed a poignard under her robe. When he came into her preſence, he approached her with mildneſs and ſubmiſſion; his firſt talk was love, at the bare mention of which ſhe vented all her anger, nor ſpared her imprecations: he, glowing with rage, ruſhed upon her her, determined on violation, when the heroine attempted to plunge the poignard in his heart, but he warded off the blow, and only received a wound in his arm, when retiring to bind up the wound, ſhe drank a draught of poiſon, fruſtrating at once every future attempt.—— *Thoſe that are curious to know the particulars, may find them in the hiſtory of Algiers.*

The young prince, ſon of Selim, whom Barbaroſſa had murdered, fled over to the Spaniards, and implored their aſſiſtance to depoſe the uſurper, under whoſe tyranny the inhabitants groaned. He told the marquis de Gomarez, commandant of the little iſle oppoſite Algiers, that he would put the city into the king of Spain's hands, if he would aſſiſt him in driving out Barbaroſſa; head any troops he ſhould ſend; and that he would pledge his life on the ſucceſs of the expedition. In compliance with this requeſt, a fleet was ſent in 1517, with ten thouſand forces on board; but unfortunately when it came within ſight of Algiers, it was diſperſed by a ſtorm; ſome of the ſhips were daſhed to pieces againſt the rocks, and others ſunk at ſea; ſo that of the whole fleet very few returned. The Spaniards were far from being diſpirited by this misfortune; they ſent another of the like force in the ſame year. The troops this time were happily landed at ſome diſtance from the city. Barbaroſſa, when he heard of it, evacuated Algiers, taking with him his Turkiſh ſoldiers. Upon this the Spaniſh general purſued him, croſſed the country, and came up with him near the river Hulxda. The infidel was now perplexed how to paſs the river; but to gain ſo material a point, he had recourſe to a ſtratagem, which however had not its deſired effect. Apprehending he could elude the Spaniards, he ſtrewed gold, ſilver, jewels, diamonds, pearls, &c. in the road. Though the bait was tempting, they deferred gathering the treaſure till their return, and coming up with the enemy, an engagement began, when after ſeveral vigorous charges on both ſides, the Turks gave way, and fell into diſorder: Barbaroſſa was killed, with near two-thirds of the whole army. The Spaniards did not take poſſeſſion of Algiers, but returned home.

In 1519, Cheredin, firſt pacha, dey, or viceroy of Algiers, ſupported by the Ottoman Emperor, took the Spaniſh fort at the mouth of the harbour, and put the garriſon to the ſword, becauſe they refuſed to ſurrender when firſt ſummoned.

In 1541, the Spaniards were reſolved to chaſtiſe the Algerines; and towards the end of the ſummer, Charles V. emperor and king of Spain, ſailed with one hundred and twenty ſhips, and thirty thouſand troops. This expedition was intended to conquer all Barbary. On board the ſhips were the flower of the Spaniſh nobility, and ſeveral ladies, who went to ſettle in Barbary as ſoon as it ſhould be conquered. The fleet had the pope's benediction; he granted indulgencies to thoſe who might be wounded, and a crown of martyrdom to thoſe who ſhould be killed. Every ſhip carried the ſtandard of Spain at her head and ſtern, in which was a crucifix. When the fleet appeared before Algiers, the inhabitants fled in conſternation, leaving only the garriſon for its defence. The Spaniards landed without oppoſition, and ſoon erected a fort on an eminence, and called it the emperor's fort, which name it ſtill retains. But ſoon after, when this was finiſhed, and the city was ready to fall into his hands, on the twenty-eighth of October, a dreadful earthquake happened, which overturned the hills into the emperor's camp: ſome thouſands of his troops were buried in the ſands, and with ſome difficulty the emperor found means to eſcape; and with a few of his officers got ſafe on board, and ſet ſail for Spain, having loſt ninety of the ſhips by the earthquake.

2. ALGIERS, EXPEDITION TO, from England, in the year 1620. What were the real grounds of this romantic undertaking ſeems not eaſy to be diſcovered. The common ſtory is, that count Gondemar having gained an aſcendancy over the underſtanding of James I. perſuaded him, contrary to his natural inclination, to fit out a formidable fleet, in order to humble the enemies of the king of Spain: but we have it from other hands, that this was a project of much older ſtanding; that the earl of Nottingham had ſolicited the king to undertake ſuch an expedition, before he laid down his charge of lord high admiral; and that Sir Robert Manſel infuſed it into the head of his ſucceſſor Buckingham, that it would give a great reputation to his management of naval affairs.

If ſuch a thing was entered upon in the dawn of his adminiſtration, as Buckingham eaſily brought the king to conſent to whatever he himſelf approved, there is the utmoſt probability that it was by his influence this deſign was carried into execution: notwithſtanding that, Sir William Monſon, who had been conſulted upon it, gave his judgment, ſupported by ſtrong and clear arguments, that it was raſh and ill-founded, and that inſtead of raiſing the reputation of the Britiſh arms, it would only contribute to render them ridiculous, becauſe the whole world would take notice of the diſappointment, whereas only a few could judge of its real cauſes; and of the little reaſon there was to meaſure the naval ſtrength of Britain thereby.

In October, 1620, this fleet ſailed from Plymouth: it conſiſted of ſix men of war, and twelve ſtout ſhips hired from the merchants. Of theſe Sir Robert Manſel, then vice-admiral of England, had the command in chief; Sir Richard Hawkins was vice, and Sir Thomas Button, rear-admiral; Sir Henry Palmer, Arthur Manwaring, Thomas Love, and Samuel Argall, Eſqrs. were appointed to be members of the council of war; and Edward Clarke, Eſq; was ſecretary. On the 27th of November they came to an anchor in the road of Algiers, and ſaluted the town, but without receiving a ſingle gun in anſwer. On the twenty-eighth, the admiral ſent a gentleman with a white flag, to let the Turkiſh viceroy know the cauſe of his coming, who returned him an anſwer by four commiſſioners, That he had orders from the Grand Seignior to uſe the Engliſh with the greateſt reſpect, to ſuffer their men to come on ſhore, and to furniſh them with what proviſions they wanted. Upon this a negociation enſued, in which it is hard to ſay whether the Algerines or the admiral acted with the greater chicanery. The former refuſed to diſmiſs the gentleman firſt ſent, unleſs an Engliſh conſul was left at Algiers; and the latter, to rid himſelf of this difficulty, prevailed upon a ſeaman to put on a ſuit of good cloaths, and to paſs for a conſul. This cheat not being diſcovered by the Algerines, they ſent forty Engliſh ſlaves on board the admiral, and promiſed to give him ſatisfaction as to his other demands; upon which he ſailed again for the Spaniſh coaſt, attended by ſix French men of war, the admiral of which ſquadron had ſtruck to the

Engliſh

Engliſh fleet on his firſt joining it, which ſeems to have been the greateſt honor, and perhaps the greateſt advantage too that attended this whole expedition. It had been well if this enterprize had ended there; but after receiving a ſupply of proviſions from England, it was reſolved to make another attempt upon Algiers in the ſpring, and, if poſſible, to burn the ſhips in the mole. Accordingly, in May, the fleet left the road of Majorca, and upon the twenty-firſt of the ſame month anchored before Algiers, and began to prepare for the execution of their deſign. Two ſhips taken from the Algerines, one of an hundred, the other of ſixty tons, were fitted up for this purpoſe. They were fitted up with dry wood, oakam, pitch, roſin, tar, brimſtone, and other combuſtible matter; and provided with chains, grappling irons, and boats to bring off the men: next followed three brigantines, which the admiral had bought at Alicant, with fire-balls, buckets of wild-fire, and fire-pikes to faſten their fire-works to the enemy's ſhips: they had alſo a gunlod, fitted up with fire-works, chains, and grappling-irons: the gunlod was to be fired in the midſt of the ſhips in the mole, having likewiſe a boat to bring off her men. Sevén armed boats followed to ſuſtain thoſe of the fire-ſhips, in caſe they were purſued at their coming off: theſe were likewiſe furniſhed with fire-works to deſtroy the ſhips without the mole; but the wind not being favorable, the attempt was put off till the twenty-fourth, and blowing then at ſouth-ſouth-weſt, the ſhips advanced with a briſk gale towards the mole; but when they were within leſs than a muſket-ſhot of the mole's head, the wind died away, and it grew ſo calm they could not enter: however, the boats and brigantines finding they were diſcovered, by the brightneſs of the moon, which was then at full, and being informed by a Chriſtian ſlave, who ſwam from the town, that the Turks had left their ſhips unguarded, with only a man or two in each of them, they reſolved to proceed; which they did, but performed little or nothing, and then retired with the loſs of ſix men. After a day or two's ſtay they put to ſea, and in the month of June returned to England.

This ill-concerted enterprize had no other effect than that of expoſing our own commerce to the inſults of the Algerines, who did a great deal of miſchief, while we did them little or none; though two other fleets were afterwards ſent againſt them, one under the command of lord Willoughby, and the other under that of the earl of Denbigh; but both did ſo little, that very few of our hiſtories take any notice of them. Sir William Monſon has made ſome ſevere, but juſt obſervations upon theſe undertakings; and particularly remarks, that notwithſtanding the whole nation was grievouſly offended, as they will always be at ſuch miſcarriages, yet they never had any ſatisfaction given them, which irritated them exceedingly, and contributed not a little to raiſe that ſpirit which vented itſelf afterwards in a civil war.—*Campbell's lives of the admirals.*

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ALHAMA, SIEGE OF. [a town of Granada in Spain, ſituate in a narrow valley between ſome high mountains, about twenty-five miles ſouth-weſt of Granada.] On the twenty-eighth of February, 1482, king Ferdinand took it from the Moors by eſcalade, but not without a very obſtinate and bloody reſiſtance: the infidels defended it ſtreet by ſtreet; but at length the impetuoſity of the Spaniards obliged them to ſurrender. However, in April of the ſame year, a large body of them attempted to recover it, but in vain; for having begun to beſiege it, the garriſon ſallied out unexpectedly, and attacked the Moors with ſuch fury, even in their camp, that they were obliged to retire with great loſs.

ALICANT, SIEGE OF. [a large ſea-port town in the province of Valencia in Spain: its caſtle, which is almoſt impregnable, ſtands upon an high rock, and can mount an hundred and ſixty guns on that ſide towards the ſea; it has a great foreign trade in wine and fruit.] Sir John Leake, and Sir George Byng, were ſent to the Mediterranean to make a diverſion on the coaſt of Spain, in favor of Charles II. ſon to the emperor Leopold. Alicant was one of thoſe places which refuſed to own him as king. Sir John Jennings, with eight hundred marines, landed on the twenty-eighth of May, 1706, and took the town by ſtorm; count Mahoni, the governor, having retired into the caſtle; againſt which Sir George Byng ſo advantageouſly ranged his ſhips, that he quickly diſmounted all the enemy's cannon. The next day brigadier Gorge, who now commanded the marines, ſummoned count Mahoni to ſurrender, which he abſolutely refuſed. The cannonading was renewed with redoubled vigor, and a great number of bombs being thrown into the caſtle, the garriſon, which conſiſted chiefly of Neapolitans, compelled the governor to ſurrender. They obtained leave to march to Cadiz, and the place was delivered up, after having held out nine or ten days. It has been ſaid this conqueſt was to no purpoſe, and it was time and men thrown away; but this we ſhall neither aſſert nor contradict; only obſerve, that ſoon after the whole kingdom of Arragon ſubmitted to Charles, and probably it might in ſome meaſure be influenced by this event. The beſiegers had thirty men killed, and eighty wounded, and the

it a favorable opportunity to ſeize their capital: but they being apprized of the ſcheme, ſoon became unanimous, ſent for aſſiſtance, and were ready to receive the Spaniards, who, under the command of Peter count of Navarre, obliged them to do Ferdinand homage, and pay him tribute, and permit him to build a fort on a little iſland oppoſite the town, which commands the mouth of the harbour, ſo that no corſair could get in or out. They remained under this yoke till Ferdinand's death, in the year 1510, when they attempted to recover their freedom. They ſent for Arach Barbaroſſa, a man famous among the Arabs for his military qualities and ſucceſſes, to execute their deſign. When he, with his ſoldiers, were in the city, he put to death their ſovereign, and cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed king. Hiſtorians are not agreed upon his motive for committing this piece of cruelty; but the moſt probable ſeems his having conceived a paſſion for the beautiful Zaphira, the king's wife, whom he by this means flattered himſelf with the hopes of marrying: but ſhe ſuſpecting him to be the murderer, was deaf to his ſolicitations, and continually received his addreſſes with diſdain: enraged at this oppoſition, he at length ordered her to comply, or prepare for death in twenty-four hours. She well knew his ſavage diſpoſition, and that his heart was divided between love and hatred, but dreaded diſhonor more than death: ſhe was determined within her own breaſt not to yield to his deſires, whatever might be the event, and concealed a poignard under her robe. When he came into her preſence, he approached her with mildneſs and ſubmiſſion; his firſt talk was love, at the bare mention of which ſhe vented all her anger, nor ſpared her imprecations: he, glowing with rage, ruſhed upon her her, determined on violation, when the heroine attempted to plunge the poignard in his heart, but he warded off the blow, and only received a wound in his arm, when retiring to bind up the wound, ſhe drank a draught of poiſon, fruſtrating at once every future attempt.—— *Thoſe that are curious to know the particulars, may find them in the hiſtory of Algiers.*

The young prince, ſon of Selim, whom Barbaroſſa had murdered, fled over to the Spaniards, and implored their aſſiſtance to depoſe the uſurper, under whoſe tyranny the inhabitants groaned. He told the marquis de Gomarez, commandant of the little iſle oppoſite Algiers, that he would put the city into the king of Spain's hands, if he would aſſiſt him in driving out Barbaroſſa; head any troops he ſhould ſend; and that he would pledge his life on the ſucceſs of the expedition. In compliance with this requeſt, a fleet was ſent in 1517, with ten thouſand forces on board; but unfortunately when it came within ſight of Algiers, it was diſperſed by a ſtorm; ſome of the ſhips were daſhed to pieces againſt the rocks, and others ſunk at ſea; ſo that of the whole fleet very few returned. The Spaniards were far from being diſpirited by this misfortune; they ſent another of the like force in the ſame year. The troops this time were happily landed at ſome diſtance from the city. Barbaroſſa, when he heard of it, evacuated Algiers, taking with him his Turkiſh ſoldiers. Upon this the Spaniſh general purſued him, croſſed the country, and came up with him near the river Hulxda. The infidel was now perplexed how to paſs the river; but to gain ſo material a point, he had recourſe to a ſtratagem, which however had not its deſired effect. Apprehending he could elude the Spaniards, he ſtrewed gold, ſilver, jewels, diamonds, pearls, &c. in the road. Though the bait was tempting, they deferred gathering the treaſure till their return, and coming up with the enemy, an engagement began, when after ſeveral vigorous charges on both ſides, the Turks gave way, and fell into diſorder: Barbaroſſa was killed, with near two-thirds of the whole army. The Spaniards did not take poſſeſſion of Algiers, but returned home.

In 1519, Cheredin, firſt pacha, dey, or viceroy of Algiers, ſupported by the Ottoman Emperor, took the Spaniſh fort at the mouth of the harbour, and put the garriſon to the ſword, becauſe they refuſed to ſurrender when firſt ſummoned.

In 1541, the Spaniards were reſolved to chaſtiſe the Algerines; and towards the end of the ſummer, Charles V. emperor and king of Spain, ſailed with one hundred and twenty ſhips, and thirty thouſand troops. This expedition was intended to conquer all Barbary. On board the ſhips were the flower of the Spaniſh nobility, and ſeveral ladies, who went to ſettle in Barbary as ſoon as it ſhould be conquered. The fleet had the pope's benediction; he granted indulgencies to thoſe who might be wounded, and a crown of martyrdom to thoſe who ſhould be killed. Every ſhip carried the ſtandard of Spain at her head and ſtern, in which was a crucifix. When the fleet appeared before Algiers, the inhabitants fled in conſternation, leaving only the garriſon for its defence. The Spaniards landed without oppoſition, and ſoon erected a fort on an eminence, and called it the emperor's fort, which name it ſtill retains. But ſoon after, when this was finiſhed, and the city was ready to fall into his hands, on the twenty-eighth of October, a dreadful earthquake happened, which overturned the hills into the emperor's camp: ſome thouſands of his troops were buried in the ſands, and with ſome difficulty the emperor found means to eſcape; and with a few of his officers got ſafe on board, and ſet ſail for Spain, having loſt ninety of the ſhips by the earthquake.

2. ALGIERS, EXPEDITION TO, from England, in the year 1620. What were the real grounds of this romantic undertaking ſeems not eaſy to be diſcovered. The common ſtory is, that count Gondemar having gained an aſcendancy over the underſtanding of James I. perſuaded him, contrary to his natural inclination, to fit out a formidable fleet, in order to humble the enemies of the king of Spain: but we have it from other hands, that this was a project of much older ſtanding; that the earl of Nottingham had ſolicited the king to undertake ſuch an expedition, before he laid down his charge of lord high admiral; and that Sir Robert Manſel infuſed it into the head of his ſucceſſor Buckingham, that it would give a great reputation to his management of naval affairs.

If ſuch a thing was entered upon in the dawn of his adminiſtration, as Buckingham eaſily brought the king to conſent to whatever he himſelf approved, there is the utmoſt probability that it was by his influence this deſign was carried into execution: notwithſtanding that, Sir William Monſon, who had been conſulted upon it, gave his judgment, ſupported by ſtrong and clear arguments, that it was raſh and ill-founded, and that inſtead of raiſing the reputation of the Britiſh arms, it would only contribute to render them ridiculous, becauſe the whole world would take notice of the diſappointment, whereas only a few could judge of its real cauſes; and of the little reaſon there was to meaſure the naval ſtrength of Britain thereby.

In October, 1620, this fleet ſailed from Plymouth: it conſiſted of ſix men of war, and twelve ſtout ſhips hired from the merchants. Of theſe Sir Robert Manſel, then vice-admiral of England, had the command in chief; Sir Richard Hawkins was vice, and Sir Thomas Button, rear-admiral; Sir Henry Palmer, Arthur Manwaring, Thomas Love, and Samuel Argall, Eſqrs. were appointed to be members of the council of war; and Edward Clarke, Eſq; was ſecretary. On the 27th of November they came to an anchor in the road of Algiers, and ſaluted the town, but without receiving a ſingle gun in anſwer. On the twenty-eighth, the admiral ſent a gentleman with a white flag, to let the Turkiſh viceroy know the cauſe of his coming, who returned him an anſwer by four commiſſioners, That he had orders from the Grand Seignior to uſe the Engliſh with the greateſt reſpect, to ſuffer their men to come on ſhore, and to furniſh them with what proviſions they wanted. Upon this a negociation enſued, in which it is hard to ſay whether the Algerines or the admiral acted with the greater chicanery. The former refuſed to diſmiſs the gentleman firſt ſent, unleſs an Engliſh conſul was left at Algiers; and the latter, to rid himſelf of this difficulty, prevailed upon a ſeaman to put on a ſuit of good cloaths, and to paſs for a conſul. This cheat not being diſcovered by the Algerines, they ſent forty Engliſh ſlaves on board the admiral, and promiſed to give him ſatisfaction as to his other demands; upon which he ſailed again for the Spaniſh coaſt, attended by ſix French men of war, the admiral of which ſquadron had ſtruck to the

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the

the beſieged, as they ſaid, only fourteen killed, and twenty-ſeven wounded.

2. ALICANT, SIEGE OF. In the beginning of December, 1708, it was beſieged by an army of twelve thouſand men, commanded by the chevalier d'Aſfeldt: the garriſon conſiſted of two Engliſh regiments, Sir Charles Hotham's, and colonel Syburg's, commonly called the French regiment, becauſe it was compoſed of refugees. Notwithſtanding the ſeverity of the ſeaſon, and ſcarcity of proviſions, by which both ſuffered, they equally perſiſted in aſſailing, and defending the place, and three months paſſed without any advantage. At length the chevalier d'Aſfeldt ordered the rock to be undermined; and having lodged two hundred barrels of gunpowder under it, on the twentieth of March he ſummoned the garriſon to ſurrender, offering them a ſafe convoy to Barcelona, with all their baggage, &c. if they ſurrendered within three days; but threatened that he would grant them no mercy if they refuſed, and he ſhould take the place; and at the ſame time gave Syburg, the governor, to underſtand, that two of his officers might come out, and ſee the condition of his works. This offer was accepted, and the chevalier accompanied them to the mine, generouſly telling them he could not bear to ſee ſo many brave men periſh in the ruins of a place they had ſo nobly defended. The officers made their report, that the exploſion would carry up the whole caſtle. On the ſecond day d'Aſfeld ſent again to know if they had come to any reſolution concerning their ſafety: he was anſwered they were determined to defend the caſtle whatever fate attended them. On the third he ſent again, aſſuring them his mine would be ſprung at ſix o'clock next morning; and as they ſaw no hope of relief, yet there was room for mercy, and the terms already propoſed were in their power to accept: but Syburg continued deaf to his remonſtrances, and with an obſtinacy that ſavored more of raſhneſs than of valor, perſiſted in his reſolution to wait the exploſion. Next morning the centinels gave notice, by a pre-concerted ſignal, that fire was ſet to the mine: the governor ordered the guard to retire, and walked out to the parade, ſaying, there was not more danger there than in any other place; he was accompanied by ſome of the officers who choſe to go with him leſt they ſhould be accuſed of fear. The mine being ſprung, the rock opened under their feet, and they, with about thirty-ſix centinels and women, falling into the chaſm, it inſtantly cloſed, and cruſhed them to death, though the dying groans of ſome of them were heard even the next day. One man who was ſhut to the neck in its clift, lived many hours in that afflicting poſture. Many houſes in the town were overwhelmed in their ruins, in the ſame manner as if an earthquake had happened; but of the caſtle only the ſmall part of a baſtion was blown up: this was principally owing to the exploſion having a vent through the veins of the rock. Notwithſtanding this dreadful incident, colonel d'Albon, who ſucceeded to the command, bravely reſolved to defend the place to the laſt extremity; and muſtering the whole garriſon, made a deſperate ſally, to ſhew how little he was moved at their thunder: the bombs from the caſtle played on the town, of which the enemy was in poſſeſſion, more violently than ever, and the garriſon with their ſmall-arms galled every corner of the ſtreets; and continued this reſiſtance till the arrival of the fleet, which had been ſo long expected.

On the fifth of April Sir Edward Whitaker's ſquadron appeared, and attempted to relieve the caſtle; but the enemy had erected ſuch works, as effectually hindered the troops from landing. On the ſeventh general Stanhope ſent a flag of truce to the chevalier d'Aſfeldt, with propoſals for ſurrendering the caſtle, which were accepted, and the garriſon marched out with all the honors of war. They were embarked on board Sir George Byng, and carried to Minorca, where they were put into quarters of refreſhment. The number of killed is not aſcertained; but of the two regiments only five hundred men landed at Minorca. The conſequence was nothing more than the poſſeſſion of the place.

ALJUBARROTA, or ALGIBARRATO, BATTLE AT. [a little town of Leiria, in Portugueze Extramadura.] In the year 1383, when king Ferdinand of Portugal died, the people were divided concerning the ſucceſſion; ſome were for John the baſtard, others for the king of Caſtile; but John's party being the ſtronger, he was elected, and the two kings made war againſt each other. In the ſummer of 1385, their armies met at Aljubarrota, commanded by themſelves in perſon, when a bloody conflict began, which was maintained with great obſtinacy, and various ſucceſs, till night; every officer and private man in both armies fought with great animoſity, and their reſolution occaſioned a terrible carnage. The Caſtilians fought in great confuſion, their horſe and foot were mixed without any order or regularity. The Portugueze were ſomewhat better, but not free from diſorder; yet they took care to diſcharge their darts and arrows in regular ſhowers, and to this it may be ſaid they owed their victory; for ſeeing the advantage of attacking in regular lines, they all ſuddenly ruſhed upon the enemy in a body, and charging ſword in hand with amazing impetuoſity, ſoon put them to flight. The Caſtilians are ſaid to have loſt ten thouſand men, and the Portugueſe near half that number. Their numbers before the action were very unequal; of the Caſtilians there were thirty thouſand foot and ſeven thouſand horſe; of the Portugueſe only ten thouſand foot and two thouſand two hundred horſe. This victory ſecured John the crown, and all Portugal ſubmitted to him.

ALLERIA. [a poor little ruinous town in the iſland of Corſica.] It was maſtered by the malecontents in the year 1730. Here Theodore baron of Neuhoff, who died a priſoner for debt in London, firſt landed in 1736.

ALMANNARA, BATTLE AT. [a ſmall town of Spain in the province of Valencia, ſituate near the Mediterranean.] On the ſixth of July, 1710, the allied army, commanded by general Stanhope, attempting to place the crown of Spain on the archduke Charles II. ſon to the emperor Leopold, as ſucceſſor to the late king Charles II. met with the French and Spaniſh army, commanded by Philip II. ſon to the dauphin, whom the court of France was ſupporting as ſucceſſor to Charles II. General Stanhope firſt perceived the enemy, to the amount of forty-two ſquadrons and nine battalions, on the high grounds near Almannara, and the reſt of their army, at ſome diſtance, marching to join them. He rightly judged it a fine opportunity to attack theſe ſquadrons before they were joined by the infantry: Charles, who was with the army, ſeemed averſe to this; upon which the general told him, if they let ſlip ſo fair an opportunity to attack them, he had orders to withdraw his troops, which he would inſtantly obey, and leave the country. He then complied, but wanted to know who was to command: *Who but I?* ſaid Stanhope, and immediately ordered the cavalry to follow him: then putting himſelf at the head of the firſt ſquadron, and general Carpenter at the head of the next, he made a ſhort ſpeech to the ſoldiers, telling them, that if they kept cloſe and firm, the enemy could not break them. He then rode up and attacked the guards of Philip, commanded by general Ameſſaga, who, as their horſes cloſed, ſpoke ſome words to him, which he anſwered with a ſtroke of his ſword, that killed the Spaniard. The ſquadrons, animated by the example of their leader, glowed with freſh ardor; they charged ſword in hand, puſhed the firſt line on the ſecond, and thoſe on the third, and at laſt broke them: Carpenter was not wanting on his part; he attacked the enemy with all the reſolution and intrepidity of a man determined to conquer or periſh in the attempt. Mean while general Belcaſtel raiſed a battery of ſix guns on the enemy's left, which galled them in flank, and greatly facilitated their confuſion; which general Stanhope no ſooner obſerved, than with a vigorous effort he obliged them to quit the field of battle with ſuch precipitation, that they left their baggage behind them. The nine battalions ran away at the beginning of the action; they were purſued till dark, which may be juſtly termed the preſervation of both horſe and foot. The action did not laſt above half an hour; it was near ſeven o'clock in the evening before it began.

The allies loſt about ſix hundred men, among whom was the earl of Rochefort, and count Francis Naſſau Auverquerque; ſome accounts ſay that the loſs of the enemy amounted to two thouſand five hundred men; but others leſſen the number; the moſt probable accounts make it about two thouſand. The main body of the two

two armies were not engaged; only about eighteen thouſand of each, which may be properly called detachments, and could not be productive of any great conſequences. Notwithſtanding his preſent defeat, Philip commonly had the advantage; and when he came victorious into this country, he made the inhabitants feel his full revenge for owning Charles their king.

ALMANZA, BATTLE AT. [a little town in the province of New Caſtile in Spain, fifty miles north-weſt of Alicant, and forty-ſeven ſouth-weſt from Valencia.] The earl of Galway, with ſixteen thouſand men, Engliſh, Dutch, and Portugueze, marched on the twenty-fifth of April, 1707, which was Eaſter-Sunday, to the plains of Almanza, where he found the duke of Berwick poſted with thirty-five thouſand men. At a time when he ſhould have avoided an engagement, he ruſhed upon one, which biſhop Burnet allows for thus; his troops having conſumed all their proviſions in Valencia, he marched into Caſtile, in hopes of finding plenty, but not being able to procure ſubſiſtence there, was obliged to come to a battle, ſince a retreat to Valencia would afford his army no relief.

He entered the plain about noon in four columns, in good order, and very cloſe; he interlined his ſquadrons between his battalions, to ſupply his want of cavalry, and at two o'clock his lordſhip begun the attack, at the head of ſome Engliſh dragoons; but finding himſelf galled in flank by one of the enemy's batteries, planted on an eminence, he detached colonel Dormer, with ſome horſe, to take poſſeſſion of it, which the duke of Berwick obſerving, ordered the cannon to be withdrawn. The artillery was of little ſervice on either ſide. Both armies came to a cloſe engagement as ſoon as poſſible. The Engliſh and Dutch ſquadrons on the left, ſuſtained by the Portugueſe horſe of the ſecond line, were overpowered after a gallant reſiſtance; but the center, which conſiſted chiefly of battalions from Great-Britain and Holland, obliged the enemy to give way, and drove their firſt line on the ſecond. The victory was ſtill doubtful, notwithſtanding the defeat of a whole wing, till the right, which was entirely compoſed of Portugueſe, fled at the firſt fire of the enemy, which they did not ſtay to return. The cavalry all galloped away; and the foot, who were not any of them killed in the charge, fled at the ſame inſtant. The Engliſh and Dutch being now left naked on the flanks, were ſurrounded, and attacked on every ſide. In this dreadful emergency, they formed themſelves into an hollow ſquare, and retired in very good order from the field of battle, notwithſtanding the moſt vigorous efforts of the duke of Berwick to break them.

By this time the men were quite ſpent with fatigue, and all their ammunition exhauſted; they were ignorant of the country, abandoned by their horſe, deſtitute of proviſions, and cut off from all hopes of ſupply. Moved by theſe melancholy conſiderations, they ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war, to the amount of twelve battalions: for this they were blindly cenſured by our wiſe politicians at home, who can always ſee the miſtake after it is committed, without reflecting or ſuppoſing themſelves in the ſame dilemma. The Portugueſe, part of the Engliſh horſe, and the infantry that guarded the baggage, retreated to Alcira, where they were joined by the earl of Galway, with two thouſand dragoons, which he had brought from the field of battle. About three thouſand of the allied army were killed on the ſpot, and among them brigadier Killigrew, and ſome officers of diſtinction. The earl of Galway, who often charged in perſon, and had before loſt his right arm at the ſiege of Bajadox, received two deep wounds in the face. The marquis das Minas, general of the Portugueſe, was run through the arm, and ſaw his miſtreſs, who fought in the habit of an Amazon, killed by his ſide. All their artillery, part of their baggage, one hundred and twenty colours and ſtandards, and near ten thouſand men were taken. The victors loſt two thouſand men at leaſt, beſides ſeveral officers of eminence. This victory ſecured the crown of Spain to Philip. Catalonia alone now declaring for king Charles.

The earl of Galway hearing the popular clamors of England were breaking out againſt him on his conduct in Spain, deſired leave to reſign, which being granted, he returned home: ſoon after his conduct began to be queſtioned in the houſe of lords. The debate ran high: the earls of Wharton, Godolphin, and Halifax ſpoke largely in his favor; the duke of Marlborough ſaid among other things, with the utmoſt concern, and even with tears in his eyes, "That it was ſomething "ſtrange that generals, who had acted to the beſt of "their judgments, and had loſt their limbs in the ſer"vice, ſhould be examined, like offenders, about in"ſignificant things; and he could not imagine the "meaning of ſuch proceedings, nor where they would "end." After many violent debates, they could come to no other reſolution than to queſtion the earl of Galway, why he gave the right to the Portugueſe, (a compliment commonly paid to the Engliſh.) His lordſhip anſwered, "That by the treaty with Portugal, the troops "of that crown were to have the right in their own "country; and, in order to engage them to march to "Madrid, he was obliged to allow them that honor, "otherwiſe they would not have ſtirred out of Portu"gal." This reaſon ſeems very plauſible; yet the lords thought fit to reſolve, "That the earl of Galway, in "yielding this point, had acted contrary to the honor of "the imperial crown of Great Britain." This empty clamor carried with it the air of a ſerious and important affair, from which the nation expected the diſcovery of ſome embezzlement or treachery; but the ſecret was to find, if poſſible, ſomething for a pique in the earl of Galway's conduct, and to throw an oblique reflection on the duke of Marlborough. "Theſe, ſays Dr. Smollett, "were not the proceedings of candor and national juſ"tice, but the ebullitions of party zeal, and rancorous "animoſity."

It will be ſomewhere neceſſary to relate the motives that brought on this war, and perhaps the earlier the better; therefore to avoid repetition, we ſhall in general ſpeak of them here.

Philip IV. king of Spain, was ſucceeded by his ſon Charles II. who had no iſſue, but had two ſiſters, firſt, Maria Thereſa, married to Lewis XIV. king of France, who at this marriage renounced all the pretenſions he might have to the crown of Spain by it; and, ſecond, Margaret, married to Leopold, emperor of Germany; ſhe had iſſue Maria Antonietta, who married Maximilian, elector of Bavaria, and had iſſue Joſeph Ferdinand. The king of Spain laboring under a dangerous indiſpoſition, Lewis XIV. apprehended that at his death a great contention would ariſe for the ſucceſſion to the Spaniſh crown; he therefore propoſed to king William III. of England, a plan for dividing the Spaniſh territories among the ſuppoſed competitors. William liſtened to his propoſals, and the following plan was agreed to by Great Britain, France, the United Provinces, and the emperor: to the dauphin, in conſideration of his right to the crown of Spain, all the dominions of Spain in Italy, the duchy of Milan excepted: the province of Guipuſcoa in Spain, with all the Spaniſh territories in America, to Joſeph Ferdinand; in conſideration of his right to the crown of Spain: and to Charles, the emperor's ſecond ſon, (for his firſt ſon, in conſequence of being king of the Romans, had no claim) the duchy of Milan. This was called the partition treaty, was negociated and ſigned with ſuch ſecrecy, that neither the parliament nor the privy-council, nor even the Spaniards, whoſe dominions were parcelled out, knew any thing of it. Every man in his ſenſes will readily imagine that a nation ſo proud as Spain would never conſent to ſuch ignominy. Soon after the concluſion of this treaty, Joſeph Ferdinand died: the contracting powers were now in confuſion; a ſecond partition treaty was made, in which it was agreed, that in caſe the king of Spain ſhould die without iſſue, all the Spaniſh territories in Italy, the province of Guipuſcoa in Spain, and the duchies of Lorrain and Bar, ſhould devolve upon the dauphin; and in exchange for theſe duchies, the duke of Lorrain ſhould have Milan; while the kingdom of Spain, and Spaniſh America, ſhould be given to the archduke Charles, ſecond ſon to the emperor.

Soon after the concluſion of this treaty the king of Spain died, having by will bequeathed the Spaniſh mo-

narchy to Philip duke of Anjou, ſecond ſon to the dauphin of France. Lewis XIV. received this news with pleaſure, called for his grandſon, and, after a ſhort ſpeech, ſent him to aſcend the throne.

This was a breach of the partition treaty, by which he was engaged, on the king of Spain's death, to own and ſupport the archduke Charles as king of Spain. While king William and he were diſputing on this ſudden turn of affairs, James Stuart, late king of England, died; upon which Lewis ordered his ſon, the pretended prince of Wales, to be proclaimed king of England at St. Germain's, where his father died: he treated him as ſuch at his court, and his claim was recogniſed by the new king of Spain, and the pope. This piece of arrogant preſumption filled the Britiſh nation with reſentment; they could not bear being dictated to in this tyrannical manner, nor ſee their monarch affronted by a nation they had always held in contempt. War was on the eve of being declared, when William died. Anne, who aſcended the throne, followed the ſteps of her predeceſſor, and war was immediately declared by England, the emperor, and the States General. Theſe three declarations were all publiſhed in one day, the fourth of May, 1702. On the part of England, for proclaiming the pretended prince of Wales king; and on that of the emperor and States General, for breaking the partition treaty. Thus began a ten years war, in which, more or leſs, every power in Europe was concerned.

ALMERIA, SIEGE OF. [formerly a large city, but now a very inconſiderable town, with not above ſix hundred houſes, principally cottages, ſituate in the province of Granada in Spain, at the head of a bay near cape de Gat.] In the year 1146 the Genoeſe were invited by the Spaniards to aſſiſt them in expelling the Moors: they equipped a large fleet to repoſſeſs this city, which the infidels held; but the attempt failing, from ſome accident we are not made acquainted with, the year following they furniſhed a larger armament, and experience having now taught them in what manner to puſh their enterprize, the place was attacked by ſea and land. At length, after a ſiege of five months, they took it on the ſeventeenth of October by ſtorm. Twenty thouſand Moors, who had retired into the caſtle, were forced to buy their lives for a ſum of money. The town was given to be plundered; and the Spaniards gave to the Genoeſe, in conſideration for their ſervice, a diſh made of emerald, valued at more than all the booty, which is to this day preſerved in their treaſury at Genoa.

ALNWICK, or ANWICK, SIEGE OF. [a little market town in Northumberland, ſituate on the river Alne, twenty-five miles north from Newcaſtle upon Tyne.] Malcolm III. king of Scotland, having demanded the performance of ſome articles ſtipulated at a late treaty, was ordered by William Rufus to repair to his court at Glouceſter, and he ſhould have juſtice. Malcolm obeyed, but was received with great haughtineſs, treated with indignity, and his queſtions always anſwered in a very unſatisfactory manner. He at length left the court full of indignation, and immediately aſſembled an army to invade Northumberland. In the year 1093 he laid ſiege to Alnwick, and carried it on with great vigor, till it was ready to fall into his hands; then Morel, the governor, demanded a capitulation, and on pretence of preſenting the keys to Malcolm on the point of a ſpear, thruſt the weapon into his eye, and killed him on the ſpot. His ſon Edward was ſlain about the ſame time; and Morel obſerving the Scots to be in confuſion, ſallied out, and attacking them, made a terrible ſlaughter. The broken remains of the army fled in the utmoſt diſorder; and Malcolm's body was carried in a cart by two peaſants to Tinmouth, where they buried it. It does not ſeem from Malcolm's character that he deſerved this death, at leaſt not from the hands of an Engliſhman, ſince he was remarkable for making his kingdom an aſylum for thoſe fugitives who fled there from the tyranny of the conqueror.

In the year 1215 this town was reduced to aſhes, during the wars of the barons.

2. ALNWICK, BATTLE AT. Henry II. of England being engaged in a French war, William of Scotland thought it ſeaſonable to invade England, which he did in 1174, and committed the moſt horrible cruelties upon all the inhabitants without diſtinction; ſome were maſſacred even at the altar during the time of devotion; he ravaged, plundered, and burned all the country he came through, firſt levying the moſt exorbitant contributions: but he was obliged to retreat before the Engliſh army, commanded by Robert de Glanville. At Alnwick he made a ſhort ſtand, thinking he could hide himſelf in a neighbouring wood, without retreating any further. He ſent away the moſt conſiderable part of his army, retaining only about one hundred horſe, with whom he endeavoured to lie concealed; but ſome of his attendants being treacherous, the Engliſh commander was appriſed of all his proceedings, who detached Robert d'Eſtouville, Bernard de Baliol, William de Veſci, and Geoffrey of Lincoln, with four hundred horſe to ſurpriſe him. They found him in a plain, encompaſſed with trees, and appeared at firſt with only part of their force, which the king miſtaking for a detachment of his own, fell directly into the ſnare; but diſcovering his miſtake, a ſevere conflict enſued. The ſuperior numbers of the Engliſh at length prevailed, notwithſtanding the intrepidity of the Scots, who charged with ſurpriſing reſolution. The king was unhorſed and taken priſoner: when his guards knew it, they fled with all poſſible diſpatch to Scotland, and he was conveyed to Newcaſtle, and from thence to the caſtle at Richmond. This victory was celebrated with public rejoicings all over the kingdom. But Henry ſet his royal priſoner at liberty, after he had done him homage for his kingdom.

ALOST, SIEGES OF. [a little town in the Auſtrian Netherlands, ſituate on the river Dender, fifteen miles north-weſt from Bruſſels.] As nothing material has happened in any of its ſieges, it will be ſufficient to mention their dates. In the year 1127 this town refuſed to own William, ſon-in-law to Henry I. of England, its duke, but ſtood out for Thierry, count of Alſace. William inveſted it, but Thierry marched to its relief, and a battle enſued, in which he was defeated. The town muſt now have inevitably fallen into the hands of the victor, had he not been mortally wounded by the thruſt of a lance in a ſally; as he endeavoured to catch the weapon with his right hand, it entered his arm, and the wound produced a mortification, of which he died in five days. Thierry then became earl of Flanders, after having made peace with Henry of England.

The Spaniards took it by ſurpriſe in 1576, and committed many diſorders. In 1582 it was taken by the duke of Alençon. After this the Engliſh garriſoned it; but ſold it, or rather betrayed it, to the duke of Parma, governor of the Netherlands. The French took it in 1667, when Lewis XIV. claimed it in right of his queen, but reſtored it to the Spaniards by the treaty of Nimuegen, after diſmantling it. He ſeized it again in 1700, and was obliged to abandon it after the battle of Ramilies. The French retook it in 1705, and reſtored it to the Auſtrians at the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748.

ALRESFORD, BATTLE AT. [a market town in the county of Southampton, ſituate on the river Alre.] The aſſociated counties of Kent, Surrey, Suſſex, and Southampton, maintained an army, commanded by Sir William Waller, to oppoſe the meaſures of king Charles I. who detached lord Hopton to give him battle. At Alresford, on the twenty-ninth of March, 1644, they met, when a bloody conteſt enſued, each army conſiſting of about eight thouſand men. The action laſted the whole day, with various ſucceſs. The king's cavalry was routed in the beginning by Sir William Balfour; but his infantry maintained an obſtinate defence, and were ſeverely handled, till his lordſhip ſeeing there was no hopes of victory, drew off, and made a pretty good retreat, leaving about five hundred ſlain on the field of battle. The victors are ſaid to have loſt only one hundred; but other accounts ſay two hundred, and this ſeems moſt probable. This little advantage ſo elated the parliament, that they reſolved to puſh the war with the utmoſt vigor; the termination of which is known to all Europe.

A few days before this action, ſome detachments had a ſmart ſkirmiſh in that neighbourhood, near Alton, in which the king's troops were worſted.

ALTENA,

ALTENA, BURNED. [a port town on the Elbe, in the duchy of Holſtein, two miles north-weſt from Hamburgh.] Count Steinboch, the Swediſh general, having juſt defeated the king of Denmark and his army at Gudebuſch, came and burned this town to the ground. As ſoon as Steinboch appeared before Altena, the ninth of January, 1713, he ſent a meſſage to adviſe the inhabitants to retire with what effects they could carry off. The magiſtrates came out in a body, and falling at his feet, offered him fifty thouſand rixdollars to ſpare the town, but he inſiſted upon two hundred thouſand. They were ready to comply with this laſt demand, and only deſired time to go to Hamburgh for the Money; but the general would admit of no delay, ſo that the inhabitants were obliged to leave the town at midnight. The mothers went with their infants at their breaſts; the ſons with their aged fathers on their backs; others went groaning under loads of houſhold furniture, all bewailing their fate with bitter lamentations. The fields to which they retired were covered with ſnow, and the ſeaſon was in its moſt rigorous inclemency. The Swedes ſtood ready with flaming torches in their hands, and they even entered the town, before the inhabitants were eſcaped, and ſet fire to every part of it, which burned with great fury, and conſumed about two hundred houſes, with ſeveral fine magazines, and the popiſh church; beſides many of the feeble inhabitants, who were not nimble enough to eſcape: but they ſpared the Lutheran and Calviniſt churches, with about eighty houſes that lay neareſt to Hamburgh.

The fugitives, who had reſted their burthens on the ice to behold their town in flames, now thought of taking refuge at Hamburgh, and petitioned its magiſtrates to open the gates, and ſpare them from the rigid cold, and ſevere want, to which they were now expoſed; but the magiſtrates cruelly refuſed them admittance, urging that ſome infectious diſtemper had reigned among them. Adlerfeld ſays moſt of them periſhed under the walls of that city, calling Heaven to witneſs the barbarity of the Swedes, and inhumanity of the Hamburghers.

The reaſon count Steinboch aſſigned in juſtification of this cruel proceeding was, that magazines were preparing here for the Muſcovites and Saxons; and that it was partly as a repriſal for the burning of Stade, and other cruelties committed by the Danes and Muſcovites in Bremen and Pomerania. But here it ſhould be remembered, that the Danes had beſieged Stade in form, and that its deſtruction proceeded from their bombs; whereas Steinboch was conſidered as having acted the part of an incendiary againſt naked walls and poor defenceleſs people.

ALTENBURG, SIEGES OF, &c. [a town in Hungarian Ovar, ſituate on the Danube, fifty-five miles ſouth-eaſt from Vienna.] In 1529 this town was taken by the Turks, who ſoon afterwards reſtored it. In 1605 they burned it. In 1619 it was reduced by Bethlen Gabor, and in 1621 by the Imperialiſts. It has ſuffered much from the malecontents, particularly from prince Ragotſki.

ALTENBURG, SIEGES OF. [a town of Upper Saxony in Germany, twenty-five miles ſouth from Leipſic.] This town has undergone many revolutions, in moſt of which it has been a great ſufferer, particularly in the civil wars in 1430 it was burned by the Huſſites, and taken by the Imperialiſts in 1632, with whom it has remained ever ſince.

ALTENHEIM, BATTLE AT THE BRIDGE OF. [a village on the Rhine near Straſbourg, in Alſace.] In the year 1673 the emperor, in conjunction with Spain, entered into the meaſures of Holland, and theſe three powers concluded an offenſive league againſt France, whom they thought at this time was growing too powerful. The Dutch promiſed the Spaniards much, and the emperor flattered himſelf with becoming abſolute maſter of Germany. Lewis XIV. in order to fruſtate the deſigns of the emperor, ſent marechal Turenne to oppoſe his general M. de Montecuculi. Theſe generals did nothing for a long time but watch the motions of each other. Montecuculi was an old and experienced general, well verſed in all the ſtratagems of war, and always upon his guard; his ambition was not ſo much to gain any particular advantage over his enemy, as to bring a whole campaign to an happy concluſion. Turenne was not inferior to him either in experience, or any other qualification neceſſary to make a great general; his name was equally famous, and his reputation equally eſtabliſhed by an infinite number of glorious actions.

It was worthy the attention of all Europe to ſee theſe two great commanders uſing their utmoſt endeavours, by their marches, their encampments, and all the moſt refined ſtratagems, to prevent each other from gaining the leaſt advantage. It muſt be recorded to the honor of Turenne, that he labored under ſome diſadvantages which the Italian did not: Louvois, the French miniſter, ſuffered his army to want many neceſſaries; and this was owing to a pique, in which perhaps both were equally culpable. Notwithſtanding theſe diſadvantages, Turenne by his incredible diligence, forced marches, and feints, found means to paſs the Rhine, and at length to come up with his enemy, whom he found poſted on an eminence; he poſſeſſed himſelf of another oppoſite to it, intending, if poſſible, to make the valley which ran between them the ſcene of action; but obſerving the enemy to be maſters of Saſpach, or Saltzbach, as Voltaire calls it, he thought that poſt ſhould be attacked, yet it was neceſſary firſt to reconnoitre it; and having examined the ſituation of the enemy's right, which was covered by brooks, hollow ways, woods, and intrenchments, he laſt of all viewed their left, where they had taken no precautions; there he perceived a defile which might be paſſed, and determined to attack them on that ſide. Every thing appeared to him ſo favorably diſpoſed, that he could not help ſaying to ſome general officers, "It is done; I "have them; they cannot eſcape me any more; and I "ſhall ſoon reap the fruit of ſo fatiguing a campaign."

While he was obſerving the enemy's camp, he perceived the main body of their army in motion: indeed a great part of their baggage was already paſſing the mountain, and their whole army was preparing to make a retreat. The viſcount ſat under a tree, where he breakfaſted; he was ſtill there when he received advice that the enemy's infantry was in motion towards the mountain. Upon this he immediately mounted his horſe, and advanced to an eminence, ordering thoſe that were with him not to follow him. Near the place to which he was going he met my lord Hamilton, who cried, "Sir, you are riding into the fire of the enemy." To which the viſcount anſwered, "I would not wil-"lingly be killed to day." He went on, and met St. Hilaire, lieutenant general of the artillery, who ſaid to him, pointing with his hand, "Look, Sir, upon that "battery which I have raiſed." But ſcarce had he turned two paces back, when a ball from a cannon, fired by the enemy at a venture, having firſt carried off St. Hilaire's arm that was ſtretched out towards the battery, took the viſcount full in the breaſt, who falling forward, his face lay upon the ſaddle bow, and in this poſture his horſe carried him back to the place where he had left his company: there the horſe ſtopped, and the great Turenne having twice opened his eyes, fell dead in the arms of his ſervants. St. Hilaire's ſon thinking his father mortally wounded, began to weep; but the father ſaid to him, "It is not for me, child, that you ſhould "weep, but for that great man," pointing to the viſcount's body. The conſternation of thoſe who ſaw him fall was inexpreſſible: Hamilton, who had more command of himſelf than the reſt, conſidering the neceſſity of concealing ſo fatal an accident from the ſoldiers, immediately threw a cloak over the body, and the misfortune was for ſome time kept a ſecret. The army, however, perceived that there was ſomething myſterious amongſt the generals, into which the ſoldiers could not penetrate; but the news ſoon flew from rank to rank, and every where ſpread a profound ſilence, which was interrupted only by ſighs and lamentations. At length the ſoldiers cried, "Our father is dead, and we are "undone." They deſired to ſee their general's body. This ſight renewed their tears, and they cried out with with one general voice, "Lead us to battle, we will "revenge the death of our father."

Turenne's death put an end to the anxiety of the enemy's generals; they were ſenſible that they had gained a great advantage, becauſe France had ſuſtained a prodigious loſs. Montecuculi indeed, by a greatneſs of ſoul rarely to be found in rivals, ſeemed unaffected with any

any thing but grief, and often repeated these words, "There is a man dead, who was an honor to human "virtue."

There were then no lieutenant generals in the French army, but the count de Lorges and the marquis de Vaubrun, the latter of whom ſtayed in the camp at Acheren, being unfit for action, on account of a wound he had received in the foot, returned to the army as ſoon as he learned the news of the viſcount's death. They conſulted with the principal officers upon the meaſures proper to be taken, but could come to no concluſion; when the ſoldiers cried out with vehemence, "Let Pye "looſe, he will lead us," meaning the horſe which the viſcount commonly rode. At length the French army, which was to have attacked the enemy if Turenne had lived, began to retire; when the Imperialiſts, who had thought of nothing but a retreat, took a reſolution to attack the French. On the twenty-eighth of July, 1675, in the evening, the latter began to march towards the the bridge at Altenheim; ſcarce was their rear arrived at Biſchen, when the Imperialiſts advanced to take poſſeſſion of Vilſtet, where the French had left their magazines, with the regiment of Britany to guard them. The king's army immediately haſtened to prevent the enemy, who ſeeing the French, ſtopped ſhort, and contented themſelves wih ſending a body of troops towards the bridge at Altenheim, to cut off their retreat. The count de Lorges, and the marquis de Vaubrun had then a ſharp conteſt; the former to cover the bridge, and the latter to maintain the poſt at Vilſtet: they at length concluded to march directly to Altenheim, after throwing into the Quinche the meal that was at Vilſtet. The marquis de Vaubrun, who led the van, paſſed the Rhine with two brigades of cavalry, and two of the infantry; the reſt of the army encamped at night on the other ſide of the bridge, near Altenheim, on the ſmall river Schutteren. The next day the Imperialiſts marched up with all expedition, and attacked the French. The battle was very bloody; the count de Lorges behaved with all the ſkill of a great general; and the marquis de Vaubrun, at the firſt onſet, put himſelf at the head of the gend'armes, repaſſed the Rhine with his leg tied to the ſaddle, and attacked the enemy with ſo much valor, and ſo little caution, that he was killed in the midſt of them. The German horſe did conſiderable execution; but being at length cut to pieces, the ſpace ſerved for an inroad for the ſecond line of the French troops, which the enemy in vain endeavoured to repulſe. Several vigorous attacks were made by both armies with equal ſucceſs: at length evening coming on, they both drew off, without either having gained any advantage, or perhaps an inch of ground. The Germans returned to their camp, having loſt in this battle near four thouſand men, and the French about three thouſand; the latter afterwards retired, paſſed the Rhine, and ſecured themſelves under the walls of Schleſtat in Alſace. Having their thoughts no longer taken up with the care of making head againſt the enemy, they felt more ſenſible than ever the greatneſs of their loſs: the officers and ſoldiers began again to lament their misfortune, to recal to mind all the virtues of their late general, and to recount them to one another, though none of them were ignorant of them. The viſcount's nephews, who were then in the army, had a ſervice perfomed for him, whereat the officers and ſoldiers aſſiſted according to the uſual ceremonies. He was lamented by all the army as a father by his family.

When the news of his death arrived at court, conſternation and grief were painted on every face; the tradeſmen of Paris left their work to go and mourn with their neighbours. Aſtoniſhment and ſorrow ſoon ſpread from the capital to the moſt diſtant provinces.

The king bewailed the death of this great man; he ordered his body to be brought to the abbey of St. Dennis; and to diſtinguiſh the viſcount de Turenne from thoſe to whom the ſame honors had been granted, he cauſed him to be enterred in the chapel appointed for the burying-place of the kings and the royal family. While his corps was in the way from the banks of the Rhine to Paris, the people ran together in crowds on the road, and watered his coffin with their tears; the inhabitants of the villages, boroughs, and towns came out to meet it; theſe of Langres, among others, put on mourning, and paid him extraordinary honors. His body being arrived at Paris, the king cauſed a ſervice to be performed at Notre Dame, at which the clergy of France, who were then aſſembled, the parliament, the univerſity, the magiſtrates and citizens, in a body, aſſiſted. The moſt celebrated preachers vied with each other in making his panegyric; and there was no public diſcourſe pronounced all that year, either at the opening of parliaments, academies, or univerſities, or any other ſolemn occaſion, wherein his elogium was not made, and his loſs lamented. Never was a private man ſo much regretted, becauſe never was any one ſo much reſpected, or ſo tenderly beloved by the people.

His modeſty was conſpicuous above all his other virtues: this is clearly ſeen in the memoirs which he has left, written with his own hand: he there relates his greateſt actions as ordinary events; he ſeems hardly to have had any part in them, and to have done nothing but what any other man could have done. The heroic, the ſublime in action was natural and familiar to him; he was always great, and always ſo with eaſe. In converſation he hardly ever ſpoke of himſelf; if he was any ways forced to it, he did it with ſo much reſerve, that he ſeemed igorant of his own merit, and the high idea which others had of it. When he related the battles in which he had not ſucceeded, he always made uſe of this expreſſion, "*I* loſt:" when he ſpoke of his victories, he always ſaid, "*we* gained." The unaffected plainneſs of his manners and dreſs, table and equipage, ſufficiently ſpoke his modeſty. He took no other care of his perſon but what cleanlineſs and decency required: he employed his domeſtics only in neceſſary ſervices, and ſometimes too indulgently diſpenſed with thoſe.

At the age of thirty-two he was raiſed to the command of the army, and ſhewed himſelf no leſs qualified to guide the ſtate by his councils than to defend it by his valor. Humanity, diſintereſtedneſs, and a noble ſimplicity accompanied him in all his victories; religion purified and perfected all his virtues. In a word, he merited the elogium of having been "The ſupport of "the throne, the father of his ſoldiers, the delight of "his countrymen, and an honor to human kind."

AMAND, ST. [a ſmall town, ſituate on the Scarpe in French Flanders,] taken by the French in 1676, who diſmantled it; ſo that it may eaſily change maſters in time of war. It was a place of ſtrength before, and had regular fortifications.

AMBERG, SIEGES OF. [a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, ſituate on the river Ilo, thirty miles north from Ratiſbon.] In 1703 the Imperialiſts took it from the elector, who was under the ban of the empire, for taking part with Lewis XIV. in his war againſt the emperor Leopold. In the war of 1743, between the emperor Charles VII. and the queen of Hungary, the Auſtrians made themſelves maſters of this town, and all the adjacent country.

AMBOYNA, MASSACRE IN. [one of the Mulucca iſlands in the Eaſt Indies, about forty miles long, and ſeventy in circuit. It produces nutmegs, cloves, oranges, lemons, citrons, ſugar-canes, cocoa, millet, tobacco, bamboes, &c. Fort Victory, or the caſtle, which was the ſcene of this maſſacre, is defended by four baſtions, a good ditch, and a garriſon of ſeven or eight hundred men.] A treaty was concluded in the year 1619, whereby among other things it was agreed, that in regard of the great bloodſhed and coſt pretended to be beſtowed by the Hollanders in obtaining the trade of the Mulucca iſlands from the Spaniards and Portugueſe, the Hollanders ſhould enjoy two-thirds of the trade, and the Engliſh the other third. The Engliſh had ſettled at Amboyna but about two years, when the Dutch, in order to deprive them of their ſhare of the ſpice trade, pretended a plot was formed between the Engliſh and the natives to ſeize the iſland of Amboyna in February 1622. The particulars of this pretended conſpiracy are delivered by the authors of the modern univerſal hiſtory in theſe words.

Near three years were elapſed ſince the concluſion of that treaty between the two companies (the Engliſh and Dutch) when freſh cauſe of diſcord aroſe. The Engliſh

liſh factors complained of the unreaſonable and unneceſſary charge which the Dutch pretended to have incurred in repairing and maintaining the fortifications and garriſon. They alledged that the Hollanders anſwered their own proportion of the expence in proviſions and cloth of Coromandel, at three or four times the prime coſt, whilſt ready ſpecie was inſiſted upon from the Engliſh. By ſuch proceedings it was affirmed, that the latter were made to pay two-thirds of the charge, which ought to have been equal, and common to both. Perpetual diſputes reſulting from this grievance, the affair was at laſt carried before the council of defence at Jacatra, in the iſland of Java; but the council not being able to bring it to a final determination to the ſatisfaction of all parties, the ſtate of the caſe was remitted to Europe to be laid before the companies, or, in the dernier reſort, to be adjudged by the king of England and the States General, in terms of agreement for that effect.

During the deliberations in Java and Europe, the breach at Amboyna grew ſtill wider; the Engliſh more loudly complaining of the oppreſſion of the Dutch; while they, on their ſide, exclaimed againſt the Engliſh for their unwillingneſs to ſupport the expence of a fortreſs, of which they equally ſhared the advantages with them. But though thoſe mutual accuſations were warm, no danger was apprehended of an open rupture, nor indeed of any ſecret practices between each other. The following incident, however, ſhews the deceitfulneſs of thoſe appearances of tranquillity, which, as it terminated in the final deſtruction of the Engliſh ſettlements in thoſe parts, in the breach of that amity between both nations which had long ſubſiſted, and has ever ſince been matter of animoſity between the Engliſh and Dutch, we ſhall recite at large.

A ſoldier among the Dutch troops, by nation a Japaneſe, came one night to a centinel poſted on the wall of the citadel, and, amidſt other diſcourſe with him, happened to aſk ſome queſtions concerning the ſtrength of the fortifications, the number of cannon, and of the garriſon: queſtions extremely natural for a ſtranger, who had no farther intention than the bare gratification of his curioſity. This fellow had been occaſionly amongſt others introduced into the citadel, to relieve the garriſon in the day, the Japaneſe troops not being permitted to remain in the fort at night, as not being confided in equally with the Dutch. An officer, who had ſeen the centinel in converſation with the Japaneſe, interrogated him concerning the ſubject of their diſcourſe, and being informed, he laid the whole before the governor, who had the Japaneſe ſeized, upon ſuſpicion of a treaſonable deſign againſt the citadel. Being put to the torture, he was compelled, by the inſupportable torments he underwent, to acknowledge himſelf, and ſome others of his countrymen, guilty of the crime laid to his charge: upon which the ſuppoſed accomplices were ſeized, and put to the queſtion, together with a Portugueſe who ſuperintended the Dutch ſlaves. This examination laſted four days, during which the Engliſh went as uſual to the citadel. As they were not conſcious of guilt, they apprehended no danger, though they ſaw the priſoners, and heard the courſe of their torture; they were in fact entire ſtranges to the Portugueſe and Japaneſe, who were then under puniſhment. At this time Abel Price, formerly a ſurgeon to the Engliſh factory, was priſoner in the citadel, for having threatened, in a drunken frolic, to ſet fire to the houſe of a Dutchman, againſt whom he had ſome pique; Price being dragged from the dungeon where he lay, ſaw the Japaneſe groaning under the agonies of the torture he had recently undergone, and was peremptorily told, that the Engliſh were accuſed by thoſe two wretches of being confederates in the conſpiracy; and that unleſs he confeſſed the guilt, he ſhould ſuſtain equal, if not more, tortures than thoſe he had before his eyes. Such menaces, ſuddenly followed by their execution to the utmoſt rigor, ſoon overcame the conſtancy and conſcience of the miſerable wretch, who in hopes of being relieved from the rack, anſwered every queſtion in the manner the judges required. Immediately upon this confeſſion captain Towerſon, and the reſt of the Engliſh were ſent for, who having no notice of what paſſed concerning

Price, or ſuſpicion of what was intended, immediately obeyed the ſummons, excepting two who remained in the factory upon ſome buſineſs. As ſoon as they arrived they were informed of the charge againſt them, and cloſely confined in irons. Towerſon, with one more, was kept priſoner in the citadel, and the reſt were put in irons on board the ſhips in the harbour. Theſe proceedings were followed by ſeizing thoſe who remained in the factory, together with the goods, money, cheſts, boxes, books, writings, and other things. On the ſame day the Engliſh at Hitto and Larica, and a few days after the factories of Lobo and Camballo were treated in the ſame manner; and the company's ſervants were brought in irons to Amboyna.

They were all no ſooner in cuſtody, than the governor and fiſcal proceeded to their examination, when John Beaumont and Timothy Johnſon were firſt called upon. Thoſe wretches were brought from the ſhips to the citadel, and immediately ſeparated: Johnſon being brought to the rack, while Beaumont was placed in an adjoining apartment, from whence he could hear the ſcreams and diſmal groans of his companion at every application of the torture. When he had fully experienced the torments they could inflict, Price was brought in to confront him; but Johnſon perſiſted in denying every thing laid to his charge; upon which Price was ordered out, and he applied again to the rack: for above an hour he obſtinately continued to aſſert his own innocence and ignorance of the whole affair, in defiance of all the anguiſh of torture. When at laſt drenched over with water, he was moſt cruelly ſcorched and burned all over his body; and in this condition thrown into a corner, where a guard was ſet over him. Well might the lines of Virgil be repeated, "Auri ſacra fames quid non mortalia pectora cogit!" Nothing could exceed the inhumanity, cruelty, and barbarity of the judges, but the conſtancy of ſome of the accuſed. Emanuel Thompſon ſucceeded Johnſon, and his puniſhment was equal in degree, but not in duration to the former, he being tortured for no more than half an hour, and then flung aſide to make room for Beaumont, who had all this time been within hearing of his piteous ſhrieks. While they were equipping Beaumont for the torture, he began by denying with horrid imprecations and oaths the whole charge; upon which he was for this time diſmiſſed; the governor pretending to be moved with compaſſion at his extreme old age. Next day nine were brought from the ſhips; when Edward Collins denying with deep execrations the whole allegation, was tied hand and foot to the rack, a cloth bound round his neck, whilſt two men with earthen jars of a prodigious capacity ſtood ready to pour the water into it: the ſight of this torture made him pray for a reſpite, and promiſe an entire confeſſion; but no ſooner was the cruel apparatus removed, than he again aſſerted his innocence with redoubled vehemence. The fiſcal enraged at his perſeverance, ordered the torture to be again applied; on which he repeated his requeſt and promiſe; but ſaid, as I know the torments you can inflict, I am ready to confeſs whatever you are pleaſed to deſire, if you will firſt oblige me by telling me what I am to ſay; then pauſing for ſome time, he proceeded to relate, that ſome months before, himſelf, together with ſome others of the priſoners, had conſpired to ſurprize the citadel, with the aſſiſtance of the Japaneſe. He was interrupted by the fiſcal, who aſked if Towerſon was not a confederate in the plot; to which he anſwered No. The fiſcal told him he lied, and inſiſted upon his acknowledging that this Towerſon had called all the Engliſh together, and told them that the abuſes and inſolence of the Dutch had obliged them to think of that plot, which wanted nothing to render it ſucceſsful, beſides their conſent and ſecrecy. A Dutchman who was preſent interrogated him, whether they had not ſworn ſecrecy on the Bible. This Collins denied with vehement oaths, declaring that he was utterly ignorant of any ſuch matter: but upon their ordering him to be tucked up, he recanted, and ſpoke as they prompted. He was then aſked, whether the reſt of the Engliſh factories were not conſenting to this plot? Whether the Engliſh preſident at Jacatra, or Welden, their agent in Banda, were not privy to the conſpiracy? to all which interrogatories he anſwered in the negative. Being ſtill

interrogated by what means the Japaneſe were to have executed this purpoſe; and heſitating, unable to give an anſwer, the fiſcal helped him out by aſking, whether two of the Japaneſe were not to have gone to each point of the citadel, and to the door of the governor's houſe, ready to murder him when he ſhould come out to enquire into the cauſe of the tumult which was to have been raiſed without? A by-ſtander, irritated by this method of proceeding, called out to the fiſcal, that he ſhould ceaſe to tell the criminal what he was to ſay, and let him ſpeak for himſelf: upon which that equitable judge dropped the queſtion in hand, by enquiring what reward the Japaneſe were to have for their ſervice. Collins anſwered a thouſand rials. But unable to ſay any thing concerning the time of executing the plot, or any other particulars that could give it an air of credibility, he was diſmiſſed.

The perſon next queſtioned by this helliſh apparatus was Colſon, who was ſo terrified with the ſight of the rack, and the torments inflicted on his companions, that he anſwered the way he thought would be moſt agreeable to his judges; though after coming out, he fell down upon his knees, aſking forgiveneſs of Heaven for the untruths he had alledged, and deeply proteſting his innocence, and entire ignorance of the ſuſpected conſpiracy.

John Clark, who ſucceeded Colſon, was not ſo eaſily terrified and brought to ſubmiſſion; this man for full two hours withſtanding the moſt excruciating tortures, applied by fire and water, to compel him, through the agonies of pain, to confeſs what he was ignorant of. To give the reader a faint idea of Dutch barbarity, we will briefly relate the method in which his judges proceeded in the examination of this miſerable man. His arms were faſtened at as great a diſtance as they could extend them upon a large door, by means of iron ſtaples drove into the extremities of it; his legs being bound and ſtretched out in the ſame manner, a cloth was bound round his face and neck, ſo cloſe as to contain the water poured into it; then did the executioner pour jars filled with water into the cloth, which riſing above his noſtrils and mouth, obliged the unhappy ſufferer to draw it in with every attempt to breathe, in large quantities; till, by repeated draughts, he was ſo glutted, that (what is ſhocking to imagine) his bowels ſeemed to burſt out at his mouth and noſtrils, his body to be ſwelled to twice its dimenſions, his cheeks inflated like bladders, while his eye-balls were ready to ſtart from their orbs. Thus was this miſerable creature handled, and then taken down to prepare him for a ſecond trial, by making him diſgorge what had coſt him ſo many nauſeous and painful draughts. After he had ſuſtained his ſecond trial with equally aſtoniſhing conſtancy, the fiſcal and his tormentors cried out, that this man muſt be an enchanted perſon, a witch, or devil, to ſupport ſuch inſufferable tortures: imagining the incantation might reſide in his hair, he ordered it to be cut off, and a third exertion of inhumanity was made. He was hoiſted up as before, when theſe more than ſavage wretches cauſed burning torches to be held to the ſoles of his feet, till they were extinguiſhed by the fat that dropped from him; then freſh lights were applied: but this repetition failing alſo, they began to extend their diabolical barbarity to the other parts of his body, by ſcorching the palms of his hands, his arm-pits and elbows. Exhauſted at length, and overcome by torture, he ſeemed willing to yield; but not being able to frame a relation in ſuch manner as to make it at all probable, his judges were reduced to the neceſſity of leading him, by queſtions ſo deviſed as to render it impoſſible for him to miſtake their meaning: however, with all their cruelties and cunning, all they could draw from him conſiſted in negatives and affirmatives, he juſt aſſenting with a *yes* or *no* to whatever they ſignified to be agreeable to them. Thus treated, he was carried out by four blacks, and thrown into an horrid dungeon, where he lay, without the aſſiſtance of a ſurgeon to dreſs his ſores, till, his fleſh putrifying, he was filled with maggots, in a manner loathſome and barbarous. Thus ended the Chriſtian work of Sunday, it being dark before his examination was finiſhed. The priſoners brought from Hitto, who had all this time waited their own turn of ſuffering, were remanded to priſon, and thrown, loaded with irons, into the ſame dungeon with Clark and his fellow-ſufferers.

Next morning William Griggs, John Fardo, and ſome Japaneſe, were brought to the place of torture. The Japaneſe were conſtrained by numberleſs acts of barbarity to accuſe the two Engliſhmen; and Griggs, to avoid the ſame torture, acknowledged their allegations. The ſame conduct was obſerved with regard to the other Japaneſe and Fardo, though this latter continued obſtinate in his denial of the charge, till he had ſuffered the torture by water. Upon their confeſſion they were remitted back to priſon, and Beaumont brought a ſecond time to the torture. Griggs was produced to confront, and charge him with having been preſent when the conſpiracy was formed; an allegation which he denied with deep execrations, and tremendous oaths, till, plied with repeated draughts of water, he was compelled to ſubmit: yet the moment he was brought down from the rack, he not only declared in the moſt poſitive terms, that all he had confeſſed was falſe, but alſo impoſſible, as he made appear from a variety of circumſtances. However, the terror of a repetition of the torture made him ſign his confeſſion; which done, an iron bolt of intolerable weight, and two ſhackles were rivetted to his legs, and he remanded to the loathſome dungeon from whence he had come.

The next perſon brought to judgment was Mr. George Sharrock, ſome time an aſſiſtant at Hitto. This unfortunate gentleman was no ſooner brought to the place of torture, than he ſent up a prayer to God, that in order to ſhun the grievous torments his countrymen had ſuſtained, he would enable him to frame ſuch probable falſhoods againſt his own conviction, and the innocence of his companions, as might ſerve at once to perſuade his judges, and deliver him from the torture. When he was brought to the rack where the tormentors ſtood ready with pitchers of water, and lighted tapers, the governor and fiſcal proceeded to examine him; but Sharrack's conſcience overcoming his fear, he fell down upon his knees, proteſting before God and man his innocence, with an earneſtneſs that would have ſtaggered perſons who were not proof againſt conviction, conſcience, and the feelings of humanity. He was therefore queſtioned by the torture, and told, that if his confeſſion was not ample and complete, he ſhould firſt be tormented with all the power of fire and water, and then dragged by the heels to end his life on the gallows. Still, however, perſevering in his innocence, the fiſcal ordered the horrid operations to be performed; upon which he requeſted a moment's reſpite, alledging in his vindication, that he was at Hitto on New-year's day, (the day on which the pretended conſpiracy was ſuppoſed to have been planned) from which time to the preſent he offered to prove by witneſſes of good credit and faith, both Dutch and Engliſh, he had never been at Amboyna. But upon a renewal of their menaces, he told them, that he had often heard Clark ſay, that he would be revenged on the Dutch for the inſufferable wrongs they had done the Engliſh; for the execution of which, Clark ſaid he propoſed an excellent plot to captain Towerſon. All this while the governor and fiſcal expreſſed their ſatisfaction in his plauſible tale, by ſignificant geſtures, and joy in their countenances. Sharrock added, that Clark ſaid he intreated permiſſion of Towerſon to go to Macaſſar, to conſult with the Spaniards proper meaſures for ſeizing upon the leſſer factories in the iſlands of Seran and Amboyna, when no ſhips were there. Being aſked what anſwer Towerſon gave to Clarke's propoſal, he replied, that Towerſon was to the higheſt degree incenſed againſt him, for harbouring ſuch a villainy, and never afterwards could endure the ſight of Clark. The fiſcal diſpleaſed with this latter part of the confeſſion, told him in an enraged tone, that he lied, and threatened him afreſh with the torture. Sharrock then once more begged a reſpite, and began a tale quite different from the former, viz. that upon a certain day Clark told him of a conſpiracy to ſeize the citadel, and aſked him to be of the plot; to which he replied, by enquiring if captain Towerſon was privy to it; to which Clarkſon anſwered in the affirmative; he (Sharrock) conſented to do as the

others did. Thus he proceeded, varying in other particulars from the confeſſion they wanted him to make; ſo that deſpairing to gain their ends with him, he was remanded back to his dungeon, whence he was brought the day following, and compelled by menaces to ſign his confeſſion, though he told the fiſcal to his face, that what he ſigned to avoid the torture was abſolutely falſe, and without the leaſt foundation. The fiſcal reproaching him with lying, he broke out into bitter invectives, accuſing him of ſhedding innocent blood, which, ſaid he, you muſt anſwer to your God at the day of judgment.

Juſt in the ſame manner they proceeded with the other priſoners, forcing them by unſufferable barbarities to a confeſſion; and when the extremity of the torture deprived them of their ſenſes, leading them to a confeſſion they would extort. Yet what is remarkable, and ſets their innocence beyond all ſuſpicion, is the conduct of the judges on this occaſion, the manner of their examination; but above all, the diſavowal of all they had confeſſed on the rack, before it was applied, at the time it was applied, and after it was removed, which corroborated by their final renunciation, the moment before they were put to death, of their ſigned confeſſions, their ſolemn proteſtations and appeals to the tremendous tribunal of the Almighty at this awful period, could not poſſibly leave a doubt in the mind of the moſt partial Dutchman; yet did they, contrary to evidence, to conſcience, and the dictates of reaſon, feeling, and humanity, perſevere in their damnable and deteſtable barbarity.

On the twenty-fifth of February, all the priſoners, Engliſh, Portugueze, and Japaneſe, were ſolemnly condemned to death, ſome only excepted, who inconteſtibly proved their being at Hitto at the time of the pretended conſpiracy. The day following they were brought into the great hall, to be prepared by the Dutch miniſters for the awful tranſition; Mr. Towerſon and Mr. Thompſon being excepted in the number. Here the unhappy Engliſh accuſed the Japaneſe of having brought to miſery and death, men they had hardly ever ſeen, nor ever converſed with, which the others excuſed, by ſhewing the wounds received by the torture; adding, that fleſh and blood could not withſtand a trial, which would even change the nature of ſtones, and make inanimate things feel. Collins and Beaumont were reſpited and pardoned; the firſt having drawn lots with four others, and the latter owing his life to the intreaties of two Dutch merchants. The remaining ten, with one Portugueſe, and eleven Japaneſe, were led next day to puniſhment, all of them proteſting their innocence with their lateſt breath. Thus fell the Engliſh factors victims to the avarice, jealouſy, reſentment, and barbarity of the Dutch company, with circumſtances of cruelty which leave an indelible ſtain on the reputation of that people, and will ever be juſt matter of reproach, diſgrace, and infamy to human nature, as well as of eternal reſentment and animoſity in the Engliſh nation.

The following declaration of William Griggs, and ſome others, was wrote in his table-book, which he delivered to Powel, and the others who were pardoned, and by them tranſmitted to Mr. Welden. "We whoſe "names are here ſpecified, John Beaumont, William "Griggs, Abel Price, &c. lying priſoners in the ſhip "Rotterdam, being apprehended for a conſpiracy to "blow up the citadel of Amboyna, and condemned to "death for the ſame, after we were conſtrained, by the "force of cruel tortures to ſpeak and confeſs what we "knew not, and were innocent of, the which we take "upon our deaths and ſalvation; and that we now die "guiltleſs of the charge, as we hope to receive mercy. "This we deſire that our employers may know, and "reſent the injuries we have received; and that you "too (meaning Mr. Welden) may be on your guard, "for they intended to bring you in guilty. Written in "the Dock, March the fifth, 1622."

[*The difference of the old and new ſtile makes the variation in the dates.*]

Samuel Colſon wrote on the margin of a common prayer-book the following ſolemn declaration.

"March the fifth. Underſtanding that I Samuel "Colſon, late factor of Hitto, was apprehended for "ſuſpicion of conſpiracy, and for any thing I know, "muſt die for it. Wherefore, having no better means "to make my innocence known, have wrote this in "this book, hoping ſome good Engliſhman will ſee it. "I do here upon my ſalvation, as I hope by his death "and paſſion to have redemption for my ſins, declare, "that I am clear of all ſuch conſpiracy; neither do I "know of any Engliſhman guilty thereof, nor other "creature in the world. As this is true, God bleſs me.

"SAM. COLSON."

On the oppoſite page he writes, "In another leaf "you ſhall underſtand more, which I have written in "this book." Here follows a relation of the moſt abominable tortures he and his companions underwent; a retraction of every ſyllable ſpoke in the confeſſion, extorted from him by means the moſt inhuman; a ſolemn avowal of his innocence, and an hearty deſire that theſe his laſt ſentiments may be tranſmitted to England, in defence of his character.

The day following the trial by torture, was ſpent by order of the governor in public rejoicings, and thankſgiving for ſo ſignal an eſcape and deliverance from a pretended conſpiracy, and for the iniquitous extirpation of their rival traders. On the ſucceeding day, Beaumont, Sharrock, Collins, and Webber, were brought before the governor, who informed Sharrock, that he was to go to Jacatra, and rely upon the general's mercy; and the reſt, that they were pardoned by his own grace and compaſſion. He then entertained them with wine, and other inſtances of a falſe and treacherous regard, verifying, by his conduct, the truth of the poet's remark, that

"A man may ſmile and ſmile, and be a villain."

Buſineſs being thus ended at Amboyna, the governor and fiſcal proceeded for Banda, where, after the ſevereſt ſcrutiny into the conduct of Mr. Welden, the Engliſh agent, nothing was found that could in the leaſt juſtify a ſuſpicion, or anſwer their purpoſe. They therefore returned, happily diſappointed of their cruel intention of repeating the late horrid tragedy. Welden, perceiving the diſorder of the company's officers at Amboyna, hired a veſſel, and directly ſailed thither. Having arrived, he ſent for the company's ſervants, remanded by the Dutch governor to the upper factories, and minutely examining them, and comparing their report with the dying declarations of thoſe who were executed, he could not doubt of its being a premeditated ſcheme of the governor's to ruin the Engliſh trade there. Finding it neither conſiſtent with the honor or intereſt of the company, or ſafety of the factors, longer to reſide here, he withdrew the poor remnant of Engliſh, and embarked them along with him for Jacatra. As for the company's effects which had been ſeized, we do not find that he ever could prevail upon the Dutch governor to reſtore them; a circumſtance which, without farther proof, would condemn the Dutch, and leave no doubt of their intentions, in the mind of any unprejudiced or impartial judge. The fatal news no ſooner reached the Engliſh at Jacatra, than the preſident and council, moved with horror at the barbarity of the proceedings of the governor and fiſcal at Amboyna, ſent to demand of the Dutch general, by what authority the governor and fiſcal carried their ſavage uſage to ſuch an extreme againſt the Engliſh, and whether he approved of their conduct? The general's anſwer was, that the governor of Amboyna acted in conſequence of a power veſted in him by the lords the States General; by virtue of which he was ſupreme in all caſes civil and military, within the juriſdiction of his government. Further, that his proceedings againſt the Engliſh traitors were not only juſt, but indiſpenſably neceſſary; as might be ſeen by the copy of their confeſſion, which he, the general, tranſmitted to the Engliſh preſident and council.

Thus it appears, that the maſſacre at Amboyna was not the wanton act of the governor and fiſcal, though their natural diſpoſitions might add to the cruelty of the circumſtances; but the cool, deliberate, and concerted meaſure of the Dutch company, afterwards countenanced and ſupported by the States General, by a thouſand arts and ſubterfuges, by falſe gloſſes, and ſpurious copies of extorted confeſſions. The firſt *true declaration*, as it is called, *of the conſpiracy*, tranſmitted to Europe, June 1624, by

by the Hate pinnace, is a notorious and baſe forgery, wherein the confeſſions of the unhappy Engliſh are interpolated, mangled, and caſtrated, in ſuch a manner, as to ſet the governor's conduct in the beſt view; but unhappily, as murder will ever diſcover itſelf by ſome unforeſeen circumſtances, this copy of their confeſſion differs widely, in the moſt important particulars, from that ſent to Jacatra, and from the original, which was, by order, tranſmitted the following year.

Without entering upon the particulars of what has been advanced by both parties, we ſhall beg leave to recapitulate a few circumſtances, which render the innocence of thoſe unfortunate perſons in the higheſt degree credible, and the conduct of the Dutch, as well as their motives, not only ſuſpicious, but even, beyond contradiction, baſe, inſidious, and barbarous. And, in the firſt place, does not their conduct at Poleroon and Bantam ſufficiently declare their views, and evince that they were determined to ſtick at no means to enjoy the whole property of the ſpice iſlands? What could induce the Engliſh at Amboyna, if they were conſcious of guilt, not to eſcape the puniſhment they ſaw inflicted upon their pretended confederates the Japaneſe, for four days before they were called in queſtion? They could not rely on the fidelity and conſtancy of thoſe wretches againſt the excruciating tortures of the rack. Nor could they imagine, when the end of the torture was to extort a falſe confeſſion, that the Dutch governor would not proceed to the evidence againſt them, eſpecially after the late quarrels with him. It might alſo be aſked, in what manner, or with what proſpect of ſucceſs, a fortreſs ſtrong by nature, and garriſoned by a body of two or three hundred foot ſoldiers, beſides an equal number of free burghers, always ready and undoubted friends upon every danger, could be reduced by twelve or fourteen Engliſh, and an equal number of Japaneſe, without one military perſon among them? Or, if they had the good fortune to ſucceed in their ſcheme of ſeizing upon the citadel, in ſpite of the endeavours of a vigilant, crafty, ſuſpicious governor, and regular troops, with what proſpect could they hope to maintain their conqueſt? Towerſon, Colſon, and ſome others of the Engliſh, appear to have been men of underſtanding, who could not poſſibly adopt ſuch a plan, if it had been propoſed to them by ſome of the more warm but unthinking ſervants of the company. Only two evidences appeared againſt Towerſon in particular; one of which alledged, that ſuch a propoſal had been made to him, but that he rejected it with indignation. The other declared, previouſly and ſubſequent to the torture, that what he was going and had confeſſed was in conſequence of the cruel torments inflicted upon him, from which he would readily rid himſelf at any rate. Admitting, therefore, the authority of the governor to take cognizance of the offence, and that ſome were criminal, upon what pretext or evidence was Towerſon, the principal Engliſhman in the iſland, executed? But the feigned conſpiracy is rendered ſtill more improbable, when it is conſidered, that all the materials in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh for ſo hazardous and difficult an attempt, were three old ſwords, two uſeleſs muſkets, and half a pound of powder, with ſome ſmall ſhot. It is urged, the intention might be to blow up and deſtroy, not to ſeize, the citadel; a fact, acknowleged by the extorted confeſſion of one of the criminals. But was half a pound of powder ſufficient for the execution of this deſperate attempt? Suppoſing the plan to ſucceed, did the Engliſh propoſe to bury themſelves in the ruins? or did they reſolve to defend themſelves againſt the garriſons of three other forts in the iſland, and all the crews of ſeveral Dutch ſhips lying in the road? It cannot be imagined but a man of Towerſon's underſtanding would have conſidered this circumſtance. But to paſs over a thouſand abſurdities in the defence the Dutch have made, is there no credit due to the teſtimony of men as unanimous in their denial as they were diſſonant in their confeſſion? a confeſſion extorted by the moſt excruciating tortures, drawn from them by the cunning and cruelty of their judges, as well as the utmoſt power of torture by the elements of fire and water. Is there, it may be aſked, no credit to be given to a firm, ſteady, and uniform denial of a confeſſion thus extorted, inconſiſtent with itſelf, at a time, too, the moſt ſolemn and awful, upon the brink of eternity, all the powers of their conſciences awake, all temporal conſiderations vaniſhed, and nothing before their eyes but death, judgment, and the account they were to render before the tremendous tribunal? Surely, the unfeeling and callous hearts even of the governor and fiſcal, whatever their avarice, their fears, or their inhumanity might formerly ſuggeſt, could not but admit ſuch an evidence!

On the other hand, the Dutch had many motives to tempt them to a piece of cruelty from which they apprehended no conſequences which their power, their cunning, and their wealth could not obviate. Their unbounded avarice, their eager deſire to poſſeſs the whole trade of the Moluccas; their conſtant jealouſy of the progreſs the Engliſh made in the Eaſt India trade, together with many other circumſtances, induce us to believe, that a nation, the very baſis and foundation of whoſe power, and the firſt and vital principle of whoſe conſtitution, is the queſt of money, would not be ſcrupulous or delicate in an affair which ſo cheaply procured to them ſo great an advantage. The phlegmatic, cold, and determined diſpoſition of the people of that country, render actions perfectly conſiſtent with their character, which would be hardly credible of other nations. Perhaps the lenity, indolence, corruption, and timidity of our court at that time, might be a collateral inducement with them to venture upon an expedient equally important to their intereſt, and ſhameful to this nation. The king, whoſe weakneſs could be exceeded by nothing but his conceit, could at any time be diverted from the purſuit of glory and national intereſt, by a theological diſputation, where he was admitted to the princely honor of ſitting as arbiter; while his miniſtry, as covetous as indigent, would ſacrifice the good of the ſtate, the honor of the kingdom, and their own reputation, to the ſordid purpoſes of gratifying an inſatiable luſt of money, fraught with arguments equally ſolid and weighty, not only to a Dutchman, but to a Hottentot. But beſides the unanimous denial of all the priſoners, Engliſh and Japaneſe, at their laſt moments, not one paper, letter, or token, was found by the Dutch, to countenance their ſuſpicions, after they had ſeized, ranſacked, and plundered all the cheſts, boxes, and cabinets of the factories. From theſe, and an infinite number of other preſumptions, the Engliſh company, the nation, and indeed all Europe, naturally concluded the plot to be on the ſide of the Dutch; and indeed, if the above circumſtances were inſufficient to prove it, their ſeizing upon all the Engliſh factories in the ſpice iſlands ſoon after, falls little ſhort of a demonſtration of their intentions.

In this manner, and by theſe methods, were the Engliſh company driven out of the ſpice iſlands; which the Dutch engroſſing to themſelves have remained ſole poſſeſſors of to this day. The death of king James ſoon after, put an end to any proſpects there might be to remedy this diſaſter. The early embarraſſments and diſturbances which were tranſmitted with the crown to his ſucceſſor, diſabled that prince from paying all the regard to the commercial intereſt which his good ſenſe ſuggeſted, or to humanity and juſtice, the debt his heart acknowledged, and his revenge dictated. That he attended to it cannot be doubted, ſince it is evident he granted letters of requeſt, which were preſented to the States General, for obtaining ſuitable ſatisfaction to the Eaſt India company, for their injuries and loſſes by the governor of Amboyna. This meaſure had not the deſired effect; nor did the king purſue it, in hopes of finding a favorable opportunity of being revenged, by giving ſome ſignal blow to the Dutch maritime force, and for ever putting it out of their power to interrupt the Engliſh commerce, or to execute their favorite ſcheme of dividing the Spaniſh Netherlands with France; a ſcheme by which they hoped, in confederacy with that court, to diſpute the Engliſh title to the ſovereignty of the narrow ſeas.

Salmon ſays, (but his authority is not always to be relied upon) that king James was prevented from obtaining ſatisfaction by the differences with his parliament, in conſequence of his profuſe bounty to the Scots. This, no doubt, contributed; but the moſt powerful cauſes we have aſſigned before. Tindal ſays Cromwell obliged the

the Dutch to pay three hundred thouſand pounds, in reparation for the pretended maſſacre at Amboyna. This, however, does not palliate the injury; we rather think it ſtill unrevenged. Nor can we on any ſcore lay the blame on the Engliſh factory, as the Dutch writers have attempted.

In the Harleian collection of voyages, the curious reader may find an ample detail of this ſhocking cataſtrophe. He will ſee the lame defences of the Dutch company, and of the States General; their artful evaſions, and ſpecious gloſſes of a fact, deteſtable beyond the power of caſuiſtry to palliate. There likewiſe he may peruſe at large the remonſtrances of the Engliſh company to the miniſtry, and their anſwer, in conſequence to the States. *Vide tom.* VIII.

AMBRUN, SIEGE OF. [the capital of the diſtrict of Ambrunois, or of the Alpes Maritimæ, belonging to the Upper Delphinate, in the government of Dauphiny in France, and ſituated about twenty-four miles weſt from Pignerol.] The duke of Savoy having entered into the grand alliance againſt Lewis XIV. invaded Dauphiny, at the head of twenty thouſand men, in the year 1692. The confederates flattered themſelves with obtaining great advantages from this invaſion, which terminated in nothing more than taking the poor city of Ambrun; at this time defended only by a ſingle wall, two baſtions, a dry ditch, a garriſon of five hundred militia, and two battalions, with which the marquis de Larré had thrown himſelf in. Prince Eugene at firſt appeared with a detachment before it, and ſummoned the marquis to ſurrender; but he received a flat denial: therefore, without attempting any thing, he waited the arrival of the duke, who opened his trenches before it on the ſeventh of Auguſt. The approaches were carried on regularly, but not without conſiderable loſs: for the marquis making three vigorous and well-concerted ſallies, ſlew many of the beſiegers. However, finding the city untenable againſt ſuch a ſuperiority, he capitulated on honorable conditions, after a defence of eight days. The duke of Savoy is ſaid to have loſt fifteen hundred men in this ſiege. Prince Eugene received a contuſion in his ſhoulder; and count Commerci a muſket-ball in the face, which beat out three of his teeth.

AMIENS, BURNED. [the capital of Picardy in France, ſituated on the Somme, ſixty-five miles ſouth from Calais.] During the reign of Rodolph, ſays Mezerai, the Normans almoſt every year made incurſions into the French territories. In the year 925 they, together with the Alans, Vandals, &c. laid ſiege to Amiens, the governor of which made a more reſolute defence than they expected. However, the place being untenable againſt the numerous force of the enemy, the governor ſurrendered, but not before near two-thirds of it were burned to the ground.

2. AMIENS, SURPRISED. The Spaniards, after their defeat at Turnhaut, finding they could make no inroad into the Dutch territories, reſolved to turn their arms againſt the French. With this view Ferdinando Porto-Carrero, governor of Dourlens, meditated a deſign upon Amiens: and being informed by a monk, that the defence of the place was committed to the magiſtrates, in conſequence of a peculiar privilege, he communicated his deſign of taking it by ſurpriſe, to the archduke Albret, who approved of his meaſures, and ſent him a reinforcement of troops. On Sunday the tenth of March, 1597, a little after nine in the morning, when the inhabitants were at church, he commanded eighteen of his boldeſt fellows, diſguiſed like peaſants to enter the town, as if they were coming to ſell fruit; and at the ſame time he ſent a waggon, loaded with hay, which ſhould ſtop on the draw-bridge, on account of ſome accident, to prevent its being drawn up, while he, with ſix hundred men, lay concealed in the chapel of an adjacent village. The pretended peaſants gave the pre-concerted ſignal when they had entered the town, by the diſcharge of a piſtol; upon which he ruſhed from his ambuſh, and quickly aſſiſted them in attacking the court-guard, who were ſoon defeated, and the city taken without much further oppoſition; though the number of inhabitants fit to bear arms were computed at twelve or thirteen hundred, well provided with artillery, ammunition, &c.

This affair is differently related by almoſt every hiſtorian; that which is neareſt to the truth is hard to determine; however, we have ſelected what appears the moſt probable, and hope the reader will excuſe our paſſing over the more minute particulars of ſo trifling a circumſtance; ſince the farther we ſearch, the more we are involved in obſcurity.

3. AMIENS, SIEGE OF. The French were not a little chagrined at the taking of Amiens, as it might be attended with more fatal conſequences. The court dreaded the Spaniards finding a means of fomenting their inteſtine commotions; therefore Biron was immediately ſent with twenty thouſand men to retake Amiens; and England being at this time in league with France, four thouſand Britiſh troops were alſo ſent to reinforce him. The garriſon, which conſiſted only of five hundred men, on his approach prepared for a vigorous defence. By the time Biron had raiſed his batteries, the king arrived in his camp, to command the army deſtined to cover the ſiege; the direction of which was left to Biron. The governor, Ferdinando Porto-Carrero, as ſoon as he ſaw the enemy intended to inveſt him, diſpatched a meſſenger to the archduke, ſoliciting his aſſiſtance; upon which he drew together an army of twenty-two thouſand men, and marched to its relief. But the king poſted himſelf ſo advantageouſly along the Somme, that the duke found it impoſſible to approach, therefore contented himſelf with marching to Oſtend, rather than remain an idle ſpectator of the ſiege, which Biron carried on with all the alertneſs and vigor of a brave general. The garriſon, on the day Albret appeared to their relief, made a furious ſally, in which they killed near four hundred of the beſiegers, thirty of whom were officers. Several other ſallies were made with various ſucceſs, but none of any conſequence till the nineteenth of September, which was the day of Albret's diſappearance; the governor thinking to raiſe the ſiege by a vigorous effort, loſt his life in the attempt. Upon this the garriſon capitulated, on condition that if the archduke did not relieve the city in ſix days, it ſhould be delivered to the French king, allowing them at the ſame time to ſend a copy of the capitulation to the archduke, who not caring to trouble himſelf about them, the city was ſurrendered, after a cloſe ſiege of fifteen weeks. In the laſt ſally made by the garriſon, the French monarch very narrowly eſcaped being killed by a cannon-ball, which took off the right ſkirt of his coat, as he was purſuing the fugitives into the city.

ANDERNACHT. [a ſmall town in the archbiſhopric of Cologne, ſituated on the Rhine, twenty miles ſouth-eaſt from Bonne.] In the year 1632, Guſtavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, took this town in three days by a ſmall detachment, though there were eight hundred men in the place. And in 1702 it was was taken by the prince of Heſſe, in order to ſtrengthen Bonne, at this time blocked up by the confederates.

ANDREW, ST. SIEGE OF THE CASTLE OF. [a city in the county of Fife in Scotland, thirty miles north-eaſt from Edinburgh.] Cardinal David Beaton, archbiſhop of this ſee, famous for his bigotry and cruelty, having on the ſecond of March, 1546, condemned George Wiſhart, a Proteſtant preacher, to be burned, even before his cauſe was ſufficiently examined. This, among the other inſtances he gave of his ſeverity, rendered him ſo odious to the Reformiſts, that the principal of them reſolved to take away the life of this cruel perſecutor. This they did in the caſtle of St. Andrews, the place of his reſidence, which had been repaired, and the magazines filled, in order to reſiſt any force the Engliſh might ſend againſt it, with whom the Scots were ſeldom at peace. The murderers took poſſeſſion of this caſtle, and were joined by many Proteſtants, to the number of about one hundred and ſixty men. The Provoſt in May ſummoned the aſſaſſins to anſwer in Parliament at Edinburgh for what they had done. But they being in poſſeſſion of a ſtrong fortreſs diſregarded him; therefore he aſſembled all the troops he could raiſe, and laid ſiege to the caſtle, which ſiege continued above a year. Thus did a ſmall body of men baffle the united forces of a whole kingdom.

In January, 1547, an account of this affair was ſent

to France, imploring aſſiſtance. Accordingly Leon Strozzi was ſent with ſixteen ſhips (Buchanan ſays twenty-one) to aſſiſt the Scots in the ſiege. Their joint forces did ſuch execution on the works, that the beſieged offered to ſurrender, provided their lives might be ſpared. But this condition was then rejected; however, in the latter end of July, they capitulated with the French. Strozzi found in the caſtle a conſiderable booty. The priſoners he carried to France; part of them were confined in the ſtate priſons of Bretagne, and the reſt ſent to the gallies, from which Edward VI. king of England, got them releaſed in the year 1550.

The caſtle was demoliſhed in conformity to the canons, becauſe a cardinal had been killed in it.

ANGLESEY, INVASION OF. [an iſland in the Iriſh ſea, on the coaſt of North Wales, anciently called Mona, and was the chief reſidence of the Druids when the Romans invaded Britain, whither they uſed to fly for refuge.] In the ſixty-firſt year of the Chriſtian æra, Suetonius Paulinus was appointed governor of Britain, under the emperor Nero; upon which he formed the project of ſubduing Angleſey, and for this purpoſe prepared a large number of flat-bottomed boats, to tranſport his infantry from Llanvair point in Caernarvonſhire to Porthamel, in the pariſh of Llanidan, while his cavalry, either wading or ſwimming the Fretum, gained the oppoſite ſhore at the ſame time with the infantry. They found the inhabitants drawn up in order of battle: the women dreſſed like furies, with torches in their hands, their hair diſhevelled, running about ſhrieking and exclaiming; and the Druids, with their hands and eyes lifted up to Heaven, uttering the moſt dreadful imprecations. This horrid ſpectacle terrified the Romans, who were confounded, and ſtood motionleſs, expoſed to the enemy's darts, till their general rouzed their courage, when they attacked them ſword in hand; and after a ſmall reſiſtance the Romans ſoon became maſters of the whole iſland.

Suetonius upon this victory ſacrificed the Druids on the fires they themſelves had kindled, in order to burn their captives in honor of their gods. Then he cut down their ſacred groves, and demoliſhed their altars. Thoſe who eſcaped, took refuge in Ireland. The conqueror begun to build forts in the iſland, of which ſome remains are ſtill viſible; but was obliged to evacuate them to quell a revolt of the Britons.

2. ANGLESEY, INVASION OF. The Britons, after the defeat of Bonduica, took refuge in Angleſey; but Julius Agricola, the Roman general, towards the latter end of the year 78, prepared to diſlodge them, and with thirty thouſand men advanced into Caernarvonſhire; but not having any ſhips to tranſport his army over the Channel, he croſſed it by ſwimming, as Suetonius had done before. The Britons thought themſelves very ſecure, as their enemy did not appear with any fleet; but finding the Romans had croſſed the Channel, they were aſtoniſhed, and ſtruck with ſuch conſternation, that without making any oppoſition they ſurrendered.

Agricola built, or rather finiſhed, the forts Suetonius begun; one of which is called Griceil, probably from Agricola, who is ſaid to have made ſome regulations among the Britons here.

3. ANGLESEY, PLUNDERED. In the year 843, Berthred, king of Mercia, invaded this iſland, which he burned, and put all the inhabitants to the ſword. But Roderic, prince of North Wales, though he had not force ſufficient to ſtand a pitched battle, found means, by cutting off their detachments, to harraſs the adventurer, which at length obliged him to quit the iſland.

It was invaded in the year 875 by the Danes, who were repulſed by the ſame prince, and twice defeated in two pitched battles.

4. ANGLSEY, CONQUERED. In the year 900 Igmond, with a numerous army of Danes, landed in Angleſey, and committed cruel devaſtations. Merfyn, the Welch prince, attempted to oppoſe them at their landing, but was defeated, with the loſs of his life.

5. ANGLESEY, PLUNDERED. In the ſummer of 914, a body of men from Dublin plundered this iſland with great cruelty; the particulars of which are not recorded. And in the year 1096 it ſhared the ſame fate from the Engliſh.

6. ANGLESEY, INVADED. Madoc ap Meredith, prince of Powis, in the year 1156 ſailed with an Engliſh fleet to Angleſey, and landed ſome men, who burned two churches, many dwelling-houſes, and all that part of the country next the Iriſh ſea; but hearing the inhabitants were aſſembling in arms to oppoſe him, he marched down to the coaſt. During his reimbarkation prince Owen attacked him, and entirely cut off thoſe that were upon the beach; and the fleet immediately left the iſland.

7. ANGLESEY, SUBDUED. Edward I. king of England, ſent a powerful fleet in the year 1277 to reduce Angleſey, becauſe prince Llewellyn did not do him homage at his coronation. The army landed without oppoſition, deſtroyed the whole country by fire and ſword, and butchered great numbers of its inhabitants. Llewellyn, ſeeing himſelf likely to be cruſhed, offered to conclude a peace: and at length the articles of pacification were ſettled; the principal of which were: That the prince ſhould pay the king fifty thouſand marks, by way of ſatisfaction for damages. That the prince ſhould retain the iſle of Angleſey as a grant from the king, but ſhould pay in conſideration five thouſand marks in hand, and one thouſand annually. That all the Welch nobility ſhould ſwear fealty to the king of England, except the barons of Snowden, who might continue to hold under the prince. That ten of the principal nobility ſhould be delivered as hoſtages. That the prince in perſon ſhould do homage to the king. That in caſe the prince died without iſſue, all his lands, with the iſle of Angleſey, ſhould be annexed to the crown of England; and, That the lady Eleanora de Montfort ſhould be delivered to prince Llewellyn.

The moſt probable reaſon that a prince ſo famous and victorious as Llewellyn ſhould agree to theſe articles of peace, ſo ſtiffly preſcribed by Edward, ſeems to be this: he had a moſt tender affection for the lady Eleanora de Montfort, who lived with her mother, the counteſs of Leiceſter, in the nunnery of Montargi in France. He often ſolicited the counteſs for her daughter in marriage, and at length gained her conſent. The young lady ſet ſail from France during theſe troubles; but near the iſlands of Scilly, the veſſel was taken by ſome Briſtol ſhips, who delivered her priſoner to king Edward. He received her honorably, and gave her permiſſion to viſit his court, where her extraordinary beauty, and perſonal accompliſhments captivated almoſt every beholder. Many of the Engliſh nobility intereſted themſelves in her behalf, and, we are told, ſolicited her liberty, which could not be obtained. Llewellyn being paſſionately fond of her, he no doubt ſigned thoſe articles ſolely to procure her releaſe. His nuptials were ſolemniſed in a very magnificent manner, and honored with the preſence of Edward and his queen.

Llewellyn being afterwards killed in battle, and leaving no iſſue, Wales became annexed to the crown.

The Welch, however, refuſed to pay the king obedience; declaring, they would own no prince that was not of the ſame country, and who did not ſpeak the ſame language with themſelves. Edward ſeeing them inflexible, ſent for his queen, and lodged her in Caernarvon caſtle. She being pregnant, and near the time of her delivery, ſoon had a ſon: upon which Edward aſſembled the Welch chiefs, and told them they ſhould have a prince of their own nation, who could not ſpeak a word of Engliſh: to which they aſſenting, he named young Edward, his ſon, the new-born infant. Thus Wales became annexed to the crown of England.

ANGUILLA, or SNAKE ISLAND, DESCENT UPON. [one of the Caribbee iſlands in Ameria, the moſt northerly of thoſe belonging to Great Britain, ſaid to be ten leagues long, and three broad: it is woody, though level, and poor, though well inhabited.] During the late war, the French meditated a deſcent on ſome of the Britiſh Caribbee iſlands. With this view the chevalier de Caylus arrived at Martinico on the twenty-eighth of March, 1745, with four ſhips of the line, two frigates, one bomb veſſel, and one fireſhip. Jamaica was at firſt ſuppoſed to be the object of his attention, then Antigua, and next St. Chriſtopher's. However, all theſe iſlands were put in as good a poſture of defence as poſſible; and though commodore Knowles, by the departure

of

of commodore Warren for Cape Breton, became not formidable enough to look the enemy in the face, yet the chevalier attempted nothing; but ſailed away to Leogane, a French ſettlement on the iſle of Hiſpaniola; where receiving farther information concerning the ſtrength of the Britiſh iſlands, he doubted the ſucceſs of an enterprize againſt any of the above; yet rather than remain in an uſeleſs inactivity, he formed a deſign upon Anguilla, as he knew it would anſwer two purpoſes, viz. ſave his own honor, and return an inſult given by the deputy governor of Anguilla the laſt year, in driving the French out of a fort on the iſle of St. Martin's. On this expedition captain Latouch, with two men of war, three ſloops, and two tenders, ſailed from Leogane, and arrived at Anguilla the twenty-firſt of May, where he landed ſix hundred and fifty men. Mr. Hodge, the governor, prepared to make head againſt the enemy, though all the force he could muſter did not exceed one hundred and twelve men. With theſe he marched into a narrow paſs, and threw up a breaſt-work, towards which the enemy were advancing. When they appeared, he made a ſhort and honeſt ſpeech to his men, telling them, "That he was an entire ſtranger to all kinds of military "diſcipline, and therefore had nothing to recommend "to them ſo earneſtly, as to load and fire as faſt as "poſſible, hoping they would ſtand by one another, in "defence of their country." This ſpeech had the deſired effect, and produced a ſtriking inſtance of unanimity, for they bound themſelves by oath to ſtand firm, and either conquer or die. The enemy on their arrival attacked the breaſt-work, where they met with a warm reception, and were ſoon repulſed; however they renewed the charge, but finding it impoſſible to overcome ſuch reſolution and heroiſm, after an unequal fight of twenty minutes, in which they loſt about ſeventy men, they retired with precipitation and confuſion; and having embarked, proceeded back to Leogane, where ſome of the officers died of their wounds. The defendants are ſaid to have ſuffered ſome loſs, but how much we are not exactly told; however we have reaſon to believe it very trifling.

ANNAPOLIS-ROYAL, SIEGE OF. [formerly the capital of Nova Scotia, or Acadie, in North America.] Nova Scotia, a country firſt diſcovered by the Engliſh, being conſidered by the Britiſh miniſtry as very advantageouſly ſituated for ſecuring our northern plantations from foreign inſults, a plan was projected to take it from the French, who had ſettled there. Commodore Martin, with three ſhips of fifty guns each, two of thirty, one bomb-veſſel, and one galley, ſet ſail on the eighteenth of September, 1710, in company with two thouſand men, under the command of colonel Nicholſon, in thirty-one tranſports, from Nantaſket bay in New England, and arrived in the harbor of Annapolis-Royal on the twenty-fourth. The next day he landed the troops, with very little oppoſition; and the day following, the cannon, ammunition, and ſtores. The batteries were raiſed that night, and the bombardment continued till the firſt of October. The bomb-veſſel, the day ſhe arrived before the town, driving with the tide of flood within cannon-ſhot of the fort, threw every ſhell into the town, which induced the enemy ſoon to capitulate. On the thirtieth of September the governor, monſieur Subercaſe, ſent two letters to colonel Nicholſon, containing terms of capitulation, which being agreed upon, the garriſon marched out, and the Britiſh troops took poſſeſſion of the place, with drums beating, and colours flying, where, hoiſting the union flag, they, in honor of her majeſty, changed the name of the town from Port-Royal to Annapolis-Royal.

This expedition in a great meaſure owed its ſucceſs to the good harmony between the commodore and colonel, that not an officer in the land or ſea ſervice omitted the leaſt part of his duty, which they perfectly knew. This mutual agreement very rarely fails being attended with ſucceſs; for be the taſk ever ſo arduous, they with pleaſure and vigilance ſurmount all difficulties.

The articles of capitulation are well worth the reader's notice, as they contain the terms upon which we were put in poſſeſſion of Nova Scotia.

I. That the garriſon ſhall march out with their arms and baggage, drums beating, and colours flying.

II. That there ſhall be a ſufficient number of ſhips and proviſions to tranſport the ſaid garriſon to Rochelle, or Rochfort, by the ſhorteſt paſſage, where they ſhall be furniſhed with paſſports for their return.

III. That I, colonel Nicholſon, may take out ſix guns and two mortars, ſuch as I ſhall think fit.

IV. That the officers ſhall carry out all their effects, of what ſort ſoever; except they do agree to the ſelling of them; the payment of which to be bona fide.

V. That the inhabitants within cannon-ſhot of fort Port-Royal ſhall remain upon their eſtates, with their corn, cattle, and furniture, during two years, in caſe they are not deſirous to go before, they taking the oaths of allegiance and fidelity to her ſacred majeſty of Great Britain.

[The general declared that with cannon-ſhot of Port-Royal, in this article, is to be underſtood three Engliſh miles round the fort, to be henceforward called Annapolis-Royal; and the inhabitants within the ſaid three miles to have the benefit of this article, which, according to Mr. Allen's liſt, amounted to four hundred and eighty-one perſons.]

VI. That a veſſel be provided for the privateers belonging to the iſlands of America, for their tranſportation thither.

VII. That thoſe that are deſirous to go for Placentia in Newfoundland, ſhall have leave by the neareſt paſſage.

VIII. That the Canadians, or thoſe that are deſirous to go thither, may, during the ſpace of one year.

IX. That the effects, ornaments, utenſils of the chapel and hoſpital, ſhall be delivered to the almoner.

X. I promiſe to deliver the fort of Port-Royal into the hands of Francis Nicholſon, Eſq; for the queen of Great Britain, &c. within three days after the ratification of this preſent treaty, with all the effects belonging to the king, as guns, mortars, bombs, balls, powder, and all other ſmall arms.

XI. I will diſcover, upon my faith, all the mines, fougaſſes, and caſemates.

XII. All the articles of this preſent treaty ſhall be executed upon good faith, without difficulty, and ſigned by each other at her majeſty of Great Britain's camp before Port-Royal fort. The ſecond day of October, in the ninth year of her majeſty's reign, annoque Domini, 1710.

FRANCIS NICHOLSON,
SUBERCASE.

ANNECY. [the capital of the duchy of Gennevois, a ſubdiviſion of that of Savoy, in Upper Italy.] As there is nothing remarkable in the ſieges of this city, it will be ſufficient to mention their dates. In the year 1630 the French took it; and again in 1690, after the battle of Stafarda. In 1690, by the treaty of Turin, it was ceded to the dukes of Savoy; and having been twice ſince ſeized by the French, during the two laſt wars, it is now yielded to the king of Sardinia.

ANTEQUIERA, SIEGE OF, AND BATTLES AT. [a town of Granada in Spain, ſituate on a mountain twenty-five miles north from Malaga.] In the year 1410, a truce, which had been made formerly with the Moors, being expired, prince Ferdinand, ſon to Martin, king of Arragon, was ordered to take the field againſt them. His army was entirely compoſed of choice men, to the number of ten thouſand foot, and three thouſand five hundred horſe. In April he laid ſiege to Antequiera, and began to carry it on vigorouſly, when the Moors arrived with eighty thouſand foot, and five thouſand horſe, to its relief. The prince decamped, removing to a ſmall diſtance from his works. On the ſixth of May he charged the enemy with great impetuoſity, and at length entirely routed them, with the loſs of only one hundred and twenty men on his own ſide; but of the Moors were killed fifteen thouſand, and their whole camp taken. Soon after this another action happened; a ſecond army of the Moors attempting to throw ſuccours into Antequiera were defeated, and two thouſand killed on a hill called Penna de los enamorados, or the lover's rock, called ſo from the following incident. A young Chriſtian ſlave among the Moors, remarkable for his extraordinary beauty and perſonal accompliſhments, gained his maſter's particular favor, and ſoon after the affections of his daughter, a young lady equally diſtinguiſhed

guiſhed for her beauty and courteſy. Convenience did not allow theſe lovers the happineſs they ſought: they therefore formed the deſign of eſcaping to the Chriſtians, where the youth expected protection; and the lady promiſed to embrace the Chriſtian religion. This deſign was put into execution, and after a long and painful journey they arrived at this rock, where they ſat down to reſt; but they had not been long there before the father approached with a party of horſe. The lovers ſcrambled up to the ſummit with great labor, for the aſcent is very difficult. The father ordered ſome of his men to follow them; but the youth throwing ſtones, killed thoſe who attempted to get up. The father ſeeing his endeavours to take them baffled, had recourſe to entreaties, offering his pardon if they would come down; but they knowing him to be treacherous, and their offence death by the Mooriſh law, were deaf to his promiſes. Finding his entreaties ineffectual, he ſent to Archidona, a town in the neighbourhood, for ſome bowmen to ſhoot them. But they hearing the meſſage delivered, diſappointed him of that ſatisfaction, by throwing themſelves headlong down the precipice.

The prince returned to the ſiege, and the Moors perſiſted in their reſolution of defending the place to the laſt extremity. He prepared to attack it by ſtorm, and on the ſixth of September put the deſign in execution; when after a warm diſpute of five hours he carried the place. The Moors are ſaid to have loſt in this ſiege ſeven thouſand men, and the Chriſtians near as many. *Mariana.*

ANTHONY, ST. BATTLE IN THE SUBURBS OF. See PARIS.

ANTIBES, SIEGE OF. [an old town of Provence in France, ſituated about fifteen miles ſouth from Nice, on the Mediterranean.] It having been concerted by the allies in 1746, that the king of Sardinia ſhould enter Provence, and the Engliſh Admiral Medley, as far as poſſible, favor his operations; but that monarch, when on the point of beginning his march, being ſeized with the ſmall pox, the command of the expedition was given to count Brown, the famous Auſtrian general. The marechal de Belleiſle, general of the French forces, endeavored to ſtop count Brown's approach, by fortifying the paſſes of the Var; but he found himſelf under a neceſſity of abandoning them to avoid an engagement: therefore Brown, at the head of fifty thouſand men, paſſed the river on the ninth of November, without oppoſition, and immediately detached baron Roth, with twenty-four battalions, to inveſt Antibes, at this time defended by a garriſon of eighteen hundred men, under the command of the chevalier de Sade, who on the approach of the enemy made all the neceſſary preparations for a vigorous defence. The Britiſh ſquadron began to bombard it on the twenty-ſixth of December, and continued this deſtructive operation till the twentieth of January, when Roth opened his trenches, and one-half of the town reduced to aſhes. The governor notwithſtanding made a brave defence, and ſeveral ſallies, in which he was pretty ſucceſsful. He baffled all the efforts of the beſiegers, and kept them at bay, which gave time to marechal Belleiſle, who was collecting reinforcements, to come and relieve him. The marechal did not diſappoint his hopes; for having now the ſuperiority, he advanced to raiſe the ſiege. At Caſtellane, one of count Brown's advanced poſts, he made a lieutenant-general and four battalions priſoners. The Auſtrian general, in his turn, now ſought to avoid an engagement, and therefore ordered Roth to raiſe the ſiege, and join the army, with which he made a retreat over the Var on the thirtieth of January, 1747, ſomewhat precipitately, and not without loſs.

ANTIGUA, DESCENT UPON. [one of the Leeward iſlands; it lies forty miles north from Guadeloupe, in latitude ſixteen degrees fifty-ſeven minutes north, and longitude ſixty degrees fifty minutes weſt. It has many good harbours, of which St. John's is the principal, where reſides the Engliſh governor, who is captain general of all the Britiſh Leeward iſles.] Father Tertre in his hiſtory of the Antilles, tells us, that before the war broke out between England and France in king Charles the ſecond's time, the ſubjects of both crowns lived very amicably on this iſland, till hoſtilities were commenced; and Mr. Henry Willoughby, who being irritated at the miſcarriage of his deſign upon St. Chriſtopher's, landed here, and after treating the French ſeverely, obliged them to ſwear allegiance to the king of Great-Britain. This occaſioned the French at Guadeloupe to attack this iſland. In the year 1666 they came with eight ſhips of force, and entered the harbor of St. John's under Engliſh colours, where they ſeized the forts by ſurprize, and made the governor priſoner. All this, however, was not effected without ſome loſs: the Engliſh ſeeing ſuch a rapid conqueſt, agreed to ſurrender the iſland upon terms; but before the capitulation was ſigned, a reinforcement arrived from Barbadoes, which obliged the French to retire, though this was only for a time; for in 1677 M. de la Berre, lieutenant-general of the French iſlands, aſſiſted by the governors of Martinico, Guadeloupe, Marigalante, &c. prepared a larger expedition than the former, and landing on Antigua in December 1677, obliged the Engliſh to make good the agreement.

ANTIVARI, or ANTIBARI, SIEGES OF. [according to Buſching and Salmon, a port town of Albania in European Turkey, ſituated on a rock on the gulph of Venice, ten miles weſt from Dulcigno; but the Syſtem of Geography places it in Turkiſh Dalmatia, towards the confines of Serria and Boſnia; yet, ſays the author, it being on the borders of Albania, it is ſometimes reckoned a part of that province.] Its ſieges are none of them ſo material, as to deſerve a particular relation; their dates, it is preſumed, will be ſufficient. In the year 1538, being ſubject to the Venetians, it was unſucceſsfully beſieged by the Turks: however in 1573 they made themſelves maſters of it; and in 1648 the Venetians attempted to regain it; but their efforts proved ineffectual, and it ſtill remains ſubject to the Turks.

ANTWERP, PLUNDERED AND BURNED. [the capital of the marquiſate of that name, ſituated on the Schelde, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, once famous for a large trade, but now in decay.] In the year 1572, when the duke of Alva was recalled, and the Spaniards ſuffered ſome ſevere defeats, their troops were ready to revolt for want of their pay. The Antwerpers thought this a favorable opportunity for throwing off the Spaniſh yoke, and therefore declared for the prince of Orange; of which the Spaniards were no ſooner apprized, than a party of their forces, under the command of one Rhoda, entered the city, and plundered it three days ſucceſſively. They are ſaid to have burned ſix hundred houſes, and to have murdered ten thouſand of its inhabitants: however, Antwerp roſe more ſtately from its ruins.

2. ANTWERP, ATTEMPTED TO BE SURPRISED. In the year 1582, when Francis de Valois, duke of Alencon, and brother to Henry III. king of France, was, by the States General, appointed governor of the Netherlands, he thought his authority circumſcribed within too narrow bounds, and reſolved to be abſolute; but he knew this could not be effected till Antwerp was under his own immediate direction, and to gain the poſſeſſion of this city, nothing appeared ſo favorable as a ſurprize. Accordingly on the ſeventeenth of January, 1583, cauſing ſeventeen companies of infantry to enter the town, while he with the reſt of the army, which was principally compoſed of French, lay in ambuſh in the neighbourhood. As ſoon as his troops had defeated the guard, they were to give a ſignal for the duke to come and ſeize the city; but the inhabitants at ſight of the ſoldiers betook themſelves to their arms, and when the enemy began to attack the guard, charged them with ſuch reſolution and intrepidity, that they were in a ſhort time repulſed with conſiderable loſs, and at length totally driven out of the city. In this gallant defence the Antwerpers are ſaid to have loſt only eighty men, and the enemy fifteen hundred. The duke did not attempt to relieve his friends; but after remaining an idle ſpectator of this misfortune drew off. He was ſoon afterwards called upon by the ſtates to juſtify his conduct, which not being done to their ſatisfaction, he was diveſted of his employments; upon which he retired to France, where he ſoon after died with grief.

3. ANTWERP, SIEGE OF. After the aſſaſſination of prince William of Orange in 1584, his ſon prince Maurice was declared ſtadtholder, who being a minor, the

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ſovereignty was conferred on Henry III. king of France, when he, being involved in civil wars, was not able to give that attention to the affairs of the provinces, which his office required. The duke of Parma ſaw the opportunity that was now offered him, reſolved to puſh on his conqueſts, and haſtened to inveſt Antwerp. His troops took poſſeſſion of both ſides of the river, yet thoſe of Antwerp maintained a free paſſage, by means of two forts; the one called Lillo, ſituated below the city; and the other named Hulſt, which was above it. This laſt, not being quite finiſhed, was taken after a ſhort defence; but Lillo held out much longer, and bravely repulſed the enemy ſeveral times with great ſlaughter. The citizens of Antwerp, though they prepared for a vigorous defence, were nevertheleſs torn and diſtracted by diviſions, and nothing but confuſion and anarchy reigned in their councils. Happy had it been for them had their misfortunes ended here. Their reliance on foreign aid, particularly England, France, and the Netherlands, whom they ſolicited, proved moſt pernicious to them: few of thoſe ſuccours ever came. Such was the condition of Antwerp, when the duke of Parma ſat down before it with near an hundred thouſand men; but not having a ſufficient number of artillery to beſiege the city in form, he turned the ſiege into a blockade: but having continued it ſome months, he found his expectations baffled; for the beſieged received a conſtant ſupply of proviſions from the river, by which they had a communication with Holland and Zealand. He was the more perplexed how to ſtop this paſſage, as the river below the city was very broad and deep: however, he knew this muſt be effected before the city could be reduced; he therefore ſpent ſome days in laying down the plan of his deſign, and having at length come to a reſolution to throw a ſtupendous bridge over the river, he ſet near twenty thouſand men at work to accompliſh his project. When this vaſt work was begun, the neighbouring princes laughed at him; however he perſevered, and having faſtened many large ſtakes in the banks of each ſide, he brought up ſeveral barks built on purpoſe, and moored them by the ſide of each other, till they covered the river between the ſtakes, to which the extremes were faſtened with cables, &c. Several hundred planks were laid acroſs theſe veſſels, which, with ſome additional trifles, formed a complete bridge. To defend this bridge from any inſult of the enemy, ſome forts were erected on each ſide, and two frigates ſtationed down the river and two above. It was the opinion of many engineers, that had the beſieged at the beginning of this grand work made ſome vigorous ſallies, it would not have been accompliſhed; but inſtead of making the leaſt attempts towards diſtreſſing the enemy in their incredible labors; they lay ſtill, as if lulled into a lethargy, and inſenſible of dangers. There remained but one way for them to get a ſupply, which was by a dike that had been cut acroſs the meadows to let off the great rains. The duke of Parma was no ſooner informed of this than he ſtopped the communication by a fort, which commanded it ſeveral miles both ways. The beſieged ſeeing now all hopes of ſuccour cut off, began to prepare themſelves for an obſtinate defence by the ſword, and maintained their ground with extraordinary bravery, till the duke, by his ſuperiority, having gained poſſeſſion of the outworks, and repulſed them ſeveral times with great ſlaughter, they began to think of capitulating. At this time they were reduced to very ſevere neceſſities; their proviſions of every kind were totally expended, ſo that they were obliged either to ſurrender or to ſtarve. However, the duke did not take the advantage of them, but granted very honorable conditions, except that all who had diſſented from the Romiſh church ſhould quit the city in a limited time. He re-eſtabliſhed popery; and Antwerp was once more annexed to the crown of Spain, till it was ſeized by the French in 1700, on the death of Charles II, who held it till 1706, when, on ſummoning it, it ſurrendered to the duke of Marlborough, though provided with a good garriſon, and it continued in poſſeſſion of the Auſtrians till the ninth of May, 1746, when marechal Saxe appeared before it; to whom the town ſurrendered, but the citadel withſtood a ſiege of ſeven days, and then obtained honorable conditions; however, at the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, 1748, it was reſtored.

AQUAPULCO, or ACAPULCO, SHIP TAKEN. [in the ſtreights of Manilla, one of the Philippine iſlands, off cape Eſpiritu Santo.] This ſhip was taken by commodore Anſon on the thirtieth of June, 1743, in his celebrated voyage round the terraqueous globe. After the commodore had ſheathed his ſhip in the river of Canton in China, he prepared to execute what had long been the principal object of his attention: this was intercepting the rich annual ſhip that ſails between Aquapulco in Mexico, and Manilla, one of the Phillippine iſlands. He kept the project a ſecret to all but himſelf, leſt upon the leaſt tranſpiration it ſhould be communicated to the Spaniards at Manilla, who had it in their power to render his deſign abortive, by ordering the galleon to be detained at Aquapulco. He was the more encouraged to keep his counſel, as inſtead of one galleon he expected two: for by lying before Aquapulco the preceding ſeaſon, he had prevented one of them from putting to ſea. This motive he the better concealed, by pretending he was going to Batavia, and he even received letters on board from the inhabitants of Canton and Macao to their friends at Batavia. However, as ſoon as he was out at ſea, he undeceived his people, and ſummoned them all upon the quarter-deck, where he informed them of his reſolution to cruize for the two galleons. He told them he would chuſe a ſtation, where he ſhould unavoidably meet them; and if the whole crew behaved with their accuſtomed ſpirit, he was certain they were more than a match for them, notwithſtanding their being full manned. He further added, that many ridiculous tales had been propagated about the ſtrength of the ſides of theſe ſhips, and their being impenetrable to cannon-ſhot: theſe fictions, he ſaid, had been invented to palliate the cowardice of thoſe who had formerly engaged them; but that ſurely none of thoſe preſent were weak enough to give credit to ſuch an abſurdity: for his own part, he aſſured them upon his word, that whenever he fell in with them, he would fight them ſo near, that they ſhould find his bullets, inſtead of being ſtopped by one of their ſides, go through them both. This ſpeech had the deſired effect; the men wiſhed for nothing ſo ardently as the ſight of the enemy, whom they were determined to conquer, or periſh in the attempt.

Mr. Anſon, in order to facilitate his enterprize, exerciſed them in his new form of diſcipline; which was no more than the ſhorteſt method of loading with cartridges, and firing at a mark, uſually fixed at the yard-arm: thoſe who proved the moſt expert in this manual operation were commonly gratified with ſome ſmall reward: by conſtant exerciſe they became adepts in their art, and at length excellent markſmen. The ſhip was in all reſpects ready for an engagement, in caſe they ſhould fall in with the galleons during the night. The guns were loaded, the decks kept clear of all kinds of incumbrances, and the boats too were laſhed along the ſide.

On the laſt day of May the Centurion arrived at her ſtation off cape Eſpiritu Santo; but for fear of being diſcovered by the inhabitants of the iſland, the commodore ſtood off, at the diſtance of between twelve and fifteen leagues; however, one night, driving by the indraught of the tide, he found himſelf in the morning within ſeven leagues of the land. By this means the centurion was ſeen from the cape, and advice was immediately ſent of it to Manilla, where the merchants were alarmed, and intreated the governor to fit out ſome ſhips to drive the commodore from his ſtation. He conſented, provided they would furniſh the neceſſary ſums for equipping the ſhips. This was at firſt agreed to, and two ſhips of thirty guns, one of twenty, and two of ten were prepared; but a diſagreement between the governor and merchants prevented their putting to ſea. During this time the commodore and his people waited with more and more impatience for the galleons; the treaſures on board which had ſo engroſſed their attention, that it was not without the greateſt pain and anxiety they paſſed the latter part of their cruize. At length, on the laſt day of June, at ſun-riſe, they diſcovered a

had from the main head. That they [illegible] not was one of the galleons, and they expected [illegible] see the other. This diffused a general joy through the whole ship. The commodore inſtantly ſteered towards her, and by half an hour paſt ſeven, ſhe was near enough to be ſeen from the deck, when ſhe fired a gun, and took in her top-gallant ſails. The commodore ſuppoſed this to be a ſignal for her conſort to come up, therefore fired another to leeward to amuſe her; for he did not imagine ſhe knew his ſhip to be the Centurion, and on that account was reſolved to fight her; though this was really the caſe, and he was not a little ſurpriſed to find the galleon continue her courſe of bearing down upon him, not being able to conjecture the motive. About noon they were little more than a league diſtant from each other. Mr. Anſon was between her and the land, ſo that he thought it impoſſible ſhe ſhould eſcape him, and no ſecond ſhip appearing, he concluded they had ſeparated in a gale. About one the galleon hauled up her fore-ſail, and brought to under topſails; then hoiſted Spaniſh colours, and the ſtandard of Spain at her top-gallant maſt head. The Centurion was ready for engaging; but her number of men was ſo ſmall, that they were not ſufficient to fire a broadſide: however, the commodore had recourſe to a method which anſwered his purpoſe with equal, if not better advantage: for it is known that the Spaniards, when they ſee a broadſide preparing, fall flat on the decks, and remain in that poſture till it is fired, when they riſe and work their own guns, till they ſuppoſe the enemy has prepared another broadſide, and then return to their proſtrate concealment. He picked out thirty of his choice markſmen, and placed them in his tops, where they effectually anſwered the deſign of ſcouring the galleon's decks: then ſtationing two men to each gun, who were to be ſolely employed in loading it, he divided the reſt into gangs of about ten or twelve each, who were conſtantly moving about the decks, and employed in running out and firing ſuch guns as were loaded. Thus he hoped to keep a continual fire, and fruſtrate the attempts of the enemy to eſcape it. Between one and two, the ſhips being within gunſhot of each other, the commodore perceived the Spaniards buſied in clearing their ſhip, which they had neglected till that time; he therefore cauſed the chace guns to be fired, in order to diſturb them. The fire was returned, and the engagement ſoon became warm; for the Centurion ran abreaſt of the galleon, within piſtol ſhot; but kept her leeward ſtation, to prevent the enemy from gaining the port of Jalapay, from which they were diſtant only about ſeven leagues. For the firſt half hour the commodore over-reached the galleon, and lay upon her bow, where, by the exceſſive wideneſs of his ports, he could bring almoſt all his guns to bear upon the enemy, while they could make uſe of only a ſmall part of theirs. Immediately the mats, with which the galleon had ſtuffed her netting, taking fire, burned violently, blazing up half as high as the mizen-top. The enemy were thrown into the utmoſt terror, and the commodore was alarmed, leſt the galleon ſhould be burned, and he ſuffer the ſame fate, by her driving too near him. The Spaniards, however, with ſome difficulty, found means to cut the netting away, and to tumble the whole maſs, which was in flames, into the water. All this interval the centurion kept her advantageous poſition, firing her cannon with great regularity and briſkneſs, whilſt at the ſame time the galleon's decks lay expoſed to her top-men, who, at the firſt volley, having driven the Spaniards from their tops, made prodigious havoc with their ſmall arms, killing or wounding every officer but one that appeared on the quarter deck, and wounding in particular the general of the galleon himſelf. Thus the action proceeded for thirty-five minutes, when the Centurion loſt the advantage ariſing from her original ſituation. She was now cloſe alongſide the enemy, who continued to fire very briſkly near an hour longer; yet even in this poſition the commodore's grape-ſhot ſwept the galleon's decks, doing conſiderable execution; and the number of the ſlain became at length ſo great, that the fire, in conſequence, ſlackened, eſpecially as the general was wounded, who, during the time he commanded, greatly animated his men. Confuſion and diſertion were now viſible on board the galleon from the commodore; the [illegible] wear, [illegible] Centurion's people [illegible] Spaniſh officers forming about the decks, to prevent the men from leaving their quarters. At this time ſhe poured five or ſix guns with more judgment than uſual, and ſeemed as if they intended to make a laſt effort; but this was in vain, for they now yielded up the conteſt, and the galleon's enſign being hauled off the ſtaff at the beginning of the engagement, ſhe ſtruck the ſtandard at her main-top-gallant maſt head. The perſon employed to perform this office muſt inevitably have been killed by the men in the Centurion's tops, had not the commodore, who perceived what he was about, given ſtrict orders againſt firing.

Thus was the commodore and his people amply recompenſed for their hardſhips and fatigue, by a prize, loaded with treaſure and effects to the value of three hundred and fifteen thouſand pounds ſterling. She was called Nueſtra Signora de Cabadonga, commanded by general Don Jeronimo de Mentero, an officer of ſkill and reſolution. She mounted forty guns, and was manned with ſix hundred ſailors, ſhe was well defended againſt boarding, by a ſtrong net-work of two-inch rope, and furniſhed with a large quantity of ſmall arms. Sixty-ſeven of her men were killed in the action, and eighty-four wounded. Of the Centurion's only two were killed, and a lieutenant and ſixteen wounded, fifteen of whom recovered. This inferiority in the loſs was owing to the Spaniards not being ſo expert in the uſe of their arms as the Engliſh. The general joy which on this occaſion diffuſed itſelf throughout the ſhip's company, was ſoon interrupted by a dangerous fire breaking out near the Centurion's powder room; but it was happily extinguiſhed before any material damage was done.

The commodore now, with his prize, proceeded back for the river Canton in China, having firſt ſecured the priſoners, and principal part of the treaſure, on board the Centurion. He arrived there on the fourteenth day of July, and, after ſome difficulty in gaining permiſſion to refit, ſold the galleon for no more than ſix hundred dollars: this was greatly below her value; but the Chineſe merchants, who were the purchaſers, knew he was impatient to get to ſea, and that he could not take her with him, and therefore made their advantage of it. The priſoners were diſcharged at the ſolicitation of the viceroy of Canton, and were ſo honeſt as to declare, that the commodore had uſed them much better than they expected, or they ſhould have treated his people, had their hopes been crowned with ſucceſs.

The commodore having ſettled his affairs in the Aſiatic countries, proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, and proſecuted his voyage to England, where he arrived in ſafety on the fifteenth day of June, 1744, having ſailed through a large French fleet, cruiſing in the chops of the channel, undiſcovered, by the favor of a thick fog.

"Though, ſays Dr. Smollett, this fortunate com-
"mander enriched himſelf by an occurrence that may
"be termed almoſt accidental, the Britiſh nation was
"not indemnified for the expence of the expedition, and
"the original deſign was entirely defeated. Had the
"Manilla ſhip eſcaped the vigilance of the Engliſh
"commodore, he might have been at his return to
"England laid aſide as a ſuperannuated captain, and
"died in obſcurity: but his great wealth inveſted him
"with conſiderable influence, and added luſtre to his
"talents. He ſoon became the oracle that was con-
"ſulted in all naval deliberations, and the king raiſed
"him to the dignity of a peer."

ARAD, NEW, STORM OF. [a ſtrong fortreſs of Upper Hungary, and the capital of a county of the ſame name, is ſituated on the north ſide of the Maros, or Moriſch.]

The emperor Leopold had been for ſome years troubled with a diſcontented party in Hungary, of whom count Teckeley put himſelf at the head, by cutting off Serini, and ſome others of their chiefs. There had been many propoſitions made by the neutral powers to compromiſe the differences between the emperor and the malecontents, but without having any effect. Teckeley at length reſolved to call to his aid the Turk: the emperor, on the contrary, invited to his aſſiſtance the princes of the empire, the king of Poland, and the republic of Venice,

Venice, and thus the war broke out in 1683. The Grand Signior invaded Hungary with a powerful army, and penetrated as far as Vienna; but having received some repulses, he began to retire back through Hungary. It was in the course of this retreat that Arad became a scene of bloodshed. In August 1685, M. Heusler, the Imperial officer in this neighbourhood, endeavoured to wrest the city out of their hands, and for that purpose detached colonel Mercey, with a party of Hungarians, with orders, if possible, to draw the Turks out of the city to a battle. The infidels, to the number of about three thousand, on sight of their enemy sallied out. Mercey, seeing the superiority he had to deal with, began to fly; and they pursued till he joined Heusler, who hearing of their approach, immediately made the necessary preparations for an engagement, which began and ended in an hour, in which time the Turks were totally defeated, with the loss of near a thousand men; the remains of their army fled to Arad, but the Germans so closely pursued them, that he entered the town pell-mell at the same time. A most horrible scene of carnage now displayed itself; both parties refused to ask or to give quarter: the dispute in the streets was obstinate and bloody; for the Germans were insatiable in their thirst of revenge, and the Turks fought with great resolution for some hours, till they found themselves overmatched, not by number, but by dexterity and discipline; when laying down their arms, Heusler gave them quarter, and about seven hundred Turks were made prisoners, who were all that remained alive. Of the Christians were killed about eight hundred, which is said to have been half their army.

ARANI, BATTLE IN THE PLAINS OF. [near these plains is situated the town of Arani, which lies about twenty miles south of Arkhat, and stands on the north-east side of a small river which empties itself into the bay of Bengal in the East Indies, in ninety three degrees east longitude from London, and twenty degrees thirty minutes north latitude.] Colonel Clive, commander for the English East India company, being in 1751 besieged in Arkhat by Sundah Saheb, at the head of about thirty thousand men, captain Kilpatrick marched to his relief with two thousand Morattas, and some English. At the approach of this little army, Sundah Saheb retired from the walls; and colonel Clive, being joined by this reinforcement, pursued him to the plains of Arani, and coming up with him, a desperate battle was fought on the third of December, which lasted five hours. The colonel behaved with the greatest intrepidity and conduct, and at length obtained a complete victory, with little loss, though that of the enemy was very considerable. The cities of Arani and Kajevaran immediately surrendered, rather to the terror of the victor's name, than to the force of his arms. After these conquests, which gained colonel Clive immortal honor, he returned to fort St. David's. See the siege of ARKHAT.

ARCENNIS, or ANCENNIS, BURNED. [at present but a small town, in the province of Britanny, in France, seventeen miles north-east from Nants.] This unhappy town suffered purely from the motives of ferocity and malice. The duke of Britanny having incurred the displeasure of his nobles, they requested Charles, king of France, to make a conquest of Britanny, promising to aid him in his enterprise with their lives and fortunes. The monarch received the invitation with pleasure; and the marechal Lewis de la Tremouille entered Britanny with a powerful army, committing cruel devastations wherever he came. The country in a short time was a miserable monument of his vengeance; and the poor distracted inhabitants were driven over the plains, like cattle to the slaughter; and it is probable those who met the sword, shared a better fate than those who escaped it, since the latter suffered incredibly by famine. In May, 1488, the French invested Arcennis, which made but a short resistance: the soldiers plundered the town, and then, without permitting the inhabitants to carry out any of their effects, with flaming torches set it on fire, nor suffered the flames to be extinguished till every house was burned to the ground.

ARDAVAR, BATTLE AT. [a small place, in the province of Conaught in Ireland.] In the year 1585, when the English were engaged in some attempts to improve their

plantations, the family of the Burghs in Ireland took the opportunity of raising an insurrection, to prevent their being obliged to quit a life of indigence, turmoil, disorder, and depredations, for a state of quiet, order, industry, and civility. Unfortunately there were very few troops at this time in the kingdom, occasioned by the war within the Netherlands, to which most of them had been sent. The Hebredian Scots sent three thousand men to the assistance of the rebels; whereupon Sir John Perrot, the lord deputy, with the earl of Clanrickard, a small party of horse, and some companies of foot, marched against them. They found means to draw the rebels to Ardavar, at a distance from their bogs, and other places of retreat, and there having brought them to an action, and obtained a complete victory, in which, and the pursuit, the whole army of the enemy was almost entirely cut off. This defeat was attended with the most happy consequences; for their allies, the Scots, being disheartened by the slaughter of their countrymen, refused to send any more reinforcements, and they were too cowardly to attempt any thing of themselves; they therefore gave fresh hostages for their future behaviour, and continued quiet during the rest of Sir John Perrot's government.

ARDENBURG, SIEGE OF. [a small city of Dutch Flanders, four miles north-east of Sluys, was formerly one of the most considerable places in that neighbourhood, and pretty well fortified.] Prince Maurice of Nassau, in order to drive the Spaniards out of the Netherlands, in the year 1604 marched a numerous army into this country. They retired as he advanced; and when he appeared before Ardenburg, the Spaniards abandoned it, leaving only one regiment of foot, and two troops of horse, to make a shew of a defence, while the main body gained time to form a retreat. The prince invested the city with seven thousand foot, and a few horse, and after a siege, or rather blockade, of only two days, the garrison surrendered prisoners of war.

Before we quit this article, it may not be improper to take notice of a stratagem, by which the Spaniards many years after flattered themselves with being able to regain the possession of the place. In the year 1641, cardinal Infante, the Spanish general, disguised a number of his soldiers in womens habits, who were to appear as if going to market, and were provided with several carts, loaded with panniers and baskets, filled with granadoes instead of fruit. They were all directed to enter at one gate, and there to engage the guard and keep the gate open, while a body of horse, disguised like countrymen, should second their efforts, and gain time for the whole army to join them, and enter the place. Fortune, however, did not favor their sanguine expectations; for on the day when this project was to have been executed, a soldier of the garrison being abroad, sporting with his gun, met by accident one of these disguised countrymen, and observing a rich silk waistcoat under his ragged cloaths, he seized him, suspecting some kind of treachery, and carried him immediately before the governor, to whom he was known. He was found to be one Victoria, an Italian gentleman; and the governor also suspecting some kind of treachery, told him, that if he did not declare the reason of his appearing in that unseemly dress, he should suffer immediate death. Upon which he, without hesitation, informed them of the whole design; so that when the countrymen came, they met with such a warm reception, that very few of them escaped with their lives. This discouraged the party of horse from giving them any assistance, and the whole scheme became abortive.

By the treaty of Munster, 1648, this town was yielded to the Dutch by the Spaniards, and it has remained in their possession ever since.

ARENZON, BATTLE AT. [a town of Andalusia in Spain.] In the year 1123, the Christians and Moors had an obstinate battle here; the former commanded by the king of Arragon, and the Moors by the king of Cordova, who had thirty thousand men killed. *Mariana.* The particulars of this article, we believe, are not recorded.

ARGOS, BATTLE AT. [a port town of European Turkey, in the province of Morea, situated on the bay of Napoli di Romania, twenty-five miles from Corinth.

Fabulous

Fabulous hiſtory ſays, that in its neighbourhood Hercules performed three of his principal labors; the killing the Nemean lion, the wild boar of Tegea, and the hydra of Lerma. It however retains nothing of its antiquity, but ſome ſmall remains of temples and theatres on a hill near the caſtle of Lariſſa, which ſerve to give an idea of its former grandeur.] In the year 1683 the Imperialiſts, Poles, Venetians, &c. entered into an alliance, and declared war againſt the Turks; becauſe they thought themſelves injured by ſome infringement of the Candian treaty: but the Venetians compoſed a ſeparate body, and conſequently acted by themſelves. In the courſe of this war, which was a very tedious one, a battle was fought in 1686 near Argos, between the Venetians and Turks; when, though the Chriſtians were inferior in number, yet after a bloody conteſt, which laſted near four hours, the infidels were defeated, with terrible ſlaughter: however, the Venetians reaped no advantage from their victory, except being able to beſiege Napoli di Romania, not having any cavalry to purſue, and the infantry was too much fatigued with the work of carnage to ſupply that defect.

The reader will find the motives of this war differently repreſented under the article ARAD; theſe articles being extracted from different authors.

ARKHAT, or ARCOT, SIEGE OF. [capital of a province of that name on the coaſt of Coromandel in the Eaſt Indies.] Notwithſtanding the general peace concluded at Aix la Chapelle in 1748, the Eaſt India company were ſtill involved in a war on the coaſt of Coromandel with Sundah Saheb, aſſiſted by the French at Pondicherry. The particulars of this affair we ſhall endeavour to lay before the reader in as conciſe a manner as poſſible, not doubting but the relation will be agreeable to him, as it precedes the ſiege, and preſents a ſeries of facts but little known, even to perſons deeply concerned in the affairs of the company.

About the end of 1742, or the beginning of the following year, animoſity, jealouſy, and diſcord began to appear among the nabobs of Arkhat, Velur, Polur, and Tiruchirapalli. The firſt was determined to ſtand his ground, and all the reſt reſolved to ſupplant him. In conſequence, Daſt Ali Khan was defeated and cut off by Muley Ali Khan, the former nabob of Arkhat, and the latter of Velur. This revolution was brought about in favor of Sundah Saheb, brother-in-law to the victor, who was made governor of the capital. His promotion, however, was diſagreeable to the Mogul's court; he was depoſed, and Anawerdi Khan put in his room. Sundah Saheb reſolving to recover his government, applied to the count d'Anteuil, the French general in Pondicherry, and received from him a ſupply of two thouſand Seapoys, ſixty blacks, or Kafrs, and four hundred and twenty French ſoldiers, on condition that if he was ſucceſsful, he ſhould cede to the French the town of Velur, in the neighbourhood of Pondicherry, with its dependencies, conſiſting of forty-five villages. This may ſerve for a key to the myſterious conduct of the French, who, after obtaining ſo many favors from the court of Dehli, for protecting the lawful ſovereign of Arkhat againſt the Maharattas in 1741, now drew the ſword in the cauſe of a rebel and uſurper. It is even ſuggeſted, that the ſcheme for deſtroying Anawerdi Khan, was formed by Sundah Saheb and Mr. Duplieux, the French governor. In conſequence of this ſcheme, Anawerdi Khan was defeated by the French and their allies, in which action the count d'Anteuil was wounded: however, Sundah Saheb was reinſtated in the government of Arkhat, and his conditions and engagements to the French were punctually executed. Anawardi Khan had been killed in the battle; and his ſon Mahommed Ali Khan flying to Tiruchirapalli, ſupplicated the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh, who ſent him a reinforcement of men, money, and ſtores, under major Lawrence, a reſolute and experienced officer. By this ſupply, ſome advantages were gained over the enemy; they were forced to retreat; but no deciſive blow was yet ſtruck. Soon after Mahommed Ali Khan came in perſon to fort St. David's, to ſolicit more powerful aſſiſtance, alledging, that his intereſt, and that of the Engliſh were mutual, as it was apparent, that if the enemy were ſuffered to proceed in their conqueſts, the Engliſh would ſoon be forced to abandon the whole coaſt.

To make a diverſion, and divide the French forces, it was thought expedient to ſend a detachment into the province of Arkhat. And in 1751 Mr. Clive, then purveyor of the army, a gentleman who had received from nature all the talents of a great officer and an hero, offered to ſerve without pay on this occaſion. This offer was accepted: he ſet ſail in the Wager to Madraſs, with one hundred and thirty Europeans; and on his arrival there was joined by eighty more. With this ſlender force he marched with ſuch ſecrecy and expedition to Arkhat, that he got poſſeſſion of the capital without oppoſition. The inhabitants expecting to be plundered, offered him a large ſum to ſpare the city; but his generoſity and prudence were their ſecurity: he refuſed their money, and at the ſame time ordered proclamation to be made, that thoſe who were willing to remain in their houſes ſhould receive no injury, and the reſt have leave to retire with all their effects, except proviſions, for which he promiſed to pay the full value. By this wiſe conduct, he gained the affections of the natives ſo completely, that they who did not chuſe to ſtay in the town, gave him afterwards, when he was beſieged, the moſt exact intelligence of the enemy's deſigns, which probably ſaved the place. Sundah Saheb ſoon appeared before it with a large army, and laid ſiege to it; but it was the twenty-fourth of September before the place was fully inveſted, the enemy's approaches being retarded by the frequent and briſk fire made by Mr. Clive; and although the ſiege was under the direction of the French, it was more than a fortnight before they could effect a breach. About that time, indeed, two very inconſiderable ones were made; but ſuch was the diligence of Mr. Clive in repairing them, that before the enemy could prepare for ſtorming, they were filled up, and thoſe parts of the wall where they had been made, rendered as ſtrong as any other. At length, on the fourteenth of October, at three in the morning, the beſiegers attacked both breaches, and one of the gates, which they attempted to force open with elephants; but Mr. Clive having received intelligence when the aſſault was intended, had ſo well prepared for it with maſked batteries, that he repulſed the enemy in every quarter with great ſlaughter, not more than twenty men returning alive from the breaches, and obliged them to raiſe the ſiege with the utmoſt precipitation. Such were the firſt dawnings of that greatneſs of ſoul, which a few years after burſt forth in the full blaze of glory. *Mod. Hiſtory.*

ARLESFORD, BATTLE AT. See ALRESFORD.

ARMADA, THE SPANISH, DEFEAT OF. [Armada is a Spaniſh word, and ſignifies in Engliſh *an armament*, to this the Spaniards added the epithet of *invincible*, and the pope giving it his bleſſing, called it *infallible*.] Before we proceed to the narrative, it may not be amiſs to take a retroſpective view of affairs in England at that time; as by this means we ſhall be enabled to comprehend the motives of the Spaniards in equipping this armament.

Queen Mary I. had eſpouſed Philip, king of Spain, and re-eſtabliſhed the Romiſh religion in England; and after her death, which happened on the ſeventeenth of November, 1558, that prince courted her ſiſter and ſucceſſor, queen Elizabeth, engaging to procure a diſpenſation from the pope for the marriage; but ſhe rejected him, and the hopes he had entertained being ſtill further defeated by the meaſures which queen Elizabeth immediately took with reſpect to religion, he entirely abandoned the intereſts of England. For when Elizabeth ſent an ambaſſador to conſult with him upon her tranſactions with France in regard to Scotland, to which kingdom ſhe had already ſent troops, he did not ſeem to intereſt himſelf in the affair, otherwiſe than by adviſing her to ſtipulate for the reſtitution of Calais, whenever ſhe made a peace with France. At the ſame time, to ſhew his thorough diſguſt to her, he diveſted himſelf of the collar of the garter, and gave it to the ambaſſador to return to the queen his miſtreſs, who on her part refuſed him a favor which he deſired, viz. That the family of his ambaſſador, the conde de Feria, who married

in

Engraved for the Military Dictionary.

Charles Lord Howard of Effingham,

Lord High Admiral of England.

BRITISH MUSEUM

in England, might be permitted to go and live at Bruſſels, and yet keep their eſtates in this kingdom. This ſo provoked the conde, that he uſed all his credit and influence with Philip to exaſperate him againſt the queen, and found means to force one of her ambaſſador's ſervants into the inquiſition.

Another incident, at the cloſe of the year 1588, increaſed the miſunderſtanding between Elizabeth and Philip. The Genoeſe merchants having, with Philip's perſuaſion, cauſed a ſum of Money to be put on board a ſhip in one of the Spaniſh ports in the bay of Biſcay, in order to ſend it to the Netherlands, to erect a bank there, the ſhip was purſued by pirates, and obliged to put into a port in the weſt of England. The Spaniſh ambaſſador having told the queen that the money belonged to the king his maſter, ſhe permitted it to be taken out and carried by land to ſome port that was neareſt to the Low Countries, from whence there would be leſs danger in the paſſage: but during this ſhe was informed, that the money belonged to ſome merchants, and that the duke of Alva intended to ſeize it for defraying the expences of the war; therefore ſhe ſtopped the money by way of loan, and gave ſecurity for the payment of it. The duke of Alva made a great clamor againſt this ſtep; he cauſed the effects of the Engliſh to be ſeized, and the owners to be impriſoned. The queen did the ſame with reſpect to the Flemiſh merchants, and a guard was put upon the ambaſſador of Spain, for his inſolence in diſperſing libels on this ſubject, that were very injurious to the queen; but the guard was taken off two days after, and ſhe demanded of his maſter to puniſh him, yet could not obtain it. On the contrary, Philip, in the beginning of the year 1569, cauſed the effects of the Engliſh in Spain to be ſeized; but the latter in revenge made repriſals upon the Spaniards, which were carried to ſuch a length, that the queen was obliged to ſtop them by proclamation, for fear of involving herſelf in a war with Spain.

It appeared next year, that Philip intereſted himſelf very much in the affairs of Mary queen of Scots, becauſe his ambaſſador joined with that of France in vigorouſly demanding that queen's liberty. Elizabeth being ſoon after informed that Mary was in the intereſt of Spain, and that ſhe had a ſcheme to marry Don John of Auſtria, natural brother to Philip, this convinced her majeſty that ſhe ought to be upon her guard againſt Spain and the Netherlands, eſpecially as it had been lately diſcovered to her majeſty by the duke of Norfolk and the earl of Ormond, that a bribe had been offered them on the part of Philip, the former to raiſe a rebellion in England, the latter in Ireland; and that a bull was iſſued by pope Pius V. dated in February 1569, and fixed up at the gate of the biſhop of London's palace, by which he excommunicated the queen, and abſolved her ſubjects from their oath of allegiance.

In 1577, the prince of Orange having acquainted her alſo that Don John was arrived in the Netherlands, with a deſign not only to ſubdue thoſe provinces, but after that to attack England, and marry the queen of Scots: this intelligence had ſuch an effect upon her, that after the ſtates had declared war againſt Don John, ſhe made no ſcruple to lend them one hundred thouſand pounds; and to palliate this proceeding, wrote to Philip that ſhe had only lent the money to the ſtates to ſecure the Low Countries for him, which were in danger of falling a prey to France; but Philip ſaw through the pretence.

In 1580, ſeven hundred Spaniards and Italians, under the name of the pope's troops, made a deſcent on Ireland, where they propoſed to fortify themſelves, but were almoſt all of them put to the ſword.

Not long after this, Mendoza, the Spaniſh ambaſſador here, complained that Drake, who was juſt come home from his voyage round the world, had robbed the ſubjects of the king his maſter in the Indies; and after he had waited ſome time for ſatisfaction, the queen cauſed part of Drake's booty to be reſtored to him.

Notwithſtanding the reaſons which both the ſovereigns had to complain of each other, they outwardly carried on a fair correſpondence, and their commerce, which the ſubjects of neither could do without, was the reaſon that the differences between them were not yet arrived to an open rupture. Beſides, Philip found his account more in ſupporting Elizabeth's enemies underhand, than in attacking her himſelf with open force; he therefore always kept an ambaſſador at London, to lay hold of every opportunity to do the queen a prejudice.

Bernardin de Mendoza, who continued ambaſſador here in 1584, privately correſponded with Mary queen of Scots (as appeared from his letters intercepted by the ſagacity of Walſingham), and entered very far into a conſpiracy, which Throckmorton and others had formed to deliver that queen from her impriſonment, by means of a foreign army: and being farther detected by Throckmorton's confeſſion, he was called before the council; where, inſtead of defending himſelf, he recriminated, complained of the queen's witholding the money from the king of Spain, and accuſed the miniſters of uſing all poſſible means to foment a diviſion between the queen and the king his maſter. Upon this he was ordered to depart the kingdom.

Immediately after Mendoza's departure, the queen ſent Mr. Waad, her clerk of the council, to complain of him to Philip, and to tell him, that ſhe ſhould be glad to receive another in his room; but he denied her envoy audience.

This ground of quarrel was accompanied with another, much more conſiderable, viz. a treaty which the queen made in 1585 with the Dutch, who had renounced all obedience to the king of Spain, but were on the point of being reduced to it by Philip, who had then juſt acquired Portugal. The queen, by this treaty, engaged to furniſh them with a certain number of ſuccours during the war, and to pay them herſelf, on condition of being repaid after the war was over. Philip, who conſtrued thoſe ſuccours as a declaration of war, immediately laid an embargo upon all the Engliſh ſhips, men, and goods in his country; upon notice of which, queen Elizabeth, finding it impracticable to help or relieve her ſubjects by friendly negotiations, authoriſed ſuch as ſuſtained loſs by the ſaid arreſt, to make themſelves amends upon the ſubjects of the king of Spain, by granting them letters of repriſal to arreſt and detain all ſhips and merchandize they ſhould find at ſea, or elſewhere, belonging to the vaſſals of the ſaid king. And at the ſame time, to revenge the wrongs that had been offered to her, and to reſiſt the preparations made againſt her by that king, ſhe cauſed a fleet of above twenty ſail of ſhips to be fitted out, which ſhe ſent under Sir Francis Drake to America, where it made great ravages among the Spaniards at St. Domingo, Carthagena, Florida, &c.

The queen of Scots, in the mean while, finding herſelf entirely abandoned by France, and having adopted that popiſh maxim in its utmoſt force, viz. That a heretic cannot lawfully wear the crown, made a will not long before her execution, which was in 1585, whereby ſhe conſtituted Philip II. king of Spain, her heir to the crown of England; not only in excluſion of her ſon James VI. if he did not embrace the Romiſh religion, but to the deprivation of the preſent poſſeſſor queen Elizabeth. There are thoſe indeed who queſtion whether ſhe made ſuch a will; but certain it is, that when this very thing was charged upon her at her trial, ſhe did not poſitively deny it.

Philip, who was alſo the firſt in rank of all the Romiſh princes that could lay claim to the ſucceſſion of the houſe of Lancaſter, had ſo ſtrong an opinion of the legality of his right, that he thought himſelf thereby authoriſed to make a vigorous effort to put himſelf in poſſeſſion of the throne of England: and it is obſerved by one of our beſt hiſtorians, that there could not have been a more favorable conjuncture for him than this was, wherein he had nothing to fear from France, then embroiled in a civil war, and the ſtrongeſt party attached to his intereſt: that the emperor being then at peace with the Turks, was in a condition to curb the Proteſtant princes of Germany, in caſe they ſhould offer to give England any aſſiſtance: and as for the king of Scotland, he might naturally expect him to favor his undertaking, inſtead of giving aſſiſtance to a queen who had lately done him ſo mortal an injury, by cauſing his mother to be put to death by the hands of a hangman, which was the aggravating term uſed, the more to irritate him, by many of his court and nation.

On the other hand, the pope was fully reſolved to contribute every thing in his power to the ſucceſs of Philip's grand deſign. He not only approved it, and gave it his bleſſing, but he alſo publiſhed a bull afterwards, which was paſted up in the ſtreets of London, whereby he releaſed the Engliſh from the oath of allegiance they had taken to the queen, and conſigned England to the firſt poſſeſſor, which could be no other than the king of Spain, who made prodigious preparations at this very time in all the ports of Spain and Portugal, in order to put himſelf in a condition to attack England, in ſuch a manner, that there ſhould be no neceſſity for invading it a ſecond time. He covered his preparations with various pretences, for fear it ſhould be known that they were intended againſt England; but Elizabeth, than whom no monarch ever had better ſpies, or rather more able miniſtres to procure and employ them, had undoubted information, that hers was the only ſtate againſt which this vaſt armament was intended. She reſolved therefore not to loſe a moment in putting herſelf in a condition to oppoſe ſo formidable an enemy, and in 1587 ſent out Sir Francis Drake again, with thirty ſail of ſhips, great and ſmall (four whereof were her own ſhips, and the reſt the merchants), to the road of Cadiz, and towards the Tercera iſlands, to intercept the proviſions for Philip's Armada, before they ſhould come to the port of rendezvous at Liſbon.

Drake ſailed to Cadiz, at which place were the greateſt ſtores of ammunition and proviſions, and burnt there above one hundred ſhips richly laden; after which he entered the Tagus, burnt all the ſhips he found in that river; and from thence ſailed to the Azores iſlands, where he made prize of a rich carrack juſt returned from the Eaſt Indies. While Drake was doing the Spaniards all this miſchief in Europe, Cavendiſh, who was ſent out at the ſame time to make war upon the Spaniards in America, entered through the ſtreights of Magellan into the South Sea, and plundered the coaſts of Chili and Peru, from whence he carried off a prodigious booty.

Notwithſtanding this, Philip ſtill purſued his mighty project, and continued his armament even with more vigor than he began it; but while he was making his preparations at an incredible expence, he endeavoured to amuſe Elizabeth, and to make her believe that he had no other deſign but to live at peace. With this view he cauſed a treaty to be propoſed to the ſtates of the United Provinces, of which he willingly conſented that Elizabeth ſhould be mediator. The ſnare was too viſible for the queen to be caught by it, yet ſhe pretended not to perceive it, and accepted the mediation. For this purpoſe ſhe ſent plenipotentiaries into France; and becauſe it was for her advantage to have the negotiation ſpun out, ſhe ordered her ambaſſadors to give plain intimation that ſhe would make very large conceſſions with regard to religion: but it was all purely to gain time; and this too was the ſole view of the king of Spain, who all that while haſtened his preparations as much as poſſible, and the queen on her part left no ſtone unturned to put herſelf in a ſtate of defence. Conſequently the negotiation was broke off as it were before it began, three months having been waſted in ſettling the place of congreſs; and it was now high time to leave off diſſembling, becauſe the Spaniſh fleet was juſt ready to ſail for invading England.

In this dreadful emergency ſhe was deſtitute of allies, and had reaſon to apprehend the moſt vigorous efforts from the enmity of Philip. Her own affairs were critical, and demanded great judgment and penetration to manage. The Scots were her avowed enemies; the Iriſh at heart were the ſame: they were firmly attached to popery, with all the rage of bigotry. The Engliſh alone adhered to her cauſe; and on the firſt notice of danger they were inſtantly in arms. Almoſt every nobleman maintained a body of troops at his own private expence. Lord viſcount Montague, at the head of a choſen band of two hundred horſe, with his two ſons, and a moſt comely youth his grandſon, waited on her majeſty, offering his life, though he was ſickly and far advanced in years, to defend her perſon and kingdom againſt all invaders. This voluntary tender of ſervice was followed by the earl of Eſſex, who waited on her majeſty at St. James's, at the head of three hundred horſe, a great number of carbineers, and a fine company of foot, all muſketeers. The earls of Lincoln, Warwick, Worceſter, and Hertford; the lords Burleigh, Windſor, Hatton, Compton, Rich, Audley, Dacres, Lumley, Mountjoy, Stourton, Darcy, Sandes, and Mordaunt; and Sir Walter Mildmay, Sir Henry Cromwell, and Sir John Points, did the ſame, though with different numbers, according to their abilities.

The noblemen who were abſent, attending on their charges in their ſeveral lieutenances, alſo raiſed great bodies, particularly the marquis of Wincheſter, lord lieutenant of Hampſhire; the earl of Suſſex, governor of Portſmouth, and lord lieutenant of Dorſet; the earl of Shrewſbury, earl marſhal of England, and lord lieutenant of many counties; together with his ſon the lord Talbot; the earl of Derby, lord lieutenant of Lancaſter and Cheſter, with his ſon the lord Strange; the earl of Bath, lord lieutenant of Devonſhire; the earl of Pembroke, lord lieutenant of Somerſet and Wilts, and lord preſident of all Wales; and the earls of Northumberland and Cumberland. The two latter went on board the queen's navy, and ſerved in the attack of the armada before Calais, as did alſo many gentlemen volunteers, without any charge to, or even knowlege of the queen, particularly Mr. Henry Brooke, ſon and heir to the lord Cobham, the queen's lord chamberlain; Sir Thomas Cecil, ſon and heir to the lord treaſurer, and his brother Robert; Sir William Hatton, heir to the lord chancellor; Sir Horatio Palavicino, a knight of Genoa; Mr. Robert Cary, ſon to the lord Hunſdon; Sir Charles Blount, brother to the lord Mountjoy; Sir Thomas Gerard, and Mr. William Harvey; the earl of Oxford; the lord Dudley; Sir Walter Raleigh, a gentleman of the queen's privy chamber, who had in his company many young gentlemen, particularly William the heir of Sir Thomas Cecil, Mr. Edward Darcy, Mr. Arthur Gorge, &c.

Beſides theſe, the earl of Huntington, lieutenant general in the north, raiſed forty thouſand foot, and near ten thouſand horſe, who were joined by the forces raiſed by lord Scroop, lord Darcy, and lord Ewers. Other lords who raiſed forces at their own charge, were the earl of Kent, lieutenant of Bedfordſhire; the lord Hunſdon, lord chamberlain, and lord lieutenant of Norfolk and Suffolk; Sir William Brooke, lord Cobham, lieutenant of Kent; the lord Gray of Bucks; the lord North of Cambridgeſhire; lord Chandos of Gloceſterſhire; lord St. John of Huntingtonſhire; lord Buckhurſt of Suſſex, &c.

There was a liſt current alſo at that time of a great number, both of horſe and foot, which were raiſed by the biſhops and clergy of the kingdom, at their own expence, who were to be brought into the field by gentlemen of the queen's nomination.

The militia were raiſed, and exerciſed to arms, with incredible diſpatch. The following is a liſt of the quota of each county, taken from the returns made by Sir John Hawkins.

ARM

A TABLE, shewing the Numbers of every Sort of Armed Men in the Counties of England and Wales, taken Anno 1588.

Counties	Able Men	Armed	Trained	Untrained	Pioniers	Launces	Light Horſe	Petronels
Angleſey	1120	1120		100			17	
Berkſhire	3120	1900	1000	1100	115	10	95	2
Buckinghamſhire	2850	600		600	8	50		
Carmarthen		704	306	400	300		15	10
Cambridgeſhire	1000	1000	500	500		14	40	80
Cheſhire		2189	2189			30	50	91
Cornwall	7766	3600	1500	2100		4	96	
Denbighſhire	1200	600	400	200	160		30	160
Derbyſhire	1600	1000	400	600	60		150	26
Devonſhire	10000	6200	3660	2550	600	120		22
Dorſetſhire		3330	1500	1800		23	130	
Eſſex		4000	2000	2000	600	50	200	
Flintſhire		300	200	100	200		3	30
Gloceſterſhire	14000	4000	3000	1000	300	20	180	35
Hertfordſhire		3000	1500	1500	200	20	60	
Huntingdonſhire		400	400		9	19	65	
Kent	18866	7124	2958	4166	1077	70	230	
Lancaſhire		1170	1170			64	265	
Lincolnſhire	6400	2150	1500	630	630	20	50	37
London	17883	10000	6000	4000				20
Middleſex		1000	500	500		20	60	
Montgomery		600	300	300	50	1	19	30
Norfolk		4400	2300	2100		80	82	55
Northamptonſhire	1240	1240	600	640	80	20	80	
Nottinghamſhire	2800	1000	400	600	100	20	60	20
Oxfordſhire	4504	1164		120	30	30	150	40
Pembrokeſhire		800	800	800	396			30
Radnorſhire	1500	400	200	200	100		14	
Salop		1200	600	600	700	28	70	
Somerſetſhire	2000	4000	4000		1000	50	250	60
Southampton		2478	806	1672	1000			374
Staffordſhire	1900	1000	400	600	100	8	50	20
Surry	8552	1892	1500	372	200	8	98	29
Suſſex	7572	4000	2000	2000	50	20	204	30
Wiltſhire	7400	2400	1200	1200		15	100	10
Worceſterſhire		1600			100	17	83	10
Total	123263	82001	45283	44950	8265	821	2296	1161

JOHN HAWKINS.

The forces of the other counties of England and Wales were kept on the reſerve; theſe are what actually took the field.

NAVY LIST, December 13, 1588.

Number	Names	Number of Men	Number of Tons.
34	of The Queen's	6225	12190
43	—— Ships ſerving by Tonnage	2592	5976
38	—— —— fitted out by the City of London	3020	6130
18	—— Voluntary Ships	820	1716
15	—— Victuallers	455	1795
43	—— Coaſters	2170	4178

	£.	s.	d.
The expence of equipping and maintaining this armament from the beginning of November, 1587, to the laſt of September, 1588. N. B. London excepted.	77879	14	6

JOHN HAWKINS.

The queen, to defray the expence of her troops, borrowed of the city of London — — 4900 0 0

Each merchant, citizen, &c. ſubſcribing to the loan according to their ability. It is worthy obſervation, that ſuch a ſum would not now be conſidered as a loan; but ſhould alſo be remembered, that money was then about nine times its preſent value.

The moſt authentic account of the force of the enemy is printed in Strype's Annals of queen Elizabeth, from a book which Philip authoriſed to be printed, not only in Spaniſh, but in Latin, Italian, French, Dutch, and in all languages except the Engliſh; but J. Wolf, a noted printer in London, ſoon printed an Engliſh tranſlation of it, in which is the following

Account

Account of the whole SPANISH ARMADA for invading England; the Number of their Galleons, Ships, Pinnaces, Zabres, Galeaces, Galleys, and other Veſſels, which were aſſembled in the river of Liſbon; whereof the Duke of Medina Sidonia was Chief and General; together with the Burthens of the ſaid Ships, the Land Soldiers, Marines, Guns, &c.

	Tons	Soldiers	Seamen	Guns
Squadron of Portugal, conſiſting of twelve veſſels, whereof the firſt is, St. Mark, captain general of the armada, and nine other galleons and two zabres, carrying in all	7737	3330	1230	350
The Biſcay ſquadron, Conſiſting of ten large ſhips, and four pinnaces, carrying	6567	2037	862	260
The Caſtile ſquadron, Conſiſting of fourteen galleons, and two pinnaces	8714	2458	1719	348
The Andaluſia Squadron, Conſiſting of ten great ſhips and a pinnace, carrying	8762	2400	800	260
The Guipuſcoa ſquadron, Conſiſting of ten great ſhips, two patakes, and two pinnaces, carrying	6991	2092	670	277
The Levantiſcas, or Levant ſquadron, Conſiſting of ten ſhips, that carry	7705	2880	807	310
The ſquadron Des Urcas, or hulks, Conſiſting of fourteen ſhips, which are in all	10271	3221	708	410
Twelve pinnaces and zabres, of	1131	479	574	193
Four galeaces of Naples, beſides twelve hundred ſlaves, carried	—	873	468	200
Four galleys of Portugal had, beſides eight hundred and eighty-eight ſlaves	—	400	—	20

So that there are in the ſaid armada one hundred and eleven ſhips of

Tons	Soldiers	Seamen	Slaves	Braſs Cannon
57878	20170	6838	2088	2608

Over and above the ſaid one hundred and eleven veſſels, there are twenty ſmall veſſels, called caravels, for the ſervice as tenders to the fleet, and likewiſe ten ſalves, or faluas, with ſix oars each. There went on board one hundred and twenty-four volunteers of quality, attended by four hundred and fifty-ſix ſervants bearing arms; and two hundred and thirty-eight paid by the king, with one hundred and ſixty-three ſervants. The perſons embarked to ſerve the cannon were one hundred and ſixty-ſeven; thoſe for the hoſpital ſervice, as phyſicians and ſurgeons, eighty-five; and friars of ſeveral orders one hundred and eighty. So that in the whole army were twenty-one thouſand five hundred and eighty perſons, beſides two thouſand and eighty-eight galley ſlaves, who laboured at the oar.

Alexander Farneſe, prince of Parma, built in the Netherlands, by order of the king of Spain, many ſhips, and a great number of flat-bottomed boats, each big enough to carry thirty horſe, with bridges fitted to them; hired mariners from Eaſt Friſeland, prepared javelins headed with ſharp iron points, and hooked at the ſides, beſides twenty thouſand barrels, and an infinite number of faggots: and in the coaſt towns of Flanders, he had an army in readineſs of thirteen thouſand foot and four thouſand two hundred horſe, among which were ſeven hundred Engliſh fugitive papiſts, which of all others were held in greateſt contempt; for neither Stanley, who had the command of them, nor Weſtmoreland, nor others who offered their ſervice and counſel, were once hearkened too; but, for their wicked diſaffection to their native country, were debarred from all acceſs to councils, by thoſe who, as well as they, loved the treaſon, as heartily as they hated the traitors.

Pope Sixtus V. alſo ſent cardinal Allan, an Engliſhman, into the Low Countries, renewed the bulls, whereby both Pius V. and Gregory XIII. had excommunicated the queen, depoſed her from her throne, abſolved her ſubjects from all allegiance to her, and publiſhed his croiſade in print, as againſt Turks and infidels, whereby he granted plenary indulgences to all who gave aſſiſtance for the extirpating of the Engliſh heretics. Whereupon the marquis of Burgaw of the houſe of Auſtria, the duke of Paſtrana, Amadeus of Savoy, Veſpaſian Gonzaga, John de Medicis, and many noblemen from all parts, gave their names voluntarily for promoting this enterprize. And for its better ſucceſs, the Spaniſh ſhips had each its tutelar ſaint and guardian, by whoſe names they were called: and there was a Latin litany compoſed and printed for the proſperous iſſue of the expedition, to be uſed for a week together, each day having its diſtinct office; it was entitled, "Litaniæ "et preces pro felici ſucceſſu claſſis catholici regis noſtri "Philippi adverſus Angliæ hæreticos, veræ fidei im-"pugnatores." It is to be obſerved alſo, that as the main intent of this mighty armada was not to make a conqueſt of England only, but of the whole iſland of Great Britain, there were particularly nominated a number of noblemen, princes, marquiſſes, condes and dons, who were called adventurers, without any office or pay; beſides a number of men, named captains and alferez, without office, but in pay; and therefore called entertenedos. All theſe being in no ſervice in the armada, it was reaſonably preſumed that they came with the intention to have poſſeſſed the eſtates of all the noblemen in England and Scotland. The duke of Guiſe alſo, to encourage the Spaniards, brought to Normandy twelve thouſand men, part of the army of the league, who at that time could very ill ſpare them out of France: theſe were to join the Spaniſh armada as it went by, and be landed in the weſt of England, but for want of money, or ſome other reaſon, this deſign miſcarried.

Queen Elizabeth having learned the particulars of the grand armament, or as it was ſtiled the *invincible armada*, ſhe ordered twenty thouſand troops to be cantoned along the ſouthern coaſt of the kingdom, in ſuch a manner, that in forty-eight hours the whole might be aſſembled at any port where there was a probability of the enemy's landing their troops. A large corps, well diſciplined, was encamped at Tilbury fort, near the mouth of the Thames, under the command of the earl of Leiceſter, whom ſhe created general in chief of all her troops. Theſe troops ſhe reviewed, and often rode through the lines, in company with the general. A third army, amounting to thirty-ſix thouſand men, was commanded by

by the lord Hunſdon, appointed to defend her majeſty's perſon. By the advice and direction of lord Cobham, there were beacons erected in Kent, by the help of which, in half an hour after the firſt ſight of the enemy, the alarm might reach London, and be communicated all over the country. Charles lord Howard of Effingham was created lord high admiral, and Sir Francis Drake vice-admiral. They joined their fleets off the coaſt of France; and lord Henry Seymour was ſtationed on the Flemiſh coaſt with forty ſail, to prevent the duke of Parma's putting to ſea.

A tract publiſhed ſome time ago, entitled, "A letter "from England to Don Bernandin Mendoza, ambaſ- "ſador in France for the king of Spain," ſuppoſed to be written by Richard Leigh, a ſeminary prieſt, informs us, that the queen gave frequent directions for putting the whole realm in arms; took account herſelf of what progreſs was made, by monthly certificates from her lieutenants in every ſhire; cauſed arms and ammunition to be ſent to the maritime counties; and when ſhe underſtood that the duke of Parma threatened to come firſt with his army, and deſtroy the city of London, ſhe came and lay, as it were, in the ſuburbs, to the great comfort of the citizens, who daily muſtered ten thouſand men of their own trained bands, and had thirty thouſand men in readineſs to fight.

At length the Spaniſh armada on the twenty-ninth of May, 1588, ſailed from Liſbon, commanded by Alonzo Perez de Guzman, duke de Medina Sidonia, a perſon wholly unacquainted with maritime affairs, but of a noble family. On the thirtieth he met with a violent ſtorm, which did him ſome miſchief; however he reaſſembled at the Groyne. Advice was brought to the queen of this diſaſter; but the account was ſo much exaggerated, that ſhe apprehended the fleet to be totally deſtroyed, and ordered her ſecretary Walſingham to write to the lord admiral to ſend home four of his largeſt ſhips, and diſcharge the ſeamen. But he took the liberty to diſobey this order, anſwering the ſecretary, that he did not think the danger was already over, and therefore begged to retain thoſe four ſhips till he had more certain intelligence, though it ſhould be at his own expence. He was ſoon confirmed in his opinion, and ſailed with his whole fleet to attack the Spaniards in the harbour; but the wind ſhifting, he was obliged to return towards Plymouth. What had contributed more to retard the approach of the Spaniſh armada than any thing elſe, and to give the queen time to make preparations, were, according to biſhop Burnet, the wiſe meaſures taken by a ſingle citizen. "When it ſeemed im- "poſſible, ſays he, to prevent the execution of the "grand deſign, and there was no ſtrength ready to re- "ſiſt it, a merchant of London effected it by this "means. Being very well acquainted with the reve- "nues and expence of Spain, and knowing their funds "were ſo exhauſted, that it was impoſſible for them "to victual and fit out their fleet, but by their credit "on the bank of Genoa, he undertook to write to "all places of trade, and to get ſuch remittances made "on that bank, that he might have ſo much of the "money in his own hands, that there ſhould be none "current there, equal to the great occaſion of victual- "ling the Spaniſh fleet. He reckoned the keeping of "ſuch a treaſure dead in his hands till the ſeaſon of "victualling was over, would be a loſs of forty thou- "ſand pounds; and he managed the matter with ſuch "ſecrecy and ſucceſs, that the fleet could not ſet out "that year, 1587. At ſo ſmall a price, and with ſo "ſkilful a management, was the nation ſaved at that "time." This curious anecdote, the biſhop ſays, he had from two ſons of the famous Boyle, earl of Corke.

According to the plan which had been formed by the king of Spain, the armada was to ſail to the coaſt oppoſite to Dunkirk and Newport, and, after being joined there by the duke of Parma's forces, to ſail to the Thames, and when the whole army had landed, it was to march directly for London, in order to make a ſpeedy and entire conqueſt of this kingdom. In proſecution of this plan, Philip gave orders to the duke of Medina, that when he came to the mouth of the Engliſh channel, he ſhould ſail as near the French coaſt as poſſible, to avoid meeting with the Engliſh fleet, and if he did meet it, to act only on the defenſive. However, notice being given by an Engliſh fiſherman, whom the Spaniards took in the chops of the channel, that the Engliſh admiral at Plymouth had laid up his ſhips, and diſcharged moſt of the ſeamen, upon the report of the armada's being quite diſabled by the late ſtorm; the duke of Medina, deceived by this falſe intelligence, and perſuaded by Diego Flores de Valdos, commander of the Andaluſia ſquadron, on whoſe judgment and experience he greatly relied, that it was very eaſy to deſtroy the Engliſh ſhips in their harbor; he, contrary to his orders, ſailed directly for Plymouth. A week after the lord admiral's return thither, he received intelligence by one of his advice-boats, that the armada was on the nineteenth of July near the Lizard. This the Spaniards miſtaking for the Ram's-head near Plymouth, bore out to ſea, with an intention of returning next morning to attack the Engliſh ſhips in that port. The lord admiral had juſt time to get out of it with the greateſt part of his fleet, when he ſaw the Spaniſh armada coming under full ſail towards him, in two diviſions, in the form of an half moon, ſtretching about ſeven miles from the extremity of the one diviſion to that of the other. But the Engliſh were not in the leaſt terrified with the tremendous appearance of ſuch vaſt hulks, which they knew by their own experience to be ſo unweildy and unſerviceable, that they could neither ſail upon a wind, tack upon occaſion, nor be managed in ſtormy weather by the ſeamen. However, the lord admiral gave orders not to come to a cloſe engagement, but to cannonade the enemy at a diſtance, and to let them paſs by, that he might chaſe them before the wind; and the event anſwered his expectation.

On the twenty-firſt of July, the lord admiral drawing nearer to the armada, ſent his pinnace, the Diſdain, to defy the Spaniards; and then making up to a large galeace, which he imagined to be that in which the duke of Medina Sidonia was, though it proved to be commanded by Alphonſon de Levalos, he attacked her; and other ſhips coming to her aſſiſtance, the engagement became very hot. In the mean time Sir Francis Drake, with Hawkins and Forbiſher, fought the vice-admiral of Portugal in the rear ſquadron, commanded by Martin de Recaldes, and ſo battered her, that ſhe was forced to get out of the line, and fly to the headmoſt ſquadron for ſhelter; at which inſtant a great galleon, commanded by the admiral of the Andaluſia ſquadron, ſprung her foremaſt, and was taken by Sir Francis Drake in the Revenge, who ſent the Roebuck with her to Dartmouth, together with three hundred and four ſoldiers, and one hundred and eighteen mariners, priſoners.

This firſt action having laſted two hours, the lord admiral thought fit to diſcontinue it, forty of his ſhips not having as yet joined nim. During this a great ſhip of Biſcay, of about eight hundred tons, was blown up, and moſt of the crew periſhed. On board it was the king of Spain's treaſure, but the Spaniards had ſecured it before the Engliſh made themſelves maſters of the remains of the ſhip, which was carried into Weymouth on the twenty-ſecond of July. In the night the great galeaces ſeparated from the reſt of the armada, in order, as it was ſuppoſed, to avoid fighting with the Engliſh ſhips, which being leſs and lighter, could turn more nimbly, and had the advantage in engaging with theſe huge hulks, whoſe bulk expoſed them the more to the bullets of our ſhips, while their cannon being placed too high, ſhot over the heads of the Engliſh. As the armada advanced up the channel the Engliſh hung upon its rear, and continually galled it with ſkirmiſhes.

The twenty-third of July, early in the morning, the Spaniards tacked about upon the Engliſh, and each ſtriving for the weather-gage, a ſharp conflict enſued between part of the two fleets, but the Engliſh had the better of the enemy. So much powder was expended in theſe continual engagements, that the admiral often ſent for freſh ſupplies of it, which he received from the earl of Suſſex, Sir George Cary, the lord Buckhurſt, and other governors of forts and caſtles on the coaſt, where magazines were provided for the ſervice.

The alarm having now ſpread from one end of the Engliſh coaſt to the other, the nobility and gentry haſtened out with their veſſels from every harbor, and reinforced

inforced the Engliſh fleet, which thereby amounted to one hundred and forty ſail. The earls of Oxford, Northumberland, and Cumberland, Sir Thomas Cecil, Sir Robert Cecil, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Thomas Vavaſor, Sir Thomas Gerrard, Sir Charles Blount, Henry Brook, William Hatton, Robert Cary, Ambroſe Willoughby, Arthur Gorges, and many others, diſtinguiſhed themſelves by this generous and diſintereſted ſervice of their country.

On the twenty-fourth of July the lord admiral divided the fleet into four ſquadrons, the better to purſue and annoy the enemy; the firſt ſquadron he kept himſelf; the ſecond he aſſigned to Sir Francis Drake; the third to Sir John Hawkins; and the fourth to Sir Martin Forbiſher.

The next day there was a very hot engagement; the lord admiral in the Ark, and the lord Thomas Howard in the Golden Lion, diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their bravery; and the galeaces, in which the main ſtrength of the Spaniards lay, had been ſo roughly handled by the Engliſh fleet, that they came no more to the battle, but heavily purſued their courſe towards Flanders; and the Engliſh admiral thought it beſt to ſpare his powder, and let the armada move on till he came off Dover, where he expected to be joined by the lord Seymour and Sir William Winter, after which he purpoſed to come to a general and deciſive battle.

On the twenty-ſeventh of July the Spaniards came to an Anchor about a league and a half off Calais, as did the lord admiral, now joined by lord Seymour, with two other ſquadrons, within cannon ſhot of them. This put the Spaniards into a terrible fright, and they ſent expreſs after expreſs to the duke of Parma, who was then at Bruges, deſiring him to ſend them forty fly-boats, and to put to ſea with his army, and make a deſcent upon England. But though that prince, purſuant to the orders he had received from the Spaniſh king, had furniſhed himſelf both with troops and tranſports, he found it impracticable to put to ſea with them while the lord Seymour and Sir William Winter lay ready to intercept them, without throwing both his fleet and army upon certain deſtruction. But as the duke of Medina Sidonia was now come ſo near him, he drew ten thouſand men towards Dunkirk, with intention to put them aboard his fleet, which the lord admiral being informed of, and apprehending very ill conſequences from the enemy's receiving ſuch a reinforcement, it was reſolved in a council of war to make a bold puſh for their deſtruction the following night, viz. the twenty-eighth of July.

Accordingly, in the dead of the night, the admiral ſent eight fireſhips among the armada, which the Spaniards judging to be of the ſame contrivance with a famous veſſel that had lately done terrible execution at Antwerp, were ſeized with ſuch a panic, that they raiſed a hideous outcry, cut their cables, ſlipped their anchors, hoiſted their ſails, and put to ſea with the utmoſt hurry and confuſion, in which the Capitana galeace, commanded by Don Hugh de Moncada, fell foul of another ſhip, on the cables of whoſe anchor ſhe was ſo faſt ſet, that ſhe could not get looſe all the night following, and next day, making uſe of her oars, they brought her nearer the ſhore of Calais, where ſhe broke her rudder, and ran upon a ſand; whereupon the lord admiral ſent a ſhip to take poſſeſſion of her, but the Spaniards making reſiſtance, the Engliſh engaged them, and Don Moncada being killed by one of the firſt ſhot, moſt of the Spaniards leaped into the water to ſave themſelves by ſwimming, but many of them were drowned. The Engliſh boarded her, and were very buſy in plundering her, when the governor of Calais ſent to acquaint them that the ſhip, guns, and ſtores, belonged to his poſt; but the Engliſh ſlighting his meſſage, he cauſed the artillery of the place to be diſcharged, though rather to frighten than hurt them, upon which the Engliſh retired, and abandoned the battered galeace to him; but they took out of her twenty-two thouſand ducats of gold, which were afterwards ſhared among the ſailors, beſides fourteen cheſts of rich moveables, and ſome priſoners of diſtinction.

Mean time Sir Francis Drake, captain Fenner, Sir John Hawkins, the captains Fenton, Southwell, Beaſton, Croſs, Riman, and captain Richard Hawkins, with other ſhips of Drake's and Hawkins's ſquadron, fell upon the Spaniards as they were reaſſembling at Gravelings, and broke through them. The lord admiral, the earl of Cumberland, the lord Thomas Howard, and the lord Sheffield, had alſo a part in this action. Four of the Engliſh Ships battered a huge galleon with great fury, yet the Spaniards on board her behaved ſo gallantly that they brought her off to the reſt of the fleet, but ſhe ſunk ſoon after. Some of their ſhips which got clear of the ſhoal water ſuffered great damage however from the Engliſh ſhot.

This day, the twenty-ninth of July, the lord Henry Seymour, and Sir William Winter fought the St. Philip and the St. Matthew, two of the biggeſt galleons in the whole armada, and drove them upon the coaſt near Oſtend, where being diſabled they were ſeized by the Zealanders, and carried into Fluſhing, and their crews were made priſoners.

The queen having at this very time appointed thirty ſail of Dutch ſhips to lie at anchor before Dunkirk, where the duke of Parma was to have embarked in flat-bottomed boats, made purpoſely for the deſcent upon England; the duke was ſo diſcouraged, that he gave over all thoughts of it, and the Spaniſh admiral prepared to return homewards; but finding the winds ſo contrary for his paſſage through the channel, he reſolved to ſail north about, and to reach the Spaniſh harbours by making the tour of the whole iſland. The lord admiral purſued the Spaniards till they were paſt Edinburgh Frith, and then meeting with bad weather gave over the chace; though a late writer on this period, viz. Mr. Hume, ſays it was for want of ammunition, with which, if the Engliſh had been duly ſupplied, they might have obliged the whole armada to ſurrender at diſcretion: ſuch a concluſion would indeed, as the hiſtorian adds, have been more glorious to the Engliſh navy; but the event proved altogether as fatal to the Spaniards, for their fleet was driven by tempeſts beyond the Orkney iſlands. The ſhips had already loſt their anchors, and were obliged to keep the ſea. The mariners, not accuſtomed to ſuch hardſhips, nor able to govern ſuch unweildy veſſels in ſtormy weather, ſuffered their ſhips to drive either to the weſtern iſles of Scotland, or on the coaſt of Ireland, where multitudes both of mariners and ſoldiers, as appeared by their bodies caſt aſhore, were miſerably ſhipwrecked; ſo that what with the deſtruction made by the two elements of fire and water, not one half of the boaſted invincible armada returned to Spain.

It appears from a ſummary of its loſs by the moſt circumſtantial and moſt credible hiſtorians of this reign, that the duke of Medina Sidonia was beat up and down the ſeas of Scotland and Ireland ſome part of Auguſt, and all the month of September, miſerably toſt and ſhattered by tempeſtuous weather, inſomuch that he was forced to leave behind him ſeventeen good ſhips that were now diſabled, after he had loſt fifteen ſhips in the Engliſh channel: that in the whole there periſhed, or were taken, thirty-two of the Spaniſh galeaces, on board of which were above thirteen thouſand five hundred ſoldiers and mariners: that the priſoners of all ſorts in Britain, Ireland, and Zealand, were two or three thouſand: that of the abovementioned thirteen thouſand five hundred, there were five thouſand three hundred and ninety-four who were caſt away on the coaſt of Ireland, and either put to the ſword, or hanged, to prevent their joining the Iriſh rebels; for which purpoſe there actually landed ſix hundred Spaniards in the north part of Ireland, who being attacked and defeated by about one hundred and fifty Engliſh, thoſe who eſcaped the ſword ſurrendered priſoners, and many of them were brought over to England, and committed to Bridewell in London.

To perpetuate the memory of this ſignal deliverance of our nation from ſuch a deluge of threatened deſtruction, ſeveral medals were ſtruck in England (now to be found only in the cabinets of the curious) on ſome of which a fleet of ſhips was repreſented flying, with this inſcription, *Venit, vidit, fugit.* And on the other medals were repreſented fireſhips, and a fleet in confuſion, inſcribed, *Dux fœmina facti.* The king of Spain, as one of our beſt hiſtorians obſerves, took his loſs patiently; but

but it was a ſubject of the greateſt joy to the queen of England. Both of them cauſed public thanks to be given to God in all their churches; queen Elizabeth becauſe it was ſo well, and king Philip becauſe it was no worſe. There were two thankſgiving days appointed for it in England by authority, viz. the twentieth of Auguſt, and again on September the eighth, when eleven colors and ſtandards, taken from the Spaniards, were hung up in St. Paul's, particularly a ſtreamer, on which was the image of the virgin Mary, pourtrayed with her ſon in her arms, which ſtreamer was held in a man's hand over the pulpit all the time of divine ſervice. The ſame banners were hung next day on the Southwark ſide of London bridge.

Upon the diſtreſs and diſappearance of the Spaniſh armada, Paſquin at Rome was very merry; for a writing was faſtened up to his ſtatue repreſenting the pope to be in very great concern (as no doubt he really was) for the diſaſters of a fleet, which was thought to be deſtined to the moſt ſure and certain happineſs by his infallible benediction. The paſquinade was in theſe words.

"Pontificem mille annorum indulgentias largiturum "eſſe, de plenitudine poteſtatis ſuæ; ſiquis certò ſibi "indicaverit, quid ſit factum de claſſe Hiſpanicâ: quo "abierit; in cœlumne ſublata, an ad tartarum detru-"ſa; vel in aëre alicubi pendeat; an in aliquo mari "fluctuet."

"The pope will grant a thouſand years indulgence to "any perſon who will bring him certain tidings what is "become of the Spaniſh fleet, whether it be tranſlated "up to heaven, or ſunk down to hell; or if it hangs "any where in the air, or floats on the ſea, or to what "country it is gone."

It may eaſily be gueſſed, how mortifying the news of the deſtruction of the armada muſt be to the court of Spain. Our hiſtorian Camden, in his Life of queen Elizabeth, writes indeed, as was juſt obſerved, that he bore it with truly Chriſtian patience; but one Anthony Copley, a fugitive gentleman, who lived in thoſe times, ſays, with more probability, in a paper he wrote, intitled, "A declaration of practices againſt her majeſty's "perſon and government," that he ſaw a letter from Spain to a Spaniard in Flanders, wherein it was expreſſed, "That when news of the diſgrace of the king's armada "was brought to his majeſty, then at maſs in his cha-"pel, he ſwore, as ſoon as maſs was ended, a great "oath, that he would waſte or ſpend his crown, even "to the value of a candleſtic (which he pointed to "ſtanding upon the altar) but either he would utterly "ruin her majeſty and England, or elſe himſelf and all "Spain would become tributary to her."

This evidently ſhewed his implacable deſire of revenge; and it appears from all our hiſtories, that the Spaniards not long after again conſpired to ruin the queen and her kingdom by the way of Scotland, whoſe king they intended to ſeize upon firſt, and then pour in foreign troops to invade England on that ſide. To be convinced of this, the reader need only conſult the Journal of the houſe of lords in the thirty-fifth of this queen's reign, where he will find the lord keeper opening the ſeſſion with a ſpeech, wherein he ſet forth, "That the malice of the king of Spain to this realm "was increaſed by the loſs and ſhame he received in "1588: that his reſolution was ſtill to invade this king-"dom, as plainly appeared by his building veſſels of a "leſſer bulk, like thoſe of France and England, which "would be more ſerviceable in our ſeas than thoſe high "and mighty ſhips the galleons and galeaſſes: that for "the better invading of England, he was now planting "himſelf in that part of France called Brittany: that he "had corrupted moſt of the Scots nobility againſt the "king," &c. Remarkable alſo was the ſpeech of Sir Robert Cecil, in the houſe of Commons, upon this ſubject: "The king of Spain, ſaid he, being convinced that it is "mere folly to endeavor to make a wooden bridge to paſs "into England, has found out a more ſure way and "ſtronger paſſage to it by land, and that by Scotland, "which though it be not talked of at the Exchange, "nor preached of at St. Paul's croſs, yet it is moſt "true, and in Scotland as common as the highway, "that he hath procured to him many of the nobility "there. It is true, he hath ſent no navy thither, yet "ſome paltry fly-boat may eſcape her majeſty's good "ſhips, and carry gold enough to make them traitors, "and ſtir them to ſedition."

In this ſeſſion of parliament we meet with a remarkable ſpeech of the queen's, therefore we ſhall preſent the reader with a copy of it; alſo of another which ſhe made to her army encamped at Tilbury.

Queen Elizabeth's ſpeech to both houſes of parliament, April the tenth, 1593.

THIS kingdom hath had many wiſe, noble, and victorious princes: I will not compare with any of them for wiſdom, fortitude, or any other virtues; but ſaving the duty of a child, that is not to compare with his father in love, care, ſincerity, and juſtice, *I will compare with any prince that ever you had, or ſhall have.*

It may be thought ſimplicity in me, that all this time of my reign, I have not ſought to advance my territories and enlarge my dominions; for opportunity hath ſerved me to do it. I acknowledge my womanhood and weakneſs in that reſpect; but though it hath not been hard to obtain, yet I doubted how to keep the things ſo obtained: that hath only held me from ſuch attempts. And I muſt ſay, my mind was never to invade my neighbours, or to uſurp over any; I am contented to reign over mine own, and to rule as a juſt princeſs.

Yet the king of Spain doth challenge me to be the quareller, and the beginner of all theſe wars, in which he doth me the greateſt wrong that can be; for my conſcience doth not accuſe my thoughts, wherein I have done him the leaſt injury; but I am perſuaded in my conſcience, if he knew what I know, he himſelf would be ſorry for the wrong that he hath done me.

I fear not all his threatenings; his great preparations and mighty forces do not ſtir me; for though he come againſt me with a greater power than ever was his invincible navy, I doubt not (God aſſiſting me, upon whom I always truſt) but that I ſhall be able to defeat and overthrow him. I have great advantage againſt him, for my cauſe is juſt.

I heard ſay, when he attempted his laſt invaſion, ſome upon the ſea coaſt forſook their towns, and flew up higher into the country, and left all naked and expoſed to his entrance. *But I ſwear unto you*, BY GOD, if I knew thoſe perſons, or of any that ſhall do ſo hereafter, I will make them know and feel what it is to be ſo fearful in ſo urgent a cauſe.

The ſubſidies you gave me I accept thankfully, *if you give me your good-wills with them*; but if the neceſſity of the time, and your preſervations did not require it, I would refuſe them. But let me tell you, that the ſum is not ſo much, but that it is needful for a prince to have ſo much always lying in his coffers, for your defence in time of need, and not to be driven to *get it* when we ſhould *uſe it*.

You that be lieutenants and gentlemen of command in your counties, I require you to take care that the people be well armed, and in readineſs upon all occaſions. You that be judges and juſtices of the peace, I command and ſtraightly charge you, that you ſee the laws to be duly executed, and that you make them living laws when we have put life into them.

Queen Elizabeth's ſpeech in the camp at Tilbury.

My loving people,

WE have been perſuaded by ſome that are careful of our ſafety, to take heed how we commit ourſelves to armed multitudes, for fear of treachery: but I aſſure you I do not deſire to live to diſtruſt my faithful and loving people. Let tyrants fear: I have always ſo behaved myſelf, that, under God, I have placed my chiefeſt ſtrength and ſafeguard in the loyal hearts and good-will of my ſubjects. And therefore I am come amongſt you at this time, not as for my recreation or ſport, but being reſolved in the midſt and heat of the battle, *to live or die amongſt you all*, and to lay down, for my God, and for my kingdom, and for my people, my honor, and my blood, even in the duſt; I know I have but the body of a weak and feeble woman, but I have the heart of a king, and of a king of England too; and think foul

ſcorn

ſcorn that Parma or Spain, or any prince of Europe ſhould dare to invade the borders of my realms; to which, rather than any diſhonor ſhould grow by me, I myſelf will take up arms; I myſelf will be your general, judge, and rewarder of every one of your virtues in the field. I know already by your forwardneſs, that you have deſerved rewards and crowns; and we do aſſure you on the word of a prince, they ſhall be duly paid you. In the mean time, my lieutenant general ſhall be in my ſtead; than whom never prince commanded more noble and worthy ſubject; not doubting, by your obedience to my general, by your concord in the camp, and your valor in the field, we ſhall ſhortly have a famous victory over thoſe enemies of my God, of my kingdom, and of my people.

ARMAGH, SIEGES OF. [a city of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, and capital of a county of its own name: it is ſituated near the river Kalin, about thirty miles ſouth from Londonderry.] In the year 1595, during the rebellion of Tyronne, or, as Mr. Walpole calls him, Tir-Oen, the cathedral was garriſoned by the rebels, who attempted to make a defence, when Sir John Norreys, at the head of the queen's troops, appeared before it; however, their reſiſtance was but ſhort, for the walls being not very ſtrong, were ſoon deſtroyed, and the town ſoon after ſuffered the ſame fate. It was afterwards rebuilt, and garriſoned by the Engliſh; and in 1650 was taken by Oliver Cromwell, with very little trouble.

ARMENTIERS, SIEGES OF. [a ſmall town in French Flanders, ſeven miles weſt from Liſle.] This town was taken from the Spaniards by the duke of Orleans, at the head of the French army in 1645, after a ſmall reſiſtance. But the archduke Leopold, who in the year 1647 entered the field earlier than the French generals expected, laid ſiege to this place, which was defended pretty obſtinately by Du Pleſſis Belliare; but the ſuperiority of the beſiegers prevailed, and Du Pleſſis Belliare, with his garriſon, ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war. However, the year following the prince of Conde took it, after ſitting before it eight hours. It was afterwards confirmed to the French by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, made in 1668, and the French have ever ſince remained in poſſeſſion of it.

ARNHEIM, SIEGES OF. [the capital of Guelderland, ſituated on the north bank of the Rhine, ten miles north from Nimeguen, in that part of Dutch Guelderland called Voluive.] In the year 1585 this city was taken from the Spaniards by count de Meurs, for the Dutch. In 1624 the Spaniards, commanded by count Bergen, made an unſucceſsful attempt on it; and on the thirteenth of June, 1672, marechal Turenne, at the head of a French army, appeared before it. His firſt work was to ſieze the bridge, which the citizens had begun to break down on his approach. He then made one hundred and fifty horſe ſwim acroſs the river, to charge the rear of ſome Dutch troops that were marching pretty near the town. This body fell upon the waggons and the baggage, carried off a booty of twenty-five thouſand crowns, and took two hundred of the enemy priſoners. Turenne then cauſed the bridge to be repaired, paſſed it the ſame night with his army, and prepared to batter the town in two places. As he was the next morning reconnoitring the place, he was in ſuch danger, that a muſket ball broke the hoof of his favorite horſe. However, the inhabitants ſeeing the preparations made for a ſiege, prevailed upon the town-council, and the garriſon, which conſiſted of two thouſand men, to ſend a deputation to the viſcount, and the French entered the town that morning before the capitulation was ſigned.

ARONA. [a ſmall city of Upper Italy, in the county of Anghiera; it lies thirty-five miles weſt from Milan.] It was taken by prince Eugene from the French, in the year 1706, in conſequence of his great victory at Turin in the ſame year.

ARQUES, BATTLE AT. [a ſmall town of Upper Normandy, ſituated on the river Arques.] Henry III. of France, in the year 1588, cauſed the duke of Guiſe to be aſſaſſinated at Blois, becauſe he thought the duke's party, which was called the league, too powerful: however, this had not the intended effect, the tumult increaſed, inſomuch that Henry was obliged to call in the

king of Navarre, and the hugenots, to his aſſiſtance. The following year he was ſtabbed by Jaques Clement, a Jacobin monk. In his laſt moments he declared the king of Navarre his ſucceſſor, and that prince aſſumed the name of Henry IV. Though his Swiſs troops, and ſome of the French nobility, took the oath of allegiance to the new monarch, he was deſerted by the duke of Epernon, and other perſons of diſtinction; diſowned by the league as an heretic, and in danger of being abandoned by the hugenots, who perceived him wavering in his religion. The duke de Mayenne, brother to the duke of Guiſe, was now at the head of the league, was perplexed how to act. Some of his friends were for proclaiming him king; others adviſed him to compromiſe matters with Henry, or oblige that prince to return to the boſom of the church: but he rejected all their intreaties, and reſolved to adhere to the articles of the league, viz. to make Charles, cardinal of Bourbon, king. In this extremity, Henry IV. had recourſe to Elizabeth, queen of England, who generouſly promiſed him both men and money. In expectation of meeting theſe ſupplies, he marched into Normandy with ſeven thouſand men, but was followed by the duke de Mayenne at the head of a numerous army, who at length reduced him to the alternative of making a ſtand at Arques, againſt four times the number of his own troops, or of embarking for Dieppe, and taking refuge in England. The duke de Mayenne became ſo certain of making the brave Henry IV. his priſoner, that he ſent circular letters with this news all over France, and to the neighbouring courts; and the parliament at Tours was ſo concerned at receiving this advice, that they ſent deputies, requeſting the king to reſign the crown to the cardinal, rather than undergo the ignominy of being made a priſoner by the duke. How he received this meſſage, or what anſwer he returned, we are not told; but both armies came to an action on the twenty-firſt day of September, 1589. That of the duke's, which began the attack, was poſted on an hill, from whence he advanced to aſſault the town of Arques; but the reception he met with was ſo warm, that he thought proper to deſiſt from his enterprize, and he ſpent three days without doing any thing. On the fourth he made another effort to get poſſeſſion of the town, and having loſt five hundred men in this attack, he again retreated. Henry's troops fought with incredible valor, in order to free themſelves from a confinement which was both loathſome and miſerable. Mayenne retreated to the diſtance of ſeven or eight leagues; but on the third day of his abſence unexpectedly returned, and made ſome motions as if he intended to form a ſiege. Upon which Henry made the neceſſary preparations for a defence; of which the duke being informed, thought proper to lay aſide all future attempts, and make a final retreat.

The conſequence of this affair proved very happy to Henry, for the nobility in crowds now began to eſpouſe his cauſe; and he received four thouſand men, commanded by lord Willoughby, and a ſum of money from England. Soon after he gained the battle of Irry, was acknowledged king, and triumphed over all his enemies. However, he was not able to ſecure himſelf from the malice of the jeſuits, who looked upon him as an heretic; they projected his aſſaſſination, and after a glorious reign, equally diſtinguiſhed by his mercy, his generoſity, and his valor, he was barbarouſly ſtabbed in his coach, in the midſt of his capital, by Raviliac, a cruel bigot, in the year 1610.

ARRAS, SIEGE OF. [the capital of Artois in the French Netherlands, ſituated on the river Scarpe, about twelve miles ſouth-weſt from Douay.] The duke of Burgundy being ſlain before Nancy in the year 1476, his daughter Mary became ſole heireſs to his great eſtates, which were left entirely expoſed, and at the mercy of the king of France. She was alſo without money, ſoldiers, or any other ſupport. Influenced by this unhappy ſituation of her affairs, ſhe reſolved to accept a propoſal which Lewis had made ſome months before, which was to marry the dauphin, notwithſtanding the diſproportion of their ages. She was juſt twenty-one, poſſeſſed of many perſonal accompliſhments, and of a beauty that captivated while it awed the heart; and the dauphin, who was weak and ſickly, was but in the ſeventh year of his age.

age. But Lewis, from a motive of grasping her possessions, basely revoked his word: and Arras being one of those places that opposed his measures, he sat down before it with his army in the year 1477. The garrison, however, not only made a vigorous defence, but the populace, from their constant hatred to the French, affronted them from the ramparts; but these insults cost them dear. The city being soon forced to surrender, several of the citizens were beheaded, while others were banished; and the king, as a farther mark of his indignation, undertook to change the name of the city, giving it the appellation of Franchise, or Francies, as it is called in several public acts of that time. But kings, who are masters of every thing else, are not arbiters of speech; for, notwithstanding the decree of this prince, the name of Arras has ever since continued.

In a few months after the surrender of this city, the princess married the archduke Maximilian of Austria, son to the emperor Frederic; and that prince, on his arrival at the imperial dignity, obliged the French to restore Arras.

2. ARRAS, SIEGE OF, AND BATTLE AT. In consequence of Maximilian's marriage, Arras became annexed to the house of Austria. Under the emperor Charles V. who was also king of Spain, the whole Netherlands were united, and at his resignation they were annexed to the crown of Spain, under the sovereignty of Philip II. his son. But Lewis XIII. king of France, having married this monarch's daughter Anne, he, in her right, laid claim to the Netherlands. In the course of this dispute, Arras was one of those places taken by the French. The marechals Chatillon and Meilleray on the twelfth of June, 1640, appeared before it. The siege being pushed on vigorously, the cardinal Infante was necessitated to march in person to its relief. He formed a camp round the mount of St. Eloi, by which means he cut off the French convoys. Meilleray found means to elude his vigilance, and to steal away with three thousand horse, and as many foot, to escort a large convoy, expected every day. When the cardinal was informed of this, he determined to attack the French lines, which were double. He forced the first with terrible slaughter, notwithstanding a brave resistance made by Chatillon. Encouraged by this success, he attacked the second with equal intrepidity, and the garrison, to second his operations, made a furious sally. In this emergency, Chatillon had recourse to an expedient, which has done him immortal honor. Finding the lines were no longer tenable against the enemy's heroism and ardor, he let their troops take possession of them, while his, with an incredible resolution, attacked them in flank, as they were marching in. This unexpected fire soon threw the Spaniards into confusion, and Meilleray coming up at this instant, completed their disorder. The cardinal made a precipitate retreat, and left almost two thousand Spaniards slain on the field of battle. The French are said to have lost two-thirds of that number in this action, and the other in the course of the siege, which continued to the ninth of August, when the garrison surrendered prisoners of war.

The Spaniards, during the reign of Charles V. fortified this city, and are said to have put the following distich over one of its gates, underneath the figures of some rats running after some cats.

Quand ces rats prendront ces chats,
Les François prendront Arras.

That is,

When these rats shall catch these cats,
Then shall the French take Arras.

When the French were in possession of the city, they altered it thus,

Quand ces rats prendront ces chats,
Les François rendront Arras.

That is,

When these rats shall catch these cats,
The French shall then restore Arras.

3. ARRAS, SIEGE OF, AND BATTLE AT. The Spanish Netherlands were not a little affected at the taking of Arras by an enterprising nation, though they suffered fourteen years to pass without making any attempts to repossess it. At length the prince of Conde, now an ally of the Spaniards, prevailed upon the archduke, in the year 1654, to invest Arras with an army of thirty-two thousand men. The prince of Conde was induced to advise this conquest, on account of the French general Fabert's having laid siege to Stenay, a town of his; and the archduke was encouraged to undertake it, by considering the weakness of its garrison. Mondejeu, afterwards marechal de Schulemburg, its governor, had sent almost all his horse into a flying camp, commanded by de Bar, who was to cover the neighbouring places, and throw himself into the first that should be threatened. It was not possible for de Bar to get back again into Arras; so that Mondejeu had with him but two thousand five hundred foot, and one hundred horse, when his fortress was besieged. Cardinal Mazarin, alarmed at the enterprize of the Spaniards, had recourse to the viscount Turenne, who at that time covered the siege of Stenay, offering him to consent to raise that siege, in case he thought the troops employed there were necessary for the relief of Arras. But Turenne did not think it advisable to quit the design upon Stenay, and therefore marched towards Arras, with the marechal de la Ferte, at the head of only fourteen hundred men.

The general sent three detachments of cavalry before them, to throw themselves into the place. St. Lieu commanded four hundred horse, baron d'Esquencourt a like number, and the chevalier, afterwards marechal de Crequi, five hundred. They had orders to march by different roads, and at a day's march distance from each another. In attempting to pass by the enemy's camp, the half of their squadrons were either taken, or forced to return; but they themselves got into the place with the other half, before the Spaniards had finished their intrenchments. All the works of the besiegers were in a condition of defence by the fourteenth of July, though the workmen had been sometimes molested by the besieged, who made two or three sallies with good success.

The French army, commanded by Turenne and la Ferte, being too weak to venture an engagement in the open field with troops so numerous as those of the enemy, waited near Peronne till the Spaniards had almost finished their lines. Besides, Turenne thought it not advisable to draw too near them, till he had provided for the subsistence of his troops, so that he might not be obliged, from the want of provisions, either to fight or to retire; two things which he judged equally disadvantageous. From Peronne the army marched seven leagues, and encamped the first day at Sains, between Cambray and Arras; the next day it arrived at Mouchi le Preux, a village that stands a league and an half from Arras, upon an eminence that overlooks a valley, which the Scarp waters on one side, and the Cogeul on the other. Turenne went himself, with some horse and dragoons, to view the ground, in order to form a camp, and to see whether the enemy gave any token of a design to attack him. The troops worked all night at the intrenchment, and found themselves well covered the next day, and in a very advantageous post, the front of which was proportioned to their number. The river Cogeul covered their left, and the Scarp, somewhat at a greater distance, ran at their right. Turenne took up his quarters at Mouchi, where was the greatest part of his infantry; the rest, with the cavalry, were extended in two lines to the Cogeul. La Ferte had taken up his to the right of the village of Peule, where one part of his infantry encamped; the other was at Mouchi, and his horse extended themselves in two lines from one village to the other. The corps de reserve was posted behind Turenne's quarter, who by this disposition was in the center. The artillery was planted on the hill of Mouchi, and the enemy could not approach without being exposed to the fire of it.

Turenne's design was not immediately to attack the enemy in their lines. As he intended to wait the taking of Stenay, that he might reinforce his army with the troops employed in that siege, he applied himself for the

preſent only to cut off all communication between the Spaniſh camp and the neighbouring towns. The French army was ſo poſted, as to hinder any proviſions going to the Spaniards from Douai, Bouchain, or Valenciennes. The marquis d'Eſpence Beauveau was ſent to the left, to prevent any coming from Cambray. Orders were diſpatched to the count de Broglio, governor of la Baſſe, to poſt himſelf on the right at Lens with fifteen hundred or two thouſand men, drawn from the garriſons thereabouts, in order to cut off the communication with Lille. The count d'Iſlebonne went with twelve hundred horſe to Perne, to block up the way from Air and St. Omer. The Spaniſh army, thus ſtraightened on all ſides, could receive but ſmall convoys, and the troopers were obliged to carry what ammunition and proviſions they got behind them. It is probable the Spaniards would have been obliged to raiſe the ſiege, if the French could have poſſeſſed themſelves of St. Pol, the only paſſage remaining open; but the governor of Hedin, who had been ordered upon that enterprize, excuſed himſelf, by alledging the weakneſs of his garriſon; and through certain unforeſeen accidents, ſome attempts that were made ſoon after proved unſucceſsful.

The trenches were opened on the fourteenth, and the beſieged diſputed every inch of ground with incredible courage. At a month's end the Spaniards, with the loſs of near two thouſand men, had only taken an horn-work, which it was neceſſary to be maſters of before they could get to the counterſcarp of the half-moon, which was before the ditch. During all this time Mondejeu was continually ſending meſſengers to acquaint the generals with the condition of the place, and, according to the common method of governors, pretended to be more preſſed than he actually was.

Turenne and la Ferte, obſerving the ſiege of Stenay to go on but ſlowly, and that of Arras to advance, notwithſtanding the ſtout reſiſtance of the beſieged, reſolved at length to attack the enemy's lines; but immediately receiving intelligence that Stenay was capitulating, and that the troops which had beſieged it were marching to join them, they judged it proper to wait their coming. Two days before the arrival of this reinforcement, Turenne, accompanied by the duke of York, the duke of Joyeuſe (Louis de Lorrain) and ſeveral young noblemen, officers or volunteers, went with a ſquadron of guards to reconnoitre the Spaniſh lines, on the ſide of the prince of Conde's quarters, which the prince obſerving from an eminence where he then was, detached the duke of Wirtemberg with the regiment of Eſtrees to ſurround them, ſo that they were obliged to retire, and the duke of Joyeuſe received a carabine ſhot in his arm, of which he died ſome little time after at Paris. Turenne returned to his camp, having diſcovered that the lines were too ſtrong, and too well guarded on the ſide of the prince of Conde, to hazard the intended general attack on that quarter.

Marechal d'Hocquincourt, who after the ſurrender of Stenay, had taken upon him the command of the troops, marched with expedition, paſſed the Somme, and arrived at Bapaume; advancing thence with his cavalry, he was joined by Turenne, who came to meet him with fifteen ſquadrons. Receiving advice in that inſtant that a large convoy was coming to the enemy by the way of St. Pol, they marched ſtrait to intercept it; but the marquis de Bouteville, afterwards marechal de Luxembourg, who commanded the eſcort of the convoy, getting notice of their deſign, carried it into Aire. The two generals finding themſelves near St. Pol, thought it highly expedient to ſeize that important poſt: the garriſon made but a poor defence, and ſurrendered priſoners of war. The next day, as they returned towards the army, they attacked the abbey of Mount St. Eloi, a ſhort league from the enemy's camp, and obliged five hundred men poſted there to ſurrender at diſcretion. They afterwards ſeparated; la Ferte went and pitched in a place called Cæſar's camp; and Turenne, in his return to Mouchi le Preux, took a view of the enemy's lines on the north ſide: he marched ſtrait towards them from Mount St. Eloi, approached them within half a cannon ſhot, and ſkirted along them at the ſame diſtance for two whole hours.

The Spaniards, whoſe lines of circumvallation were twelve foot broad and ten deep, with an advance ditch, nine feet in breadth and ſix in depth, had built redoubts and little forts at certain diſtances, planted artillery in all parts, and raiſed epaulments to cover themſelves from the cannon. In the ſpace between the circumvallation and its advance ditch, they had dug twelve rows of holes, or little wells, four feet deep, and a foot and a half over, diſpoſed chequerwiſe, and in the intervals had fixed two palliſades, a foot and an half high, to ſtop and hamper the horſes. In ſhort, they had fortified their camp with all kinds of works, even ſuch as were leaſt in uſe. In theſe lines of a wide circumference, the Spaniſh quarter, commanded by the count de Fuenſaldagne, was to the north, on the ſide of the road to Lens: the prince of Conde, at the head of the French, and the duke of Wirtemberg, with his troops, were poſted to the ſouth; the quarter where the archduke was lodged with the Germans and Flemiſh forces, reached to the eaſt from Courtrai road to the Scarpe. Dom Fernand de Solis, with the Italians, and prince Francis de Lorrain, with his troops, extended themſelves on the weſt from Perne to the ſouth.

While Turenne was ſkirting along, pretty near the quarter of Dom Fernand de Solis, the cannon of the Spaniards killed ſeveral of his ſoldiers. Some of the officers apprehending a yet greater miſchief, could not forbear murmuring, and repreſenting to Turenne, that by going ſo near, he expoſed the whole body of the troops that were with him to an unavoidable defeat, in caſe the enemy ſhould ſally out of their lines and attack it. Turenne confeſſed that he would not have ventured to do on the prince of Conde's ſide what he did on the ſide of the Spaniards quarters; but that he was ſo well acquainted with their exceſſive caution, as to be very ſure that Dom Fernand would not undertake any thing till he had firſt ſent for orders to the count de Fuenſaldagne, the Spaniſh generaliſſimo; that the count would go himſelf to ſpeak of the matter to the archduke; that the archduke would not fail to invite the prince of Conde to a council, and that while all theſe were conſulting one another, he ſhould have time enough to reconnoitre the lines, and to retire. Every thing happened juſt as he had foreſeen, and the Spaniards came to no concluſion to attack him till it was too late.

The governor of Arras ſoon after ſent word to the French generals, that he had but a ſmall quantity of powder left, and that if he were not ſpeedily relieved, he ſhould be forced to capitulate. At the ſame time the marquis de Boutteville, leaving Aire with the convoy, marched by the Douai road, and entered the lines at the head of his cavalry, through the fault of an officer, who neglected to give him notice of it. This news ought to have haſtened the attack of the lines: it is nevertheleſs probable, that had it not been for Turenne's reſolution, it would never have been done. The duke of York, and the count de Broglio, joined with him in opinion, but the greateſt part of the other generals, from motives of private intereſt, repreſented this enterpriſe as very raſh. Marechal d'Hocquincourt, and his officers, propoſed the making only a ſlight attempt, juſt ſufficient to ſave the honor of the French army. La Ferte ſent a trumpet, who ruſhed boldly into Turenne's tent, while he was at table with ſeveral officers, and had the aſſurance in his preſence to make ſuch a deſcription of the lines, as was enough to intimidate thoſe that heard him. But theſe things ſerved only to confirm Turenne in his determination; he repreſented to the generals, that ſuch a trial as was propoſed, inſtead of ſaving their reputation, would have quite a contrary effect; that they would be juſtly cenſured for having ſacrificed the ſoldiers to no purpoſe; that by going heartily to work with ſeveral battalions in a front, they would certainly find ſome part weaker than the reſt, by which thoſe who ſhould be repulſed elſewhere might enter; that in caſe the attack was made in the night, the troops in no one of the enemy's quarters would dare to quit their poſt, in order to ſuccour thoſe in another, before daylight, becauſe they would be in danger themſelves; or if they did give any aſſiſtance, it would only be to thoſe the neareſt to them. He took every occaſion to diſcourſe with

with the officers of the manner in which the attack ſhould be made; of the difficulties they would have to ſtruggle with; and the expedients neceſſary to ſurmount them. He recommended to them above all things to keep the ſoldiers together, and in good order, when they ſhould have got within the lines, for fear of their ſtraying in the dark; to obſerve an exact diſcipline as they advanced, not ſuffering the men to leave their ranks for the ſake of plundering; and laſtly, not to go ſtrait to the town, but to march along the line, and drive their enemies quite out of it before they ſuccoured their friends.

The French court, which was then at Peronne, ſent an order for attacking. The day fixed was the twenty-fourth of Auguſt, the eve of St. Louis. It was reſolved to make the chief puſh at Dom Fernand de Solis's quarter, and that part of Fuenſaldagne's which was the neareſt to it; theſe places being the weakeſt, and the fartheſt from the prince of Conde; and to make at the ſame time three falſe attacks, one on the ſide of Conde, a ſecond on the further part of Fuenſaldagne's quarter, and a third at that of duke Francis of Lorrain. The ſoldiers provided themſelves with faſcines, hurdles, and all the tools neceſſary for ſuch an enterprize; and public prayers were offered at the head of each battalion and each ſquadron. At ſun-ſet the armies began to croſs the Scarpe over four bridges; no troops were left to guard the baggage, becauſe it was to follow immediately after the ſun-riſe: the pioniers advanced at the head of each battalion: each trooper carried before him two faſcines, and the muſketeers carefully concealed their lighted matches. The march was made in ſilence, and with ſo much order and exactneſs, that they arrived preciſely at the place and time appointed for joining the troops of Hocquincourt, but the latter were not yet come. The moon, which had ſhone till then, went down; the weather grew cloudy, and a wind riſing, and blowing from the enemy's camp, hindered them from hearing any noiſe. Turenne and la Ferte, without waiting for Hocquincourt, made their troops turn to the left, and march with a wide front ſtrait to the lines.

Two hundred paces from the lines, the wind quickening, the fire of the matches, and the glow appearing the brighter from the darkneſs of the night, they were ſuddenly diſcovered; theſe lights gave the enemy the firſt alarm, who inſtantly fired three cannon, and lighted up their lanthorns all along the circumvallation. In the mean time, the infantry of Turenne's firſt line paſſed the advance-ditch, covered the little wells, tore down the pallifades, and finding leſs reſiſtance than they had at firſt apprehended, went on to the ſecond ditch. Some of them paſſed it even before it was filled up; and Fiſica, a captain in Turenne's regiment, planted the colors of his company on the parapet, crying out, "Vive "Turenne." This was no more than was neceſſary to encourage the reſt of the battalions, who being ſtill full of diffidence, durſt not approach; but then all taking courage, the five battalions broke through, and made a way for the cavalry. La Ferte's attack had not been ſo fortunate; the greateſt part of his ſoldiers could not puſh to the ſecond ditch; they were vigorouſly repulſed by the Spaniards; nor were they able afterwards to enter the lines, but by the help of Turenne's troops. D'Hocquincourt not arriving till towards morning, found the enemy in conſternation, and therefore eaſily made his way through Dom Fernand's quarter, into that of duke Francis of Lorrain. The Italians and Lorrainers being forced in all parts, now forſook their intrenchments, carrying diſorder and terror into the other quarters. The day was beginning to break, when Conde alone having croſſed through the archduke's quarter, adviſed him to think of a retreat, and marched with what cavalry he could get together to ſtop the fury of the French. He fell firſt upon thoſe who were buſied in plundering, then beat la Ferte, who inconſiderately came down from an eminence, but he durſt not puſh him, becauſe he perceived a body of troops that had taken poſſeſſion of the poſt which the marechal had quitted; he therefore retired to a neighbouring hill, with an intention, as ſoon as his infantry ſhould join him, to attack the troops he ſaw upon the eminence. Turenne (for it was he) had there aſſembled all the troops he could, and cauſed ſome cannon to be brought thither: the fire of this artillery ſtopt the battalions which Conde would have marched againſt him, and ſo diſcouraged them, that in ſpite of all the prince could do he was obliged to deſiſt; and the more as Caſtlenau, who at the ſame time had entered Arras with the battalions of du Pleſſis, ſallied out from thence with Mondejeu, and all the cavalry of the place.

Conde and Turenne, without being told it, eaſily gueſſed where each other was. By the prudent conduct ſhewn in not puſhing la Ferte too far, Turenne judged that Conde commanded the troops which had beat him; and the prince did not doubt but it was Turenne who had poſted himſelf upon the eminence before-mentioned, and durſt not attack him. Turenne, ſatisfied with having forced the prince to quit his poſt, did not think proper to purſue him. The marquis de Bellefond attacked the prince's rear-guard in its paſſage over the Scarpe, but was ſo warmly received, as to be forced to retire with loſs. Conde croſſed the river, quitted his intrenchment, rallied his ſcattered troops, and marched them in good order to Cambray. This retreat did him infinite honor. The other generals of the enemy followed his example as well as they could. The archduke, and the count de Fuenſaldagne made their eſcape, with only a ſquadron or two, by the road to Douai, through the baggage of the French army. Leopold (the archduke) was known, and would have been taken priſoner, had any troops been left in the camp of Mouchi le Preux.

Marechal d'Hocquincourt, who had entered the lines with his horſe, had found no obſtacle in his way till he came to the brook that divided the Lorrainers quarter from that of Conde; but he had there met with the count de Marſin, at the head of ſeveral ſquadrons, who defended the paſſage ſo well that the greater part of the infantry of that quarter had time to eſcape. Marſin retired in good order, quitted the lines, and joined Conde, at the time that he was rallying his troops.

Thoſe who commanded the two falſe attacks made by the troops of la Ferte and Hocquincourt, followed their orders exactly, ſucceeded in what they undertook, and enriched themſelves with the booty they found in the quarters of the Spaniards and the Lorrainers. Traci, who commanded the third falſe attack that was to be made by the troops of Turenne, was not ſo fortunate; he had marched towards the quarters of the prince of Conde, which were directly oppoſite to thoſe of Dom Fernand, and ſtaid in a bottom, purſuant to his orders, waiting till the general attack ſhould begin; but the diſtance, and the wind, hindered him from hearing the noice of what paſſed in the camp; he learned nothing of it till day-break, when he ſaw the enemy retiring.

The loſs was very inconſiderable in the French army; Turenne had a contuſion by a muſket-ball; the count de Broglio's thigh was broke by another; but very few of the ſubalterns were killed, and not above four hundred of the ſoldiers. The enemy loſt near three thouſand men, killed and taken priſoners; ſixty-three pieces of cannon, two thouſand waggons, nine thouſand horſes, all the equipage of the officers, and the baggage of the whole army.

Thus ended an action, well concerted indeed by Turenne, but ſo ill managed and executed by the other generals, that they deſerved to have periſhed in it. Certainly it was well for them that the enemy behaved worſe than they, and were ſo terrified as not to perceive their own advantage. In all probability Turenne complained of his two collegues; for the French king coming to Arras as ſoon as the ſiege was raiſed, to view the ſituation and works of both armies, his majeſty took away with him to Paris, the marechals la Ferte and Hocquincourt, and left Turenne ſole commander.

It was during this ſiege that la Ferte, having found a ſoldier of Turenne's guards without the camp, aſked him how he durſt go out out of the lines, and without waiting for an anſwer, beat him ſeverely. Turenne, when the ſoldier came and preſented himſelf all bloody, ſaid to him, "You muſt certainly have been extremely "in fault, ſince you could provoke the marechal to "treat you in this manner:" and inſtantly ordered the lieutenant of his guards to take him back to the marechal,

chal, with this compliment, "That he was very much "concerned that the man ſhould have failed in his re- "ſpect to him, and that he delivered him up into his "hands, to puniſh him as he thought proper." The whole army was aſtoniſhed, and the marechal himſelf being ſurpriſed, cried out, "What, is this man always "to exceed me in wiſdom?"

ARUNDEL CASTLE. [in the town of Arundel, ſituated near the mouth of the river Aran in Suſſex, fifty miles ſouth-weſt from London.] In the year 1644, the time of the grand rebellion, this caſtle being poſſeſſed by the parliament's forces, lord Hopton took it for the king after a ſiege of three days, when the garriſon ſurrendered upon terms. The learned Mr. Chillingworth ſerved as engineer for the king. But Sir William Waller, by virtue of an order from parliament, having procured a reinforcement, retook the caſtle in the ſame year, and obliged the garriſon to ſurrender priſoners of war. The Rev. Mr. Chillingworth was taken. and died in a few days.

ASCALON, BATTLE AT. [a city of Judea, now part of Aſiatic Turkey.] Richard I. king of England, immediately after the taking of Acon, projected the ſiege of Aſcalon; but Saladine, with his army, having poſted himſelf under cover of the city, Richard found himſelf under the neceſſity of firſt giving him battle, or of dropping his enterprize; he therefore prepared to attack the ſultan's army, which is ſaid to have exceeded one hundred thouſand men. King Richard, on the ſixteenth of September, 1191, came to an action: James of Aveſnes commanded on his right, and the duke of Burgundy, with the French troops, on the left, the king reſerving for himſelf the center; the whole allied army not exceeding forty thouſand men. The ſultan concealed his ſuperiority behind the eminences on which he was poſted; and Richard ordered James of Aveſnes to attack, which he did with great intrepidity; but the Turks received him, ſupported with a vaſt ſuperiority, and at length repulſed the wing, with the loſs of its commander. The duke of Burgundy, with his French troops, alſo made a vigorous attack, and obliged the enemy to give way; but he purſuing the broken troops, was ſurrounded by the ſultan, who ſeeing him advance, hemmed him in in ſuch a manner, that he could not extricate himſelf. Richard, in the center, fought with better ſucceſs; he drove the enemy before him, and ſeeing the duke in danger, haſtened to his relief. Some authors ſay the king in this reſolute charge was engaged perſonally with the brave Saladine; but, whether it be true or not, he performed prodigies of valor. The right by this time were rallied, and attacking the infidels with great impetuoſity, obliged them to give way. The battle now had a new face; the duke of Burgundy was reinſtated in his former poſition, and the whole army began to preſs forwards, and at length obliging the infidels to retreat, Richard obtained a complete victory, with the loſs of about four thouſand men; but the enemy is ſaid to have loſt above forty thouſand. The king took poſſeſſion of the city, and began to fortify it. Soon after, in the deſarts near Jeruſalem, he met with the Babylon caravan, carrying great quantities of rich merchandize and proviſions to Jeruſalem, upon which he defeated the troops who guarded it, and took three thouſand loaded camels, and four thouſand horſes and mules, together with a large booty, which he diſtributed among his ſoldiers.

Soon after the French troops, from ſome unknown cauſe, embarked for Europe, and the Italian troops refuſed to act, which obliged Richard to lay aſide his deſign of beſieging Jeruſalem, and to conclude a peace with Saladine in 1192; after which he embarked for Europe, but being driven upon the coaſt of Dalmatia, and afterwards diſcovered, was kept two years priſoner by Henry VI. emperor of Germany, and at laſt was obliged to pay one hundred thouſand pounds for his ranſom.

ASHDOWN, BATTLE IN. [a hilly tract of country near Reading in Berkſhire.] In the year 871, the Daniſh army, commanded by Ivar their king, being encamped near Reading, Ethelred I. reſolved to diſlodge them, and, with his brother Alfred, marched againſt them. Alfred commanding the van, attacked the Dane before his brother was near enough to ſupport him. The enemy, being poſted on ſome eminences, repulſed him, and his troops were on the point of flying, when Ethelred came to his aſſiſtance. The Danes were now repulſed in their turn, and a terrible ſlaughter enſued; and being put into confuſion, they were obliged to throw themſelves into Reading, which they had fortified for their preſervation. The purſuit proved more fatal to them than the action; for in it were killed ſix of their beſt officers.

Though Ethelred was here victorious, Ivar ſoon afterwards defeated him; ſo that what advantages he had gained were immediately loſt.

ASHDOWN, by ſome writers called Aſſandun, BATTLE AT. [a village in Eſſex, ſouth of Chelmsford, near Billerica.] At the death of Ethelred II. king of England, there was a conteſt for the ſucceſſion: the citizens of London, and many of the nobility were for Edmund, the late king's ſon, whom they proclaimed king: the clergy, and ſome others, were for Canute, the Dane, and endeavoured to ſupport him. Five battles were fought between theſe rivals, Penne, Sceorſton, Brentford, Ottenford, and Aſhdown, which was the laſt. Edmund was now reſolved to ſtrike a deciſive blow, and came up with his adverſary at Aſhdown, having lately defeated him in Kent; where by a vigorous attack, in which he exhibited the moſt extraordinary proofs of courage, he obliged the enemy to give way; but the Danes afterwards recovering from their conſternation, attacked him in their turn; but were on the point of being totally defeated, when the infamous Edric, with the whole right wing of the Engliſh, wheeled off, and fled. The troops who compoſed the left, ſeeing themſelves deſerted, fled too, notwithſtanding all the efforts of Edmund to rally them; and the Danes purſuing with their uſual ferocity, made a terrible ſlaughter. Huntingdon tells us this action was fought on the eighth of October, 1016, in which were ſlain the dukes Ulfketel, Edrod, Goodwin, Elfric, &c. and that Edmund not chooſing the ſituation of a king, i. e. near the royal ſtandard, in the center, put himſelf at the head of his left, and charged in perſon. All our hiſtorians agree, that Edric brought on this defeat by his treacherous conduct; and it is ſurpriſing Edmund ſhould entruſt him with the command of his troops, when he had been ſo often deceived by him. Here Canute built a church, in memory of this victory.

The ſame author ſays, that after this battle the officers of each army refuſed to fight any longer; and ſince Edmund and Canute were equally reſolved to contend for the crown, they ought to decide the diſpute by ſingle combat, which coming to the ears of the two kings, they conſented; and the iſland of Alney in Gloceſterſhire was appointed for the liſts. Into this iſland they entered in armor, having their armies on each ſide the river Severn, where they remained ſpectators of the fight. The conflict laſted ſome time, without any advantage on either ſide; but at laſt the Dane became weary, and offered to come to a parley, which being accepted, he propoſed a partition of the kingdom, and that Eſſex, with all the country ſouth of the Thames, ſhould remain in the poſſeſſion of Edmund, and the reſt of the kingdom be ceded to himſelf. To this Edmund agreed, but did not long enjoy his part. His death is variouſly related, as well as the combat. Some ſay he was murdered; others that two fellows thruſt an iron bar up his fundament, whilſt he was eaſing nature; and others again maintain that he was poiſoned. The ſtory of the combat is denied and aſſerted by many: all we have for certain is, that he died at Oxford the ſame year in which the battle was fought, and that Canute became ſole king of England.

ASOPH, SIEGES OF. [the capital of a government of the ſame name on the frontiers of Ruſſia, ſituated on the ſouth ſhore of the river Don, near its mouth, and a little eaſt of the Palus Moetis, or ſea of Aſoph.] In the twelfth century this town, being in poſſeſſion of the Polowtzi, was deſtroyed, as well as the adjacent country, by the Ruſſians.

2. In the thirteen century the Genoeſe became maſters of it, but ſoon after the Tartars took it from them.

3. The Turks next got poſſeſſion of it, and maintained it

it till the year 1637, 4. when it was taken by the Coſſacks.

5. In the year 1641, the Turks beſieged it, and though the Coſſacks made a vigorous reſiſtance, took the place; and the following year blew up the town, and burned it: however, they ſoon after rebuilt the town, and in the year 1672 ſtrongly fortified it; at which the late czar, Peter the Great, took umbrage.

6. ASOPH, SIEGE OF. The year 1695 beheld the firſt campaign of the two moſt formidable monarchs of Europe, Peter, czar of Muſcovy, and Muſtapha II. emperor of the Turks. The former reſolved to poſſeſs himſelf of Aſoph; and for this purpoſe aſſembled an army of near ninety thouſand men, which he put under the command of his moſt experienced generals, entering himſelf only in the quality of an enſign. The army was divided into two bodies: while one was to form the ſiege, the other was to cover it from any diſturbances of the enemy; but this did not prevent their throwing ſuccours into the town. The czar had no fleet, and the Turks continually threw in freſh ſupplies by water. The garriſon made a reſolute defence for above two months, when the Ruſſians turned the ſiege into a blockade, though they had taken the two ſtrong towers before the town. Their being diſappointed in making any farther progreſs, is ſaid to have been owing to the treachery of one Jacob, an Italian, employed in the artillery, who having been ill uſed by his officer, nailed up the cannon upon his batteries, deſerted to the enemy in the town, and informed them of what he had done. The garriſon, on receiving this news, made a vigorous and well concerted ſally, which put the Ruſſians into terrible confuſion. This firſt campaign of the czar, and the accounts of whatever he performed himſelf, were ſo advantageouſly related, as gave the world an idea of him quite different from what had been conceived of any of his predeceſſors, and began to raiſe thoſe hopes of him which were afterwards fully accompliſhed: but fame was ſomewhat too ſpeedy, when ſhe carried the news of the reduction of Aſoph, at the very inſtant the deſign miſcarried.

7. ASOPH, SIEGE OF. In 1690, the year following, Peter the Great equipped a large fleet, and ſat down a ſecond time before Aſoph. Some Turkiſh veſſels appeared at the mouth of the river to throw ſuccours into the town as uſual, when the czar, on board his own ſhips, attacked them very gallantly; ſome of theſe veſſels he took, while the reſt fled. Another attempt was made to relieve the garriſon, but the czar beat them off, and purſued them to the ſand bar, which lies near Aſoph. Mean while the ſiege was preſſed very hard by general Gordon, a Scotchman; and the beſieged made ſeveral efforts to repel the aſſailants, but to no effect; they rather ſerved to animate them in their reiterated attacks. At length, on the twenty-eighth of July, the garriſon, being reduced to the laſt extremity by the want of proviſions, offered to capitulate. They obtained honorable conditions, but marched out without their arms. The czar ſtipulated that Jacob, the treacherous engineer, ſhould be delivered up to him. He was carried to Moſcow, where he was broke alive upon the wheel, after having been tortured three times upon the pine. This puniſhment is executed in the following manner: the criminal's hands being tied together behind his back, he is drawn up by a rope faſtened to them, having a large weight hanging to his feet; his ſhoulders being turned out of joint, and his arms coming over his head, the executioner is then to give him ſo many ſtrokes as the judge has ordered, while a clerk examines the offender; which being done, his arms are put into joint again, and he is either diſmiſſed, or ſent back to priſon. The czar fortified Aſoph in the modern way; but reſtored it in the year 1711, by the peace of Prutſch.

The Ruſſians took it again in the year 1736, but were obliged to diſmantle it by the treaty of Belgrade, made in 1739, though it is ſtill ſubject to them.

ASTI, ABANDONED AND BATTLE AT. [a city of Piedmont in Italy, ſituated on the river Panaro, 30 miles eaſt from Turin.] In 1705 the French abandoned it thro' a miſtake; for the duke de Feuillade cauſing an order to be drawn up for the abandoning of Acqui, his ſecretary wrote Aſti. They left it without blowing up the fortifications, and the Savoyards immediately took poſſeſſion of it: but it being the beſt conveniency the duke had for ſupplying him with proviſions, he formed a deſign for retaking it, of which the count de Stahrenberg being apprized, reſolved to fruſtrate. He marched with two battalions, and one hundred and fifty grenadiers, to take the duke's convoy; but Feuillade heard of his motion, and marched with twenty ſquadrons, and all his infantry, to oppoſe him. They came to an action near Aſti on the eighth of November, which laſted about three hours, and was very ſharp; but the ſuperiority of Feuillade's forces prevailed, though twice repulſed; yet the count threw himſelf into the city, which defeated the duke's project.

ATHENS, SIEGE OF. [the capital of Livadia, a province of European Turkey, a city famous in ancient hiſtory, and that ſtill retains ſome ſmall part of its former ſplendor. It ſtands in the middle of a large plain near the river Iliſſus, about four miles eaſt from the Iſthmus of Corinth. The preſent town does not lie round the caſtle as anciently, but on the north-weſt ſide of it. The temple of Minerva, in the caſtle, is ſtill entire, and ſaid by modern travellers to be, without compariſon, the fineſt in the world.] The Turks and Venetians have had ſome diſputes concerning the poſſeſſion of this place, and have occaſionally obandoned it to each other, in conſequence of other actions. In the year 1687, it being in the hands of the Turks, the Venetians ſent a fleet to take it. The ſhips having landed the troops, the garriſon, which conſiſted only of four hundred Turks, fled into the caſtle, and made a ſhew as if they intended to make a vigorous defence. Some batteries were erected by the Venetians, and preparations made for a ſiege, when ſome bombs being diſcharged, and one of the ſhells falling into the powder magazine, blew up a great part of the caſtle into the air, and buried many people in its ruins. The Turks, frightened by this diſaſter, deſired to capitulate, aſking no other conditions than permiſſion to take away as many goods as they could carry on their ſhoulders, and to be tranſported to Smyrna, which were granted. But the Turks have ſince retaken it, and are ſtill in poſſeſſion of it.

ATHLONE, SIEGE OF. [a ſtrong town in the counties of Weſt-Meath and Roſcommon in Ireland, ſituated on the river Shannon, ſixty miles weſt of Dublin.] King William III. after the battle of the Boyne, detached lieutenant-general Douglas, with twelve thouſand men, to beſiege Athlone. On the ſeventeenth of July, 1690, that general appeared before it, and ſent a drummer to ſummon it to ſurrender; but colonel Grace, the governor, a reſolute man, fired a piſtol at the meſſenger, ſaying, "That ſuch were the terms he was for." Upon this anſwer, Douglas reſolved to attack the place, though, it being ſtrong by ſituation, and defended by a caſtle, his force was not anſwerable to his undertaking: however, he immediately planted two field pieces to prejudice the enemy's guns, and commanded faſcines to be made, in order to fill up the ditch. Having finiſhed a battery of ſix guns, the beſiegers made a breach in the caſtle; but it being both too ſmall and too high for an aſſault, no attempt was made to enter it. Notwithſtanding this, the firing continued very briſk on both ſides; but the beſiegers having loſt Mr. Nelſon, their beſt gunner, and the cavalry ſuffering very much for want of forage; and at the ſame time it being reported that Sarsfield was advancing with fifteen thouſand men to relieve the place, Douglas held a council of war, wherein it was thought fit to raiſe the ſiege, which he accordingly did on the twenty-fifth, having loſt near four hundred men before the town: the greateſt part of them died of ſickneſs.

2. ATHLONE, SIEGE OF. General Ginckle having been reinforced by Mr. Mackay, advanced in June 1691 to Athlone, appeared before it on the nineteenth, and beat the enemy from ſeveral out-ditches of the Engliſh town on this ſide the Shannon, and lodged his troops there. The next day a battery of ten eighteen pounders having ruined a baſtion near the water-ſide, looking towards Lanesborough, the general ordered an aſſault to be made, which was performed accordingly, and though the Iriſh made conſiderable reſiſtance, yet the Engliſh went on, and kept firing till they came to the breach, which a French captain of grenadiers firſt mounted,

throwing his grenade, firing his piece, and ordering his men to do the ſame. His bravery ſo encouraged his party, that though he was killed in the action, yet the Iriſh were ſoon forced to quit their poſt, ſome retiring over the bridge to the Connaught ſide, and the reſt leaped into the Shannon, where many were drowned.

After this ſucceſs, batteries were planted againſt the Iriſh town, which being finiſhed by the twenty-ſecond, the cannon and mortars began to play very briſkly on the north-eaſt ſide of the caſtle, where it was weakeſt, and continued to do ſo the next day, when the pontoons came up. The twenty-fifth was ſpent in raiſing batteries, one below and another above the bridge, while a third battery was erected without the town wall by the river ſide, oppoſite to a baſtion which the Iriſh had made on the other ſide the river. At the ſame time the general was contriving methods to march part of his army over the Shannon, at a ford towards Laneſborough; but that deſign being fruſtrated, he reſolved to force his his way through Athlone, and therefore labored hard to gain the bridge, in which attempt he found no ſmall difficulty: however, on the twenty-ſeventh in the evening, the Engliſh burned the wooden breaſt-work which the enemy had made on the other ſide of the broken arch, and the next morning had laid their beams over, and partly planked them, which a party of the beſieged endeavoring to deſtroy, they were all killed in the attempt. This did not deter another party of ten men from ſetting about the ſame work, which they reſolutely effected, throwing down the planks and beams into the river, notwithſtanding all the firing and ſkill of the Engliſh, which made the general reſolve to carry on the work by a cloſe gallery on the bridge, and to paſs the Shannon the dext day.

On the thirtieth, a council of war being held, it was warmly debated whether it were adviſeable to make another attempt, or to draw off. There were not wanting ſtrong reaſons for the latter; but the duke of Wirtemberg, the major-generals Mackay, Talmaſh, Rouvigny (afterwards earl of Galway) and Tetteau, and colonel Cambon urged, "That no brave action could "be performed without hazard; that the attempt was "like to be attended with ſucceſs;" and they proffered themſelves to be the firſt who ſhould paſs the river and attack the enemy. Their opinion having prevailed, the detachment drawn out the day before were ordered ſtill to be in readineſs; and the general gave command that they ſhould be brought down by ſix o'clock, the uſual hour of relieving the guards, that the enemy might not ſuſpect the deſign, which indeed they did not. All things being ready, the conjuncture favorable, and the ſignal given, captain Sandys, and two lieutenants, led the firſt party of ſixty grenadiers, all in armour, and twenty abreaſt, ſeconded by another ſtrong detachment of grenadiers, which were to be ſupported by ſix battalions of foot, and with an unparalelled reſolution took the ford that was a little to the left of the bridge, againſt a baſtion of the enemy's, the ſtream being very rapid, and the paſſage very difficult, by reaſon of ſome great ſtones that were in the river. But at length they, by an incredible effort of bravery, forced their way through the enemy's bullets, fire, and ſmoke, and having gained the oppoſite bank, the reſt laid planks over the broken part of the bridge, while the others were preparing the pontoons. By this means the Engliſh paſſed over ſo faſt, that in leſs than half an hour they were maſters of the town, and poſſeſſed themſelves of the works that remained entire towards the enemy's camp; the Iriſh being ſo amazed at the ſuddeneſs of the attack, and reſolution of the Engliſh, that they quickly abandoned the place, and fled to the army, though not without conſiderable loſs. The beſiegers had not above fifty men killed in this memorable action, which Mackay, Tetteau, and la Meillioniere conducted with great vigor, and to the good ſucceſs whereof Talmaſh, who went with the grenadiers as a volunteer, the duke of Wirtemberg, count Naſſau, and brigadier Bellaſis, greatly contributed by their courage and preſence of mind. It would be difficult to ſhew in hiſtory ſo brave an enterprize, in which a fortified town was attacked acroſs a river by only three thouſand men, in the face of the enemy's army that were maſters of all the fords, by the intrenchments which they had caſt up before them; and therefore it was but juſt that general Ginckle ſhould entail on his family the honor of this atchievement, by the title which was afterwards beſtowed on him, of earl of Athlone.

St. Ruth, who commanded the Iriſh auxiliaries, and the Iriſh army, did not upon this occaſion act ſuitable to the reputation which he had formerly acquired. The Engliſh were no ſooner entered the river, but an expreſs was ſent to him from the town, to which he only made this anſwer, "That it was impoſſible for the "Engliſh to pretend to take a town, and he ſo near "with his army to ſuccour it," adding, "That he "would give a thouſand piſtoles they durſt attempt it." Sarsfield, the governor, replied, "That the enterpriſe "was not too difficult for Engliſh courage to attempt," and therefore preſſed St. Ruth to ſend ſpeedy ſuccours to the town; which that general refuſing to do, and ſtill turning the undertaking to a jeſt, ſome warm expoſtulations paſſed between him and Sarsfield, which bred a jealouſy between them that ſoon after proved of fatal conſequence to their party. St. Ruth being convinced that the Engliſh were in actual poſſeſſion of the place, ordered ſeveral detachments to drive them out again; but then he was ſenſible of his former overſight, in not levelling thoſe fortifications of Athlone that were next his camp; for now the Engliſh uſed the enemies works againſt them, ſo that they thought it adviſeable to decamp that very night, and leave the Engliſh in quiet poſſeſſion of the place.

AUBEROCHE, BATTLE AT. [a town of Limoſin in France.] In the year 1344, Edward III. king of England, ſent over the earl of Derby, with a body of troops, to maintain his territories in France, which the enemy attempted to reduce. The count de l'Iſle Jourdain having, with twelve thouſand men, laid ſiege to Auberoche, which was defended by a ſmall Engliſh garriſon, he battered the town with engines ſo furiouſly, that within ſix or ſeven days the fortifications were almoſt ruined. Derby underſtanding the diſtreſs of his countrymen, marched out of Bourdeaux by night, with a ſmall number of lances and bowmen. He had ſent orders to the earl of Pembroke, who lay at Bergerac, to meet him with a reinforcement at Libourne, which he reached unperceived before morning: here having halted all day, in expectation of being joined by Pembroke, he proceeded on his march at night, and early in the morning arrived at a wood, at the diſtance of two leagues from Auberoche. In this ſituation he continued the beſt part of the day, till deſpairing of the reinforcement, he, by the advice of the gallant Sir Walter de Mann, reſolved to beat up the French quarters while they were at ſupper. With this view the Engliſh marched, under cover of the wood, till they were cloſe to one quarter of their camp; then fell upon them ſo unexpectedly, that the counts de l'Iſle, Perigort, and Valentinois were taken in their tents, before they had time to make the leaſt reſiſtance, and their ſoldiers were charged with ſuch impetuoſity, that they could make very little oppoſition: but while this quarter was thrown into diſorder and confuſion, the other half of the French army, commanded by the count of Commines, took to their arms, and being drawn up in order of battle, advanced againſt the Engliſh. The earl of Derby, though his forces were greatly inferior to theirs in point of number, reſolved to make one vigorous effort to complete the work he had ſo ſucceſsfully begun, and attacked the enemy with incredible impetuoſity. He met with a very warm reception, and an obſtinate engagement enſuing, both ſides fought a long time with dubious ſucceſs, until the garriſon of Auberoche hearing the trumpets ſound the charge on both ſides, and deſcrying from a tower ſome Engliſh banners, as it was now the twilight, forthwith made a ſally, and falling on the rear of the French, decided the fate of the battle. The enemy were immediately thrown into diſorder, and utterly defeated, with conſiderable ſlaughter; their loſs amounting to about five thouſand men killed and taken priſoners, among whom were many gentlemen of diſtinction: the loſs of the Engliſh was not above two hundred and fifty or three hundred men; the whole army not conſiſting of more than four thouſand men. This action put king Edward's

Edward's affairs in France on a good footing, and in ſome meaſure may be ſaid to have brought on the famous battle at Creſſy.

AUBIN, ST. BATTLE AT. [a ſmall town of Brittany in France, twelve miles north-eaſt from Rennes.] About the year 1486 the duke of Brittany having diſguſted his nobles, the ſeeds of faction begun quickly to get root: the nobles deſerted the duke's court for king Charles's, and incited that monarch to make war againſt the duke. He wanted not much intreating, and preſently invaded Brittany. The duke, who ſtood upon the defenſive, prepared to receive the French. The two armies met at St. Aubin on the twenty-eighth of July, 1488, when a bloody battle enſued. The marechal de la Tremouille charged Rieux with great impetuoſity, but was ſo well received by that gallant officer, that he was obliged to deſiſt, and make another motion with his army, by which he made the duke's forces give ground. He then vigorouſly preſſed them, and after a diſpute of five hours the Bretons fled, having loſt near ſix thouſand men. The duke of Orleans, and the prince of Orange, who fought on foot, were taken priſoners, the former in the purſuit, the latter not having opportunity to eſcape, endeavoured to hide himſelf among the ſlain on the field, where he was found; but he ſoon obtained his liberty, through the ſolicitations of the lady Beaujeu. Lord Wideville was killed, with all the party he commanded; and lord Talbot, with about three hundred Engliſhmen, ſhared the ſame fate.

Soon after this action happened the duke's death, which was probably haſtened by the mortifying reflection of a defeat; and leaving no male iſſue, his daughter, the lady Anne, ſucceeded him in the government of Brittany. She was a young lady of great beauty, and poſſeſſed of very fine accompliſhments. The diſſention among the nobles immediately ſubſided, and each expected the princeſs for his wife, till Charles interpoſed, he made her his queen, and annexed Brittany to the crown of France.

AVEIN, BATTLE AT. [a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Liege.] In 1635 the French army, commanded by the marechals Chatillon and Breze, marching towards Maeſtricht, were informed that prince Thomas of Savoy, who commanded an army of Spaniards, was intrenched at Avein, to diſpute the paſs there, they found it neceſſary to attack them in their intrenchments, which was done on the twentieth of May. The Spaniards, however, made terrible havoc among the French infantry; but at length the French, from the ſuperiority of their numbers prevailed, and the intrenchments were forced. But though the French got poſſeſſion of the counterſcarp, the Spaniards made an obſtinate reſiſtance, diſputing every inch of ground ſword in hand, and making a terrible ſlaughter, till they were called off by the prince. The French are ſaid to have had ſlain two thouſand men; the Spaniards fifteen hundred, and three thouſand priſoners, with all their baggage and cannon. The victory was complete in every thing but a purſuit.

AUGSBURG, SIEGE OF. [an Imperial city in the circle of Suabia in Germany. The proteſtants and papiſts have an equal ſhare in the government, and of the territory ſubject to it. Here it was the Lutherans preſented their confeſſion of faith to the emperor Charles V. at a diet held in 1550, and from thence called the Augſburg Confeſſion, which occaſioned a civil war in the empire between the proteſtants and papiſts that laſted above twenty years. The biſhop of Augſburg is one of the eccleſiaſtical princes of the empire.] On the ſixth of December, 1703, the elector of Bavaria, with an army of twenty thouſand men, laid ſiege to Augſburg, and continued the bombardment till the thirteenth, when a letter from prince Lewis of Baden to general Bibrack, the governor, was intercepted. The elector finding by its contents that the governor was adviſed to take ſuch meaſures as he ſhould think moſt expedient for the preſervation of the city and garriſon, and there was very little probability of his being relieved, ſent him the letter by the ſame meſſenger from whom he had taken it, writing on the back, "If you do not immediately deliver the city, I ſhall lay it in aſhes, and "put the garriſon to the ſword." Upon which the governor capitulated, and obtained leave for his garriſon to march out with the honors of war, and with four pieces of cannon, and a ſafe convoy to Nordlingen. Count Bibrack ſtrenuouſly inſiſted on ſome articles relating to the privileges of the proteſtant inhabitants, but the elector would grant them none, declaring he was not a tyrant, therefore they might rely on his honor. However, he was no ſooner in the place than he altered the magiſtracy, and drove the proteſtants out of the town. This indeed was ſufficiently tyrannical.

The garriſon was, however, obliged to abandon this place immediately after the ſiege of Blenheim; yet he reſolved to retake it in September in the ſame year; but prince Lewis of Baden, who was informed of his intentions, made a forced march with ten thouſand men, and arrived there before him, which obliged him to deſiſt.

AURAY, BATTLE AT. [a port town of Brittany in France, ſixteen miles ſouth-weſt from Port Lewis.] In the year 1363, ſome diſputes ariſing on the ſucceſſion to the duchy of Burgundy, John, king of France, reſolved to place his ſon Philip, ſurnamed the Hardy, in the poſſeſſion of that duchy. The king of Navarre, who was certainly next heir to Philip de Rouvre, the late duke, remonſtrated againſt this proceeding; but John carried his point, and dying the year following, his ſon Charles V. who ſucceeded to the crown of France, confirmed the deciſion of his father; when the king of Navarre, thinking this a favorable opportunity to do himſelf juſtice, declared war againſt the ſucceſſor. About this time the ſeeds of another diſpute began to ſhoot out afreſh; Charles de Blois and John de Montford were competitors for the duchy of Bretagne. The former, in order to gain the favor of the king of France, oppoſed the Navarrois in Normandy, and defeated them at Cocherel. But John de Montfort being joined by John de Chandos, conſtable of Guienne, with ſome Engliſh men at arms and archers, puſhed on to Auray, and inveſted it; which Blois hearing, ſolicited the king's aſſiſtance to relieve it, who ordered the famous Bertraud de Gueſclin, with the counts Auxerre and Joigny, their vaſſals, and the troops they commanded, to join Blois, and if poſſible to decide the controverſy by a battle. They advanced towards Auray, and on the twenty-ninth of September, 1364, drew up their army in the plain oppoſite to the enemy. Gueſclin commanded the right wing; the counts of Auxerre and Joigny were ſtationed on the left; and the center was commanded by Charles de Blois. The diſpoſition of Montfort's army being left to lord Chandos, he poſted Sir Robert Knowles oppoſite to Gueſclin; Oliver de Cliſſon oppoſite to the count of Auxerre; he himſelf, with the count de Montfort, commanded the main body; and Sir Hugh de Calverly directed the corps de reſerve. The whole line of each army engaged the ſame inſtant, and Charles de Blois began the attack with ſuch impetuoſity, that Montfort's ſtandard was beaten down, and his main body obliged to give way. Calverly immediately advanced from the rear, and kept Charles in play till the center rallied, and returned to its former ſtation, and then he returned to his poſt, according to the directions of Chandos. Mean while the count of Auxerre being wounded in the eye, and taken priſoner, his men were diſcouraged, and began to fall back. Oliver de Cliſſon taking advantage of their diſorder, charged them with redoubled vigor, and ſoon routed them, with great ſlaughter. Calverly obſerving that the enemy's main body was left naked by the flight of this wing, advanced through a field of broom, and attacked it in the flank with ſuch fury, that it was immediately broken and diſperſed, after Charles had been run through the mouth, and left dead on the ſpot. Gueſclin ſtill kept his ground, and fought with his uſual bravery, till being grievouſly wounded, and environed on all ſides, he was forced to yield himſelf priſoner to the lord Chandos, who thus obtained a complete victory, which extinguiſhed the competition, and next day the caſtle of Auray ſurrendered. The nobleſſe of Bretagne who had eſpouſed the claim of Charles, now came over to Montfort. The king of France apprehending, from this ſtroke, he would join the Navarrois, and puſh his conqueſts ſtill farther, offered a peace, which, by the interpoſition of Captal de Buche, was amicably ſettled, to the ſatisfaction of all parties.

AUSTRIA and HUNGARY, CONQUERED BY CHARLEMAGNE. In the year 790, the Avarians and Huns, now Auſtrians and Hungarians, commenced a war, which was one of the moſt dangerous and bloody Charlemagne had ever been engaged in. In order to oppoſe theſe enemies, he took the field with two larger armies than he had ever raiſed before. One he commanded in perſon, and marched with it along the Danube, ſending all his proviſions down that river. The other was commanded by his ſon Pepin, who was ordered to act on the weſtern ſide. But Charlemagne found himſelf greatly embarraſſed in an enemy's country; his proviſions fell ſhort, and the heavy rains ſo incommoded him, that he more than once thought of returning to France. However, the thirſt of glory ſtill incited him to ſurmount theſe difficulties: his greateſt obſtacle was to penetrate through their fortified frontiers, which were rendered almoſt impaſſable. Nine avenues, by which only there was an entrance, were ſecured with barriers forty feet high, and as much in breadth, made of large ſtakes, fixed in the earth, and not only ſtrengthened by great beams of oak, ſet cloſe to each other, but alſo ſupported by ſtones of a prodigious ſize, covered with thorns and quick-ſet hedges. Between theſe avenues, which were about twenty German leagues diſtant from each other, was a large ditch, with a mole, covered with a ſtrong thicket, which was very deeply rooted; behind this intrenchment a conſiderable body of troops was poſted, diſpoſed at ſuch proper diſtances that they might aſſiſt each other, and even be reinforced by the inhabitants at the making of a ſignal. The towns and villages were ſo well ſituated, that the people might have a ready and eaſy communication with each other, and aſſemble to make ſallies through private paſſes, which they entered with all the ſafety imaginable, and carried off the booty they got from their neighbours. They were before Charlemagne's time the moſt happy and formidable nation upon earth, and had formerly enjoyed peace and proſperity near two hundred years together, no power daring to attack, nor even approach their frontiers. This war laſted eight years, and was maintained with great obſtinacy and reſolution on both ſides. The intrenchments were carried one after another, ſword in hand, and many battles were fought with ſurpriſing courage. Charlemagne laid whole provinces waſte, and fine towns and villages were in many places reduced to heaps of rubbiſh. The inhabitants, without diſtinction of age, ſex, or dignities, were either killed, or driven from their eſtates. The principal cities, called Comagene and Regino, were entirely burned to the ground. The plunder obtained by the conquerors was of immenſe value, and gold, ſilver, jewels, and furniture became extremely common. Great quantities of wine, corn, and all ſorts of proviſions were found, on which the victors feaſted to exceſs. The laſt engagement which Charlemagne had with them was near Raab, where he loſt two of his beſt generals, Henry duke of Friuli, and Gerald, governor of Bavaria, but not many ſoldiers. The enemy had at leaſt ſixty thouſand men killed, beſides many perſons of diſtinction. This victory entirely ſecured him the whole country, and he met with no further oppoſition.

AUWAL, BATTLE AT. [a village of Bohemia, ſituated about two miles north-weſt from Prague.] As this is the firſt battle fought by the king of Pruſſia during the preſent war, that comes in the courſe of our work, it may not be amiſs to preface the relation of it, with the motives of the different powers; the moſt authentic account of which is given us by the king of Pruſſia in the two following memorials, which he ſent to his miniſters at the ſeveral courts of Europe.

A DECLARATION of the MOTIVES which have obliged his majeſty the king of Pruſſia to prevent the deſigns of the court of Vienna.

Berlin, 1756.

SCARCE had the empire returned in the houſe of of Auſtria, but thoſe ambitious projects were renewed, which the emperor Ferdinand II. would have executed, had there not been a cardinal Richelieu prime miniſter of France, and a Guſtaphus Adolphus king of Sweden, both of them his cotemporaries, to oppoſe them.

In impoſing ſervitude on the princes of Germany; eſtabliſhing deſpotiſm in the empire; aboliſhing the proteſtant religion, the laws, the government, and the immunities, which that republic of princes and ſovereigns enjoy: the court of Vienna found as obſtacles in their way, after the peace of Aix la Chapelle, France, guarantee of the treaty of Weſtphalia; Pruſſia, whom all ſorts of motives obliged not to ſuffer ſuch enterpriſes; and laſtly, the Grand Signior, whoſe diverſions in Hungary might overturn the beſt concerted meaſures.

Theſe were ſo many bulwarks, which it was neceſſary to undermine ſucceſſively. The court of Vienna judged it neceſſary to begin with Pruſſia, becauſe, under color of reclaiming a province, which they had yielded up to the king of Pruſſia by the peace, they might divert the eyes of the public from thoſe more dangerous deſigns, which they intended to conceal.

For this purpoſe the treaty of Peterſburg was concluded. The court of Vienna, not content with a defenſive alliance, againſt which no objection could be made, laid a ſcheme to embroil the court of Berlin with that of Peterſburg, and to make a treaty with the empreſs of Ruſſia againſt the Ottoman Porte.

Both theſe projects ſucceeded. The treaty againſt the Porte was concluded; and, by ſparing neither impoſtures nor calumnies, the Auſtrian miniſters brought about a miſunderſtanding between the king and the empreſs of Ruſſia; though, in reality, theſe two courts had no diſputes to diſcuſs. Their plenipotentiaries were mutually recalled, in order that, ſuch troubleſome ſpectators being removed, the Auſtrian miniſters might the more eaſily carry on their impoſitions.

They armed Ruſſia, and induced them to make all thoſe warlike demonſtrations on the frontiers of Pruſſia, which we have ſeen renewed every year, in the hopes that chance might furniſh an occaſion of rupture between the two powers.

It was wiſhed for at Vienna, where they flattered themſelves that they ſhould only appear in that war as auxiliaries of Ruſſia. The hopes of the Auſtrian miniſters might have been eaſily accompliſhed; for there is but one ſtep from preparations to hoſtilities; and war would have been kindled, if the king had not, by a ſteady and moderate conduct, carefully avoided every occaſion, which might embroil him with the court of Ruſſia; as one removes from a fire they mean to extinguiſh, all combuſtible matters which would ſerve only to encreaſe it.

Things were in this ſituation, when the affairs of America began to diſturb the tranquillity of Europe. A general war anſwered the purpoſe of the court of Vienna, as it was neceſſary that the great powers ſhould be taken up with their own intereſts, in order that ſhe might bring her deſigns to a happy concluſion.

The views of the court of Vienna were unknown at London. The king of England, being engaged in a war with France, demanded of the empreſs queen the ſuccors which he thought he had a right to expect from her good faith and her gratitude. He was perſuaded, that after having laviſhed his treaſures and his troops, after having ſacrificed the intereſts of his kingdoms, and even expoſed his ſacred perſon, to reinſtate that princeſs in the poſſeſſion of the inheritance of her fathers, her gratitude would be proportionable to the ſervice he had done her.

Great, therefore, muſt have been his ſurpriſe, when he underſtood, that that princeſs would not hear of furniſhing any ſuccors, unleſs England would enter into the plot which ſhe had formed againſt the king's dominions and poſſeſſions.

The king of England, whoſe ſentiments are too noble, and too generous, to adopt ſchemes which were incompatible with his good faith, rejected all the propoſitions which were made to him. From that time he took meaſures with the king, with whom he is united by the ties of blood; and theſe two princes, in order to avert the ſtorm which threatened Germany, made the convention of neutrality ſigned at London.

The tranquillity of Germany was too incompatible with the deſigns of the court of Vienna, for them to neglect

neglect any method of fruſtating the meaſures taken for the maintenance of it, by thoſe princes, who had the good of their country at heart. Intrigues were immediately renewed at Peterſburg with redoubled application, and the Auſtrian miniſters there formed a plan tending to diſmember all the king's poſſeſſions.

But this was not enough. It was neceſſary alſo to put France out of the queſtion, in order to have their hands intirely at liberty in Germany; and this gave riſe to the treaty of Verſailles.

The king does not impute offenſive views to the court of France, in the concluſion of this alliance. His majeſty does juſtice to the purity of the moſt Chriſtian king's intentions; but he is ſorry he cannot ſay the ſame of the court of Vienna, whoſe conduct, ſince the ſigning of that treaty, has but too clearly proved the contrary.

From that time intrigues were redoubled in France; and as the end propoſed at Vienna tended to nothing leſs, than inſenſibly to bring on a rupture between France and Pruſſia, no kind of ſiniſter methods, no malicious inſinuations, no devices, nor fallacious ſubterfuges were ſpared, in order to attain it.

In ſo critical a juncture as this, when the court of Vienna was at work all over Europe, in ſtirring up enemies againſt the king, in calumniating his proceedings, and in giving bad interpretations to the moſt innocent things;—when they were endeavouring to dazzle, to ſeduce, and to lull aſleep, the ſeveral powers, according as they judged it uſeful to their deſigns;—when offenſive meaſures are taken againſt the king;—when the court of Vienna are amaſſing warlike ſtores and proviſions in Moravia and Bohemia; making powerful armaments; and forming camps of eighty thouſand men in their dominions;—when lines of Hungarians and Croatians are poſted along the frontiers of Sileſia; and camps are marking out on the king's limits;—when peace reſembles war, whilſt, at the ſame time, the Pruſſian troops were quiet, and there is not a ſingle tent pitched:—the king thought, that it was time to break ſilence.

His majeſty ordered M. Klinggrafe, his plenipotentiary miniſter at the Imperial court, to demand of the empreſs queen, whether all thoſe great preparations of war, which were making on the frontiers of Sileſia, were deſigned againſt the king, or what were the intentions of her Imperial majeſty? The empreſs queen anſwered in expreſs terms, "That, in the preſent juncture, "ſhe had found it neceſſary to make armaments, as "well for her own defence, as for that of her allies, "and which did not tend to the prejudice of any body."

So vague an anſwer, in ſo critical a minute, required a more preciſe explanation. Whereupon M. Klinggrafe received freſh orders; and repreſented to the empreſs, that after the king had diſſembled as long as he thought conſiſtent with his ſafety and his glory, the bad deſigns which were imputed to the empreſs would not ſuffer him longer to diſguiſe any thing; that he had orders to inform her, that the king was acquainted with the offenſive projects which the two courts had formed at Peterſburg; that he knew they had engaged to attack him together unexpectedly; the empreſs queen with eighty thouſand, the empreſs of Ruſſia with one hundred and twenty thouſand men; that this deſign, which was to have been put in execution in the ſpring of the year, was deferred till next ſpring, on account of the Ruſſian troops wanting Recruits; their fleets, mariners; and Livonia, corn to ſupport them; that the king made the empreſs arbiter of peace or war; that, if ſhe deſired peace, he required of her a clear and formal declaration, conſiſting of a poſitive aſſurance, that ſhe had no intention to attack the king, either this year or the next; but that he ſhould look upon any ambiguous anſwer as a declaration of war; and that he called heaven to witneſs, that the empreſs alone would be guilty of the innocent blood that ſhould be ſpilt, and of the unhappy conſequences of war.

To ſo juſt and equitable a demand was given an anſwer, ſtill more haughty, and leſs ſatisfactory than the former; the purport whereof is ſufficient to convince the public of the ill intentions of the court of Vienna.

The anſwer contains in ſo many words:—"That "his majeſty, the king of Pruſſia, had already been "employed for ſome time in all kinds of the moſt conſiderable preparations of war, and the moſt diſquieting with regard to the public tranquillity, when, on "the twenty-ſixth of laſt month, that prince had thought "fit to order explanation to be demanded of her ma"jeſty, the empreſs queen, upon the military diſpoſi"tions which were making in her dominions, and "which had not been reſolved upon till after the pre"parations which his Pruſſian majeſty had already made.

"That theſe facts were known to all Europe.

"That her majeſty, the empreſs queen, might there"fore have declined giving explanations upon ſubjects "which did require them; that, however, ſhe had been "pleaſed to do it, and to declare with her own mouth "to M. Klinggrafe, in the audience ſhe granted him "on the twenty-ſixth of July;

"That the critical ſtate of public affairs made her "look upon the meaſures which ſhe was taking as ne"ceſſary for her ſafety, and that of her allies; and "that, in other reſpects, they did not tend to the pre"judice of any one.

"That her majeſty, the empreſs queen, had undoubt"edly a right to form what judgment ſhe pleaſed on "the circumſtances of the times; and that it belonged, "likewiſe, to none but herſelf to eſtimate her dangers.

"That, beſides, her declaration was ſo clear, that "ſhe could never have imagined that it could be thought "otherwiſe.

"That, being accuſtomed to receive, as well as to "practiſe, the attentions which ſovereigns owe to each "other; ſhe could not hear, without aſtoniſhment and "the juſteſt ſenſibility, the contents of the memorial, "preſented by M. Klinggrafe, the twentieth inſtant, an "account of which had been laid before her.

"That this memorial was ſuch, both as to the mat"ter and the expreſſions, that her majeſty, the empreſs "queen, would find herſelf under a neceſſity of tranſ"greſſing the bounds of that moderation, which ſhe had "preſcribed to herſelf, were ſhe to anſwer the whole "of its contents. But yet, that, in anſwer to it, ſhe "was pleaſed, that M. Klinggrafe ſhould be further "acquainted:

"That the informations, which had been given to "his Pruſſian majeſty, of an offenſive alliance againſt "him, between her majeſty the empreſs queen, and "her majeſty the empreſs of Ruſſia, as alſo all the cir"cumſtances and pretended ſtipulations of the ſaid alli"ance, were abſolutely falſe and forged; and that no "ſuch treaty againſt his Pruſſian majeſty did exiſt, or "ever had exiſted.

"That this declararion would enable all Europe to "judge of what weight and quality the dreadful events "are, which M. Klinggrafe's memorial announces: "and let them ſee, that, in all events, they can never "be imputed to her majeſty the empreſs queen."

Such is the ſecond anſwer of the court of Vienna.—A ſhort recapitulation will ſhew the inſufficiency and incongruity of it.

The facts which that court would have to be looked upon as known to all Europe, are ſo different from what they declare them to be, that this article muſt be further cleared up.—Upon the Ruſſian armaments in the month of June, the king cauſed four regiments to paſs into Pomerania; and his majeſty gave orders, that his fortreſſes ſhould be put into a ſtate of defence; and this is what gave ſo great umbrage to the court of Vienna, that an army of above eighty thouſand men was ordered to aſſemble in Bohemia and Moravia.—If the empreſs had detached troops out of Bohemia into Tuſcany, would the king have had room for apprehenſions for Sileſia, and for aſſembling a numerous army there? It is plain then, that the march of theſe four regiments for Pomerania only ſerved the court of Vienna as a pretext to palliate her ill intentions. Upon the news that the Auſtrian army was aſſembled in Bohemia, the king ordered three regiments of foot, which had been in quarters in Weſtphalia, towards Halberſtadt; and, to avoid every thing that could give umbrage to the court of Vienna, he did not ſend a ſingle regiment into Sileſia; the troops remaining quiet in their garriſons, without even horſes, and the other neceſſaries for an army which is to encamp, or which has deſigns of invaſion. But the court of Vienna continuing, on one hand, to hold

the language of peace, and, on the other, to take the moſt ſerious meaſures for war; not content with all theſe demonſtrations, cauſed another camp to be marked out near a town named Hotzenplotz, ſituated on a ſpot, belonging indeed to them, but which lies directly between the fortreſſes of Neiſſe and Coſel; and moreover, her army in Bohemia is preparing to occupy the camp of Jaromirs, within four miles of Sileſia. Upon all theſe advices, the king thought it time to make the diſpoſitions which his ſafety and his dignity required of him, and he gave orders for his army to provide themſelves with horſes, and to be in readineſs to march, that he might not lie at the diſcretion of a court ſo well-intentioned to his intereſts as that of Vienna. If his majeſty had formed any deſign againſt the empreſs, he might, with eaſe, have put it in execution two months ſooner, without giving her time to aſſemble ſuch ſtrong armies. But the king was negociating, whilſt the enemies were arming. He has done no more than follow the meaſures of the Auſtrians; ſo that this article, which the court of Vienna lays ſo much ſtreſs upon, ſerves only to ſet their ill deſigns in a full light.

Another paſſage of their anſwer which is equally inconcluſive, is, where mention is made of that ſo clear declaration which was given to M. Klinggrafe.—This declaration, though called ſo clear, ſtill remains unintelligible. Who are the allies of the empreſs that are threatened with war? Is it the court of France? or that of Ruſſia? Really one muſt be ſtrangely blinded, to attribute to the king a deſign of attacking either of thoſe courts: and ſuch an enterpriſe would ſurely require ſomething more than four regiments being ſent into Pomerania. The court of Vienna ſay, that they do not mean to attack any body; might they not as eaſily have ſaid, that they would not attack the king of Pruſſia, by name?

M. Klinggrafe's memorial, the ſubject of which the court of Vienna complains of, could not have appeared diſagreeable, but to a court which has no mind to give their neighbour aſſurances of the purity of their intentions.

In fine, the article on which the court of Vienna inſiſts the moſt in this anſwer, is her alliance with Ruſſia, the ſtipulations of which, as they ſay, are abſolutely falſe and forged. It is eaſy for the Auſtrian miniſters to deny this convention; but, beſides the facts that are publiſhed relating to it, there are circumſtances which ſeem ſufficiently to indicate, at leaſt, a concert.—In the beginning of June the Ruſſian troops approached the frontiers of Pruſſia.—An army of ſeventy thouſand men was formed in Livonia, at the ſame time that they were preparing at Vienna to aſſemble a ſtrong army in Bohemia, which was to appear there under the name of an army of obſervation.—Towards the middle of that month, the Ruſſian troops received orders to return into their quarters, and the Auſtrian camps were put off till next year.—Notwithſtanding all theſe ſuſpicions and indications, the king would have been glad to hear from the court of Vienna, that they deny projects which would do no honor to their moderation; if they had vouchſafed to add a word of anſwer to the demand which had been made them.—The point was, to give aſſurances that they would not attack the king, either this year or the next. This was the moſt eſſential article of M. Klinggrafe's memorial; and it is preciſely to this that no manner of anſwer is given. Does not this ſilence ſufficiently ſhew what the deſigns of the court of Vienna tend to? And, indeed, the contradiction between their words and their actions is but too viſible.—Let pacific language on the one hand, and numerous armies on the frontiers of Sileſia on the other; let a pretended averſion to war, and, at the ſame time, a refuſal of thoſe poſitive aſſurances the king thought he had a right to demand, be conſidered; and then let it be aſked, which of the two wiſhes for war, the power whoſe armies are encamped on his neighbour's frontiers, or that whoſe troops are quiet in their quarters?

It is plain then, by this haughty and diſdainful anſwer, that the court of Vienna, far from deſiring peace, breathe nothing but war; and propoſe, by continual artifices and haughtineſs, to drive the king into it, in order to have a pretext for reclaiming the aſſiſtance of their allies; but it is not to be imagined, that thoſe allies have promiſed ſuccors, to authoriſe the injuſtice of ſuch proceedings, and to hinder the king from preventing deſigns which are but too evident; ſince, by refuſing the aſſurances which the king demanded, they ſhew plainly enough, that they are reſolved to diſturb the peace and tranquillity which Germany has hitherto enjoyed.

Although this anſwer leaves no further doubt about the deſigns of the empreſs queen; and although it lays the king under the neceſſity of taking the only part which is conſiſtent with his honor and glory; his majeſty has been pleaſed ſtill to make one laſt attempt to ſhake the inflexibility of the court of Vienna: and, in taking the neceſſary meaſures for his ſecurity, thought he ought not to neglect the only means of preſerving peace. It is with this view, that M. Klinggrafe has had orders to declare a third time, that, if the empreſs would yet actually give a poſitive aſſurance, that ſhe would not attack the king, by name, either this year or the next; in that caſe, his majeſty would directly withdraw his troops, and would reſtore things to the ſtate wherein they ought to be. But, this laſt ſtep having been as fruitleſs as the former ones, his majeſty flatters himſelf that, after having exhauſted all that could be expected from his moderation, all Europe will render him the juſtice which is his due; and will be convinced, that it is not the king, but the court of Vienna, that would have war.

If the empreſs ſincerely deſired peace, as ſhe would have it believed, why did ſhe not explain herſelf in clear terms, and in a formal manner, when it was left to her option? But an anſwer which is equivocal, and ſuſceptible of any interpretation, and a conſtant refuſal to give the only explanation that could ſatisfy the king, are, properly ſpeaking, nothing but a tacit avowal of the dangerous projects of which ſhe is accuſed. This conduct, on the part of the houſe of Auſtria, gives the king no certainty for the future. On the contrary, his majeſty, who has cloſely attended to the conduct of that court in all their negotiations, is well acquainted with their practices, and with the inſinuations which they throw out to all the princes of Europe, where they are actually at work to form a league againſt Pruſſia. It is the knowledge of theſe pernicious deſigns which puts the king under the neceſſity of preventing them.

It is certain that the king does commence hoſtilities: but as this term has been frequently confounded with aggreſſion; and as the court of Vienna is always attentive and ready to miſrepreſent the proceedings of Pruſſia, it is thought neceſſary to diſtinguiſh the meaning of theſe words. By aggreſſion is underſtood every act which is diametrically oppoſite to the ſenſe of a treaty of peace: an offenſive league: the ſtirring up of enemies, and prompting them to make war upon another power: deſigns of invading another prince's dominions: a ſudden irruption: all theſe different circumſtances are ſo many aggreſſions, although the laſt only can be properly called an hoſtility.

Whoever prevents theſe aggreſſions may commit hoſtilities, but is not the aggreſſor. In the ſucceſſion of war, when the troops of Savoy were in the French army in Lombardy, the duke of Savoy made a treaty with the emperor againſt France: the French diſarmed theſe troops, and carried the war into Piedmont. It was, therefore, the duke of Savoy who was the aggreſſor, and the French who committed the firſt hoſtilities. The league of Cambray was an aggreſſion: if the Venetians had then prevented their enemies, they would have committed the firſt hoſtilities, but they would not have been the aggreſſor.

Since, then, the court of Vienna will break through treaties, guarantied by all the powers of Europe: ſince their ambition wantonly overturns the moſt ſacred bars to the avarice of mankind; and ſince they want to open to themſelves a way to deſpotiſm over the German empire; and their vaſt deſigns aim at nothing leſs than to overthrow that republic of princes, which it is the duty of emperors to ſupport; the king has reſolved generouſly to oppoſe the enemies of his country, and to prevent the fatal conſequences of this wicked project.

His majeſty declares that the liberties of the Germanic body ſhall not be buried but in the ſame grave with Pruſſia.

Pruſſia. He calls heaven to witneſs, that having, to no purpoſe, employed the moſt proper means to preſerve his own dominions, and all Germany, from the calamities of war, with which they were threatened; he is forced to take up arms, to diſſipate a conſpiracy formed againſt his poſſeſſions and his crown; after having tried every method of reconciliation, even ſo far as to leave the empreſs arbiter of peace or war.

If his majeſty departs from his uſual moderation, it is only becauſe it ceaſes to be a virtue, when his honor, his independency, his country, and his crown, are at ſtake.

A MEMORIAL exhibiting the conduct of the courts of Vienna and Dreſden towards the king of Pruſſia, and their dangerous deſigns againſt him; together with the original documents in proof of them.

THE reaſons which have laid the king under a neceſſity of taking up arms againſt the court of Vienna, and of ſecuring, during the preſent war, the king of Poland's hereditary dominions, are founded upon the ſtricteſt rules of juſtice and equity. It is neither from motives of ambition, nor from views of aggrandiſement; it is from a ſeries of projects, plots, and treacheries, on the part of theſe two courts, that has obliged his majeſty to provide for his own defence and ſecurity. The diſcoveries he has made relative to this important ſubject ſet this truth in its full light, and amount to a demonſtration of the juſtice of his cauſe, and the baſe practices of thoſe, who have forced him to come to theſe terrible extremities.

His majeſty, though long ago informed of all the intrigues which were ſecretly carrying on againſt him, could have wiſhed he had been at liberty to let them lie buried in the receſs of darkneſs from whence they had their origin; but being driven to extremities by the approaching execution of the vaſt projects of the court of Vienna, and by the obſtinacy with which this court has rejected every means of reconciliation, his majeſty is obliged, againſt his will, to lay before the public the proofs, which are in his hands, of the evil intentions and dangerous deſigns of the courts of Vienna and Dreſden againſt him. Theſe proofs will prove the neceſſity, as well as juſtice, of the meaſures, which his majeſty has taken; and ſhew, that nothing has been advanced but what can be proved by authentic papers, which his majeſty had long ſince information of, but of which he has further thought it incumbent upon him to procure the originals, in order to put it out of the power of his enemies to deny the real exiſtence and truth of them.

In order to come at the ſource of the vaſt plan upon which the courts of Vienna and Saxony have been employed againſt the king, ever ſince the peace of Dreſden, it will be neceſſary to go back as far as the war which preceded this peace. The flattering hopes which the two allied courts had conceived, from the ſucceſs of the campaign in 1744, gave occaſion to a treaty of eventual partition, which they concluded the eighteenth of May, 1745, by virtue of which the court of Vienna was to have the duchy of Sileſia and the county of Glatz; and the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, the duchies of Magdeburg and Croſſen, the circles of Zullicnew and Swibus, together with that part of Luſatia belonging to Pruſſia, or only part of thoſe provinces, in proportion to their conqueſts.

After the peace of Dreſden, which was ſigned the 25th of December, 1745, and in which the king gave ſuch ſignal proofs of his love of peace, his diſintereſtedneſs and moderation, there was no further room for a treaty of ſo extraordinary a nature as that of an eventual partition, with regard to a power with whom the two contracting parties lived in peace; and yet the court of Vienna made no ſcruple to propoſe to the court of Saxony, perhaps a few days after ſigning the peace, a a new treaty of alliance, by which they were likewiſe to renew the treaty of eventual partition, of the eighteenth of May, 1745, as can be proved from the very draught of it, which was then delivered at Dreſden.

The court of Saxony, in the firſt place, thought it neceſſary to give a greater conſiſtency to their plan, by founding it upon an alliance between the courts of Ruſ-

ſia and Vienna. Theſe two powers actually concluded a defenſive alliance at Peterſburg on the twenty-ſecond day of May, 1746, as appears by the inſtrument of it, which has been made public. But it is not difficult to perceive that the body or offenſible part of this treaty was drawn up, merely with a view to conceal from the knowlege of the public the ſix ſecret articles; the fourth of which is ſolely levelled againſt Pruſſia, agreeable to the exact copy of it.

In this article, the empreſs queen of Hungary and Bohemia ſets out with a proteſtation, that ſhe will pay a religious regard to the treaty of Dreſden; but a little lower ſhe explains her true ſentiments upon this point, in the following manner: "Should the king of Pruſſia "be the firſt to recede from this peace, by attacking "either her majeſty the empreſs queen of Hungary and "Bohemia, or her majeſty the empreſs of Ruſſia, or "even the republic of Poland, in all which caſes the "rights of her majeſty the empreſs queen to Sileſia and "the county of Glatz would again take place, and "recover their full effect; the two contracting parties "ſhall mutually aſſiſt each other with a body of ſixty "thouſand men, to reconquer Sileſia," &c.

Such are the titles on which the court of Vienna propoſes to found her claim to Sileſia! Every war that can ariſe between the king and Ruſſia, or the republic of Poland, is to be conſidered as a manifeſt infraction of the peace of Dreſden, and a revival of the rights of the houſe of Auſtria to Sileſia, though neither Ruſſia, nor the republic of Poland, are at all concerned in the treaty of Dreſden; and though the latter, with which the king has otherwiſe the ſatisfaction to live in the cloſeſt friendſhip, is not even in alliance with the court of Vienna. If we have recourſe to the principles of the law of nature, received among all civiliſed nations, they will inform us, that the moſt the court of Vienna could be authoriſed to do, in ſuch caſes, would be to ſend ſuch aſſiſtance to her allies, as are due to them by virtue of alliances, without her having the leaſt pretence, on that account, to free herſelf from the particular engagements which ſubſiſt between her and the king. It is therefore ſubmitted to the judgment of the impartial world, whether, in the fourth ſecret article of the treaty of Peterſburg, the contracting powers have kept within the bounds of a defenſive alliance; or whether that article does not rather diſcover a formal plan of an offenſive alliance, tending to ſtrip the king of Sileſia.

It is plain, that the court of Vienna has, by this article, prepared three pretences for the recovery of Sileſia, and, if we compare theſe with her conduct from that time, it is very evident ſhe hoped to ſucceed, either by provoking the king to commence hoſtilities againſt her, or, by her ſecret intrigues and machinations, to kindle a war between his majeſty and Ruſſia, or Poland.

It is no wonder then that the treaty of Peterſburg has been the hinge, upon which all the Auſtrian politics have turned, from the peace of Dreſden to the preſent time; and that the negociations of the court of Vienna have been principally directed to ſtrengthen this alliance, by the acceſſion of other powers.

The court of Saxony was the firſt invited to this acceſſion, in the beginning of the year 1747. They eagerly embraced the invitation immediately; furniſhed count de Vicedom, and the ſieur Pezold, their miniſters at Peterſburg, with the full powers neceſſary for that purpoſe; and ordered them to declare, that their court was ready to accede not only to the treaty itſelf, but to the ſecret article againſt Pruſſia, and concur in the arrangements made by the two courts, provided better meaſures were taken than before, as well for the ſafety and defence of Saxony, as for its indemnification and recompence proportional to the efforts and progreſs which ſhould be made. With reſpect to the laſt point, the court of Saxony declared, that if the empreſs queen, upon any freſh attack from the king of Pruſſia, ſhould, by their aſſiſtance, not only reconquer Sileſia and the county of Glatz, but alſo reduce him within narrower bounds; the king of Poland, as elector of Saxony, would ſtand to the partition ſtipulated between his Poliſh majeſty and the empreſs queen, by the convention ſigned at Leipſic the eighteenth of May, 1745. Count de Loſs, the Saxon miniſter then at Vienna, received orders, at the

the ſame time, to enter upon a private negociation for ſettling an eventual partition of the conqueſts, which ſhould be made on Pruſſia, by laying down, as the baſis of it, the partition treaty of Leipſic, ſigned the eighteenth of May, 1745.

The court of Saxony, upon a freſh invitation in the year 1751 to accede to the treaty of Peterſburgh, declared its readineſs to do it, in a memorial delivered to the Ruſſian miniſter at Dreſden, and even ſent full powers, and other neceſſary papers for that purpoſe, to the ſieur Funck, their miniſter at Peterſburg, but required, at the ſame time, that the king of England, as elector of Hanover, ſhould previouſly accede to the ſecret articles of the treaty of Peterſburg. And, as his Britannic majeſty never would be concerned in this myſtery of iniquity, count Bruhl found himſelf under the neceſſity of waiting the iſſue of the project which had been formed to make another innocent alliance, as appears in a letter from count Bruhl to the ſieur Funck, of the ſecond of May, 1753.

The courts of Vienna and Saxony thought it neceſſary to put on theſe outward appearances of moderation, that they might not wound the delicacy of ſuch of their allies as ſhewed their abhorrence of the ſecret views of the alliance of Peterſburg; but, for their part, they never loſt ſight of their favorite plan, of previouſly dividing the ſpoils of the king of Pruſſia, in keeping conſtantly to the fourth article of the ſaid treaty as their baſis. This appears clearly by a letter from count Flemming of the twenty-eighth of February, 1753, in which he gives count Bruhl an account:

"That count Uhlefeld had charged him to repreſent "again to his court, that they could not take too ſecure "meaſures againſt the ambitious views of the king of "Pruſſia, and that Saxony more eſpecially, as being the "moſt expoſed, could not be too cautious in guarding "againſt them; that it was therefore abſolutely neceſ"ſary to ſtrengthen their old engagements, upon the "footing propoſed by the late count Harrach in 1745, "and that this might be done upon occaſion of the ac"ceſſion to the treaty of Peterſburg."

Count Bruhl, in his anſwer to this diſpatch of the eighth of March, 1753, ſays,

"That his Poliſh majeſty was not averſe to treat af"terwards, in the utmoſt ſecrecy, with the court of "Vienna, concerning ſuccours, by private and confi"dential declarations, relative to the fourth ſecret arti"cle of the treaty of Peterſburgh, upon condition of "reaſonable conditions and advantages, which in this "caſe ought to be granted him. I am previouſly of "opinion, adds he, that what was promiſed us by the "empreſs queen's declaration of the third of May, 1745, "may ſerve for a baſis."

In a word, to ſet the ſyſtem of the court of Saxony, concerning this acceſſion, in its full light, it will be ſufficient only to quote the very words of a diſpatch from count Flemming to count Bruhl, of the ſixteenth of June, 1756, in which the former expreſſes his ſentiments very naturally, in ſaying:

"Your excellency knows the great objections which "the court of Peterſburg made to us in the laſt war, "when we reclaimed the Caſus Fœderis; and your "excellency will alſo remember the anſwer which their "miniſters gave us, when we were preſſed to accede to "the treaty of Peterſburg of 1746, and we ſhewed our "willingneſs to do it, upon condition that we ſhould "not appear upon the ſtage till after the king of Pruſſia "ſhould be attacked, and his forces divided, that we "might not, from the ſituation of our country, hazard "our falling the firſt ſacrifice."

The allies of Saxony entered at length into this plan of the court of Dreſden; witneſs, among other proofs, a remarkable paſſage, contained in the ſieur Funck's diſpatch of the 7th of June, 1753, wherein he ſends word, that

"Having been aſked at Peterſburg, whether this court "would not take up arms, in caſe of a war with Pruſ"ſia; and having replied, that the ſituation of Saxony "did not permit her to enter the liſts, till her powerful "neighbour ſhould be beat out of the field;" he was anſwered, "That he was in the right, that the Saxons "ought to wait till the knight was thrown out of the "ſaddle."

From all the proofs, therefore, which have been now alledged, it is evident that the court of Saxony, though ſhe had not acceded formally to the treaty of Peterſburgh, is not the leſs an accomplice in all the dangerous deſigns which the court of Vienna has built upon the foundation of this treaty; and that, having by their allies been diſpenſed with from a formal concurrence, they had only waited for the moment when they might, without too much expoſing themſelves, concur in it effectually, and ſhare the ſpoils of their neighbour.

In the mean time the Auſtrian and Saxon miniſters labored ſecretly and in concert, with the more ardor, to pave the way for thoſe means which were to give exiſtence to the ſecret alliance of Peterſburg. In this treaty it was laid down as a principle, that whenever any war whatever broke out between the king and Ruſſia, the empreſs queen would be authoriſed to retake Sileſia. Nothing therefore was neceſſary to be done but to bring about ſuch a war; and, in order to this, no means were found more proper, than to ſet the king at variance with her majeſty the empreſs of Ruſſia beyond a poſſibility of reconciliation, and to make uſe of the moſt odious impoſtures and the moſt atrocious calumnies, in order to provoke that princeſs, by laying to the king's charge all ſorts of deſigns againſt Ruſſia, and even the empreſs's own perſon; at other times upon Poland, and with reſpect to Sweden. The public, from the following ſpecimens, will judge of the truth of what is here advanced.

By the diſpatch from count Vicedom, the Saxon miniſter at Peterſburg, dated the eighteenth of April, 1747, it will appear;

"That baron Pretlack, miniſter from Vienna, exults "his having found means, by confidential communi"cations from his court, concerning ſeveral clandeſtine "practices of the king of Pruſſia to the prejudice of her "imperial majeſty, to inſpire her with ſentiments which "had carried her enmity to the higheſt pitch; and that "the two miniſters of Vienna and Saxony were con"certing, with each other, the means of accommodat"ing matters between the empreſs queen and France, "that the former may be able to make head againſt "the king of Pruſſia."

Count Bernes, in a diſpatch of the ſixth of July, 1747, acquaints the empreſs queen with the arguments he had made uſe of to the Ruſſian miniſter, count Keyzerling, to excite him to render his relations more ſpirited, and to exaggerate the military arrangements of the king of Pruſſia.

The ſieur de Weingarten, ſecretary to the Auſtrian embaſſay at Berlin, informs count Uhlefeld, by a letter dated the twenty-fourth of Auguſt, 1748, that at the inſtance of count Bernes, then reſiding at Peterſburg, he had prevailed on the Ruſſian miniſter at Berlin to inform his court, that the king of Pruſſia was making freſh preparations for war, which had no other tendency than to procure the ſovereignty for the prince ſucceſſor of Sweden.

Count Bernes, on the twelfth of December, 1749, wrote from Peterſburg to count de Puebla at Berlin:

"That he muſt cauſe it to be inſinuated to the ſieur "Groſs, miniſter from Ruſſia, that ſomething was plot"ting in Sweden againſt the life and perſon of the em"preſs of Ruſſia, in which the court of Pruſſia had no "ſmall ſhare; and that, when the ſieur Groſs ſhould, "in confidence, communicate it to him, he himſelf "ſhould confirm the truth of this diſcovery."

The Saxon miniſters have been equally active in theſe underhand dealings with thoſe of Vienna, and indeed it may be even ſaid they ſurpaſſed them.

In the inſtructions which the court of Saxony gave, in 1750, to general d'Arnim, when he was going in quality of miniſter plenipotentiary to Peterſburg, there is one expreſs article, by which he is charged to keep up dextrouſly the diſtruſt and jealouſy of Ruſſia with regard to Pruſſia, and to encourage every diſpoſition that might be taken againſt that crown.

The ſieur Funk informed count Bruhl, by a letter of the nineteenth of July, 1755, that the ſieur Groſs, the Ruſſian

Ruſſian miniſter at Dreſden, would do a good piece of ſervice to the common cauſe, if he would ſend advice to this court, that the king of Pruſſia had found a channel in Courland, through which all the ſecrets of the court of Ruſſia were conveyed to him; and that they knew how to make a good uſe of ſuch advice with the empreſs.

Count Bruhl anſwered, the twenty-third of July, that he had taken care to give the neceſſary information to the ſieur Groſs, who would not fail to act accordingly.

By the concurrence of ſo great a number of calumnies and impoſitions, they at length ſucceeded in enſnaring the empreſs of Ruſſia's good faith and equity, and in prejudicing this princeſs to ſuch a degree againſt the king, that by the reſult of the aſſemblies of the ſenate of Ruſſia, held on the fourteenth and fifteenth of May, 1753, it was laid down as a fundamental maxim of the empire, to oppoſe every further aggrandiſement of the king of Pruſſia, and to cruſh him by a ſuperior force, as ſoon as a favorable opportunity offered of reducing the houſe of Brandenburg to its original ſtate of mediocrity.

This reſolution was renewed in a great council held in the month of October, 1755, and even then extended ſo far, that it was determined to attack the king of Pruſſia without any farther diſcuſſion, whether that prince ſhould happen to attack any of the allies of the court of Ruſſia, or ſhould himſelf be attacked by one of the allies of that court.

To form an idea of the joy which this reſolution of the court of Ruſſia gives count Bruhl, and how well he was diſpoſed to bring his own to act in concert with it; we ſhall produce the two following paſſages. In the diſpatch of the eleventh of November, 1755, he anſwers the ſieur Funck, that

"The deliberations of the grand council reflect ſo "much the more glory upon Ruſſia, as nothing can be "more advantageous to the common cauſe, than pre-"viouſly to lay an effectual foundation for deſtroying the "overgrown power of Pruſſia and the undoubted am-"bition of that court."

In his diſpatch of the twenty-third of November, he explains himſelf as follows:

"The reſult of the grand council of Ruſſia has giv-"en us great ſatisfaction: the confidential communi-"cation of it, which Ruſſia is pleaſed to make, will "enable all its allies, as well as our court, to enter on "an explanation relative to the arrangements and mea-"ſures to be taken in conſequence thereof. But Saxony "cannot be blamed for proceeding, conſidering her "neighbour's ſuperior power, with the utmoſt caution, "and previouſly expects that a proviſion be made for "its ſecurity by its allies, and to be aſſiſted with the "requiſite means of acting."

The convention for a neutrality in Germany, ſigned at London the ſixteenth of January, having ſilenced all the calumnies of count Bruhl, and ſhaken his ſyſtem of iniquity, he redoubled his efforts in Ruſſia to prevent the re-eſtabliſhment of a good underſtanding between the king and the court of Peterſburg. See how he explains himſelf on this head in his diſpatch of the twenty-third of June, 1756.

"A reconciliation between the courts of Berlin and "Peterſburg would be the moſt critical and the moſt "dangerous event that could happen. It is to be hoped "that Ruſſia will not hearken to ſuch odious propoſals, "and that the court of Vienna will be able to prevent "ſo fatal an union."

The court of Vienna having perfectly ſucceeded in this reſpect, and imagining, after the new connections they contracted during the courſe of this year, that they had caught the favorable opportunity of recovering Sileſia without obſtruction; they accordingly loſt no time in taking their neceſſary meaſures. All the world knows what great armaments were made by the court of Ruſſia, both by ſea and land, in the month of April, without any apparent object; the court of England, whoſe name was made free with on this occaſion, having required no ſuccours.—Soon after, Bohemia and Moravia were crowded with troops; camps were aſſembled; magazines erected; and all the preparations made for an approaching war.

The impartial world will decide which of the two ought to be deemed the aggreſſor; he who is taking every method to cruſh his neighbour, or he who, ſeeing the arm raiſed over his head, threatening the moſt dangerous blows, endeavours to ward them off, by ſtriking home upon the breaſt of his enemy.

The following paſſage will throw a yet ſtronger light upon the ſyſtem which count Bruhl intended to follow during the preſent war. Count Flemming having, in one of his diſpatches, diſcuſſed this queſtion, whether it was more for the intereſt of Saxony that Sileſia ſhould remain in the king's hands, or return to the court of Vienna, count Bruhl anſwered him the twenty-ſixth of July, 1756;

"I ſhall make one ſingle remark only on the doubt "you ſeem to be in, whether it would be moſt for our "advantage that the king of Pruſſia ſhould remain in "the quiet poſſeſſion of Sileſia, or that this province "ſhould return to the houſe of Auſtria, without our "being able to acquire ſome part of this acquiſition. "I readily agree, that the ſucceſs which the imperial "court may have, will not, at firſt, make them more "flexible and complaiſant to us; but we ſhall not, "however, run thoſe riſks with that court, which a ſad "experience has taught us to apprehend from Pruſſia "and its great power, both with regard to Saxony and "Poland: neither do I deſpair of reaping ſome advan-"tages from ſuch favorable events, as will, perhaps, "after occur; and, with a view to which, we are not "wanting in gaining, principally, the friendſhip of "Ruſſia."

Count Bruhl loſt no time in forming his ſyſtem of a neutrality, in conformity to ſuch principles.

The court of Dreſden has had a ſhare in all the dangerous deſigns which have been formed againſt the king; their miniſters have been the authors and principal promoters of them; and if they have not formally acceded to the treaty of Peterſburg, they have, at leaſt, agreed with their allies to poſtpone their concurrence therein, only till ſuch time as the king's forces ſhould be weakened and divided, when they might pull off the maſk without danger.

Such was the king's ſituation with the court of Saxony when he determined to march into Bohemia, in order to avert the danger which was prepared for him. His majeſty could not therefore abandon himſelf to the diſcretion of a court, whoſe ill intentions he was no ſtranger to, but found himſelf obliged to take ſuch meaſures as prudence and the ſafety of his own dominions required, and which he was authoriſed to purſue by the conduct of the court of Saxony towards himſelf.

This proves that M. Maubert's account of the occaſion of the preſent war in Germany is a moſt ſcandalous piece of iniquity; however, leſt any of our readers ſhould think we do not ſtate the caſe fairly, we ſhall, rather for their curioſity than information, extract as much from M. Maubert as is relative to our preſent purpoſe.

THE pragmatic war (for ſo one may call the laſt, which was terminated by the treaties of Breſlau, Dreſden, and Aix la Chapelle) ought to be a guide to the powers who are friends to the peace of Europe. They may there ſee that the two houſes, Hanover and Auſtria, gained by it but that weakneſs which neceſſitated them to make the beſt accommodation they could; and that the leſs powerful allies of France and the empreſs queen, were the victims of the war, while the more powerful making themſelves to be aſſigned by the one, at the expence of the other, a recompence for their ſuccors, aggrandized themſelves by the loſſes and diſgraces of both parties. They could ſee, after the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, that in pretending to fight for the balance, the Pruſſian power was arrived to a height capable of overturning it.

The Pruſſian power, entirely military, could not without riſquing its ruin, form and execute alone ſo bold a project. But prepared as it was for the offenſive, it could not ruin itſelf but after having deſtroyed every thing which it at firſt attacked; it might promiſe itſelf to ſurmount the danger, if it had aſſiſtance only from one of the chief powers of Europe; and they knew its cloſe

connections with France. The Auſtrian power weakened by diſmemberings, and a long war, had ſcarcely forces ſufficient for the defenſive. With a neighbour leſs powerful or bold, it would have wiſhed for peace, that it might introduce or eſtabliſh in its different dominions a regularity of adminiſtration ſcarcely known before this reign. It took its old allies into its confidence, and in binding its connections with them, let them ſee it deſired nothing more than ſecurity and tranquility. It behoved it to make known its pacific diſpoſitions at the court of France, but with no view to prepare it to ſeal a reconciliation by an alliance. Such revolutions, to be durable, require many years to bring them to maturity; and it is fact, that the Auſtrian miniſtry either did not imagine this change, or did not think it poſſible. Their only concern was to diſſipate the diffidence and jealouſy of the French miniſtry, and to put them on their guard againſt the pretences which the king of Pruſſia might make to them to ſupport him in caſe of a rupture.

Till 1755 all Europe was in a time of tranquility. The ſecret practices which were going on in Sweden, and the augmentation which the king of Pruſſia made in his armies, while the other powers of Europe were weakening themſelves by continual reductions, awakened again the fears of the court of Vienna. The diſtruſts which crept into the diſcuſſions of the French and Engliſh concerning their poſſeſſions in America, foretold an approaching ſtorm. The court of Vienna judged it neceſſary to take meaſures equally capable of laying the ſtorm, or enabling it to ſupport it: the treaty of England with Ruſſia was its work. The moſt ſkilful politicians could not foreſee that this alliance, which promiſed to confine the quarrel of France and England to a war by ſea, would ceaſe to be approved of by his Britannic majeſty. The union of the Ruſſian and Auſtrian forces, for the ſecurity of the electorate of Hanover, undoubtedly obliged France to renounce her intended ſcheme of a diverſion there, by magnifying to his Pruſſian majeſty the danger of attaching himſelf to that court; and from thence reſulted peace to the continent of Europe.

This was not the intention of the king of Pruſſia. If that deſerves praiſe, as a ſtroke of genius, which has plunged Europe into a moſt diſmal war, it muſt be allowed that the method this prince took to overturn this whole diſpoſition is a maſter-piece in its kind. He immediately proteſted that he would not ſuffer any foreign troops to enter Germany. The king of England perceived, that to force ſuch a barrier the Ruſſians muſt have ſo long a time, that France would either fruſtrate the oppoſition, or gain over the opponent, and invade either by her own arms, or thoſe of Pruſſia, the electorate of Hanover. The people of England would not hear ſubſidies mentioned, and England had not an ally in a condition of ſtruggling without aſſiſtance againſt either of the two kings. His Pruſſian majeſty directly laid hold of the alarm, to offer the king of England to take himſelf the electorate under his protection againſt all that ſhould make any attempt upon it. A hundred and twenty thouſand ſoldiers ready for action rendered this a tempting offer, and made it accepted. This protection of the electorate of Hanover, authoriſed the king of Pruſſia to put his armies in motion. Saxony, Bohemia, and moſt of the ſtates of the empire, were from that time at his diſcretion. The demand of a paſſage became in the hands of his Pruſſian majeſty a knife with two edges. If a paſſage was allowed him, he pretended for ſecurity of his return, to retain ſome places, under color of a magazine. If a paſſage was refuſed, he alledged the neceſſity of protecting Hanover againſt the enemies France would ſtir up againſt it. That obligation imported the barring up the way againſt thoſe powers, and to make a rampart to the electorate of all that lay near it, ſo that one way or other, that monarch divided the empire, or ſubjected it to his yoke.

The treaty between the two kings, electors, was made the ſixteenth of January, 1756; they appeared to inſiſt equally upon the guaranty, which they grant to the ſtates of the empreſs queen. But the king of England allows to his new ally the excluſion he gives to the Low Countries. It was this exception which made it known to the court of Verſailles, that its former ally ſacrificed it to his ambition, and that he payed the king of England (by the promiſe of his attacking France) the promiſe which his Britannic majeſty made him to concur in aggrandiſing the power of Pruſſia in Germany.

The empreſs queen had placed count Kaunitz at the head of the foreign affairs, and had appointed count Stahremberg to ſucceed him as embaſſador to France. The miniſtry of France was certain not to find in thoſe two noblemen any of thoſe little fineſſes which ſpin out ſmall matters, and make great ones miſcarry. The equality of danger to the two powers was an argument equally powerful to their miniſters. It ought to have formed a connection: it formed an union. The firſt of May, 1756, the miniſter of the empreſs queen ſigned an inſtrument of neutrality; the miniſter of France gave one of ſecurity for the Low Countries, as far as it depended on their king, and the ſame day the two powers contracted a defenſive alliance. It is to this treaty we muſt impute the birth of the preſent ſyſtem of politics in Europe.

The connections of his Pruſſian with his Britannic majeſty, had for their object the aggrandizement of the two powers. The condition of his Pruſſian majeſty left no room to doubt of it, and there was not any court in Germany who was ignorant that during the preceding war it was talked at Berlin of ſeculariſing a great part of the biſhoprics and prelacies in the empire. The augmentation in the Pruſſian armies was the conſequence of the alliance of January, 1756, between the two kings, electors. The king of Pruſſia exerciſed all his troops, and by different motions, which he endeavoured to render familiar to them, he declared an enterprize already reſolved on, to ſurpriſe ſome of his neighbours. The monarch was known. His power, equally above or below its juſt degree, rendered him ambitious through reaſons of ſtate. It was neceſſary that he ſhould employ theſe numerous armies, the expence of which was far out of proportion to his revenues, and his diſburſements. His views of conqueſt could no more be concealed than the neceſſity he lay under of conquering, and he was ſo much the more formidable in his deſigns, that giving himſelf up to them, if I may ſo ſay, he did not leave (as other conquerors do) to his enemies the reſource of miſtakes common to thoſe who are ambitious through paſſion.

His Pruſſian majeſty being himſelf wholly his own council, they could penetrate nothing of his deſigns, but that he had formed many, and all the dominions which were within his reach, or convenient for him, had equal reaſon to fear that they were intended againſt them. France, Ruſſia, the Germanic body, the houſe of Auſtria, and Sweden, were equally threatened. By his duchy of Cleves, the king of Pruſſia was a formidable neighbour to France. Ruſſia was afraid for Poland, and for Sweden, the leaſt diminution of which would put it in danger. Sweden and Poland themſelves were under uneaſineſs, one for its ſhare of Pomerania, and the other for that rich Poliſh province, which is ſhut up within the bounds of Pomerania, and the kingdom of Pruſſia. Denmark and the Dutch had reaſon to be alarmed for the commerce of the Baltic, which the Pruſſians were ſure to ſhare, excluſively with the Engliſh, if Sweden and Poland ſhould loſe Dantzick and Stralſund. The Dutch were alarmed at the pretenſions of the king of Pruſſia upon the province of Groninguen, which he had placed in the number of his poſſeſſions, and at the head of his edicts as prince of Ooſtfriſe. The empreſs queen, and the princes of the two circles of Saxony, were expoſed to the firſt ſtrokes of the Pruſſian power. It was at their expence that he could connect his poſſeſſions, and give to his monarchy a proper conſiſtency.

It was natural for all the intereſted parties to make a common cauſe againſt the king of Pruſſia, as ſoon as by his alliance with England and Hanover this monarch was in a condition to proceed to the execution of his projects. This was likewiſe what the two powers premiſed themſelves, in ſigning their treaty of alliance. They engaged to invite the principal powers of Europe to enter into it; and the negociations of their miniſters in reſpect to it were public in the courts at which they reſided.

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The ſpirit of the alliance of Verſailles was then pretty well underſtood by the greater part of Europe. But they preſumed too much on its influence. The habit of ſeeing France and the houſe of Auſtria at the head of two parties who divided Europe, had eſtabliſhed an opinion of the ſuperiority of theſe two powers above the others. As they attributed the paſt wars to their rivalſhip, they pleaſed themſelves in believing, that their union, ſoreing to concord the princes and ſtates who had fought for either of them, foretold a perpetual peace. Paris and Vienna applauded the omen, without conſidering the reverſe of it. The German and French writers believed they ſhould ſerve the two courts, in putting no bounds to the fruits of this alliance, as if independency was not in every reſpect the moſt valuable appurtenance of ſovereigns, as if their liberty did not conſiſt in having it in their power to chuſe, with an equal independency, peace or war.

The court of Berlin, dexterous at turning to its advantage prejudices of every kind, wanted no other text but that of theſe too zealous writers, to give the alarm to every court. It repreſented that if theſe two powers were in a condition to force all the others to a peace, they would be equally in a condition to oblige them to yield to their wills; and the miniſters of Pruſſia cried out in all the courts, that the plan of the houſes of Auſtria and France, which they ſaid was to oblige the ſtates of Europe to live in peace, was rather to act in concert to put them under the yoke. Their clamors made an impreſſion, and in truth the imputation was plauſible. The moderation and equity of their moſt Chriſtian and Imperial majeſties were not a ſufficient ſecurity to be preſented to ſovereigns: becauſe ſtates well governed, and princes well adviſed, always conſider future generations, and never place a dependance on an event ſo uncertain as the life and virtues of ſovereigns and their miniſters.

The courts of Vienna and Verſailles were not long without feeling the effects of theſe firſt impreſſions. The kings of Denmark and Sardinia, the king of Spain himſelf, were ſilent in regard to the alliance of Verſailles, and provided for their ſecurity, without its appearing that their jealouſies aroſe from the formidable ſtate of the Britannic and Pruſſian powers. The king of Sardinia gave orders to repair and augment the fortifications of his places. He appeared to be in fear for the liberties of Italy, and for his own. Spain gave room to doubt whether ſhe preferred the poſſeſſor of Gibraltar, or the conqueror of Minorca: the king of Denmark declared his neutrality: Sweden ſhewed herſelf undetermined, and Ruſſia waited for ſome explanations to form its reſolutions: people, more apt to fear than to hope well of what they ſee at a diſtance, divided themſelves upon the poſſible conſequences of the alliance of Verſailles. The Pruſſian emiſſaries very ſeaſonably awakened the old prepoſſeſſions of the proteſtant churches; they publiſhed that a conſpiracy was formed by the two chief catholic, againſt the principal proteſtant powers. While the greateſt part of Europe heſitated to declare upon the intention of the alliance of the court of Verſailles, the proteſtants perſuaded themſelves it was to deſtroy their church, and its worſhip. The king of Pruſſia immediately accommodating himſelf to this circumſtance, made a ſhew of zeal for the cauſe, of reſpect and eſteem for the worſhip. He took upon himſelf to be the defender of proteſtantiſm.

The king of Pruſſia entered Saxony the twenty-ninth of Auguſt, 1756, with a hundred thouſand men; fifteen days after, he did not diſſemble his coming there as an enemy and conqueror. The oppreſſor of the firſt proteſtant ſtate did not the leſs paſs for the defender of proteſtantiſm. The people of Saxony themſelves excuſed the regularity of this manner of taking poſſeſſion. Thoſe of England and the United Provinces applauded it, and prayed for its happy ſucceſs. Switzerland, whoſe exiſtence, if I may ſo ſay, is in the hands of France and the houſe of Auſtria, by the ſubſiſtence it draws from thoſe ſtates, and which it could not draw elſewhere, reſounded with acclamations in favor of the king of Pruſſia; and ſome imperial cities, whom fear kept from declaring for him, favored him as much as they could,

by the carelеſſneſs and ſlowneſs of their obedience to the imperial decrees.

With theſe diſadvantages did the courts of Vienna and Verſailles begin upon the defenſive againſt the courts of Berlin and Hanover. The miniſtry of France, before it entered upon its re-union with the Auſtrian miniſtry, tried to embroil that of the courts of London and Berlin. The duke of Nivernois was at Berlin in the beginning of 1756, and returned without having gained more on the diſpoſition of the king, than the miniſter of the empreſs queen on the reſolutions of his Britannic majeſty. The two monarchs had fixed their party. The king of Pruſſia marching to the rendezvous of his troops, at the end of Auguſt, ſaid loudly to the Engliſh miniſter, Mitchel, that *he was going to the buſineſs of the king his maſter, to whom he recommended his.*

The preparations conſidered, with which the court of Berlin began its operations, it would have overturned all obſtacles, if it had been leſs confident of ſucceſs. We may ſay that its miſtakes have diſcovered its great ſtrokes of politics. By the haughtineſs with which the monarch maintained his firſt proceeding, he brought upon himſelf all at once the principal powers, whoſe diviſion was neceſſary to his views. The invaſion of Saxony forced the empire to declare itſelf for its laws. The thundering acts which followed it, obliged the guaranties of the peace of Weſtphalia to appear under that quality. The ſeverity with which the houſe of Saxony was treated, gave to his moſt Chriſtian majeſty a family intereſt in its defence. The reiterated inſults which were offered by the king's order to the count of Broglio, embaſſador of France, made that which was its intereſt become a point of honor. The indirect menaces made uſe of at the court of Peterſburg by the Engliſh miniſter, Sir C. Hanbury W——, irritated Ruſſia. Finally, the tone of the demands and anſwers of his Pruſſian majeſty, on all ſubjects, diſguſted the greateſt part of the ſovereigns. Every one judged this monarch on the ancient principles of the law of nations, which he overturned; and they ſaw no other means but the humbling him, to prevent his eſtabliſhing a new law of nations, all the principles of which referring to thoſe of the court of Berlin, would be dictated by a military and conquering genius.

The king of Pruſſia in 1757 entered Bohemia at the head of ninety thouſand men, when the Auſtrian army, though conſiſting of a hundred thouſand men, fled before him. At Auwal, however, count Brown, its general, determined to make a ſtand, and wait the arrival of the Pruſſians. His camp was fortified by every advantage of nature, and every contrivance of art; his center was an eminence, his left was covered by Prague, and his right by a moraſs. The king ſoon came up, and on the ſixth of May, 1757, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a battle began. Marechal Schwerin, with the left of the Pruſſians, attacked the Auſtrians with amaſing intrepidity, in the very front of the enemy's batteries, climbed precipices, till then thought inſurmountable, and, with this daring reſolution, charged ſword in hand forces much ſuperior in number to his own. He was repulſed, but not without a very obſtinate reſiſtance, which occaſioned a terrible carnage. The troops were ſoon rallied, and he attempted to lead them on again; but they heſitating about paſſing the moraſs, and their being expoſed to the enemy's batteries, he ſnatched the ſtandard from the officer who bore it, and ruſhing foremoſt to the moraſs, cried, "Let all brave "Pruſſians fellow me," when unfortunately he was killed by a cannon ball. Prince Ferdinand, the king's brother, haſtily took up the ſtandard, and putting himſelf at the head of the troops, made another effort, but was alſo repulſed; and the duke of Aremberg, who commanded this victorious wing of the Auſtrians, purſued him ſix hundred paces. At this inſtant the king of Pruſſia obſerving the duke to be ſeparated from count Brown, immediately threw himſelf with thirty thouſand men between them, and vigorouſly attacking the duke's rear, put him into diſorder; yet he maintained a bloody conteſt above an hour, but being ſurrounded, almoſt the whole wing was cut to pieces, or made priſoners.

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The king now charged [illegible] his brother prince Henry, who could not before come up with his corps, attacked him in front. The action, however, continued obſtinate, bloody, and [illegible] till prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick attacked the oppoſite flank, though under the cannon of Prague; but he kept his troops in ſuch a poſition, that if the rampart guns were fired, the Auſtrians would be expoſed to equal danger. Count Brown, who alone reſiſted theſe generals, made his troops keep ſo brave a ſtand, that he even diſputed the ground inch by inch, till at laſt he was put to flight; and notwithſtanding the moſt vigilant purſuit, threw himſelf into Prague with forty-ſix thouſand men; about twenty thouſand more eſcaped, but without officers, arms, proviſions, or baggage, who were afterwards collected together by count Daun.

The enemy's camp, including the cannon and military cheſt, fell into the hands of the Pruſſians. We find few actions more conducive to a complete victory than this, and the ſiege of Prague became the immediate conſequence of it. The king of Pruſſia now became the darling of the people of England: the papers were filled with panegyrics, and his moſt ſanguine friends began to reckon the diſtance from Prague to Vienna.

The Auſtrians impute this miſcarriage to the diſagreement between prince Charles of Lorrain and count Brown. The prince, who was not particularly [illegible] of which the [illegible] and the count, who had his orders from his [illegible] of [illegible] dictated by prince Charles. Hence, ſay they, came the duke of Arenberg to be cut off, not knowing which to obey. The prince deſired him to purſue prince Ferdinand, but did not ſupport him; and the count, to ſtand his ground, which was in his power. The count was right; and we find the king, with his uſual penetration, knew how to inſure the victory.

The killed of the Auſtrians amounted to about twenty thouſand men, that of the Pruſſians to nearly the ſame, and the latter took above fourteen thouſand priſoners.

But both ſides yet ſuffered a greater loſs in the death of the two beſt generals in Europe. Marechal Schwerin, who had been the king's military tutor, was killed, at the age of eighty-two, at the head of his regiment; and marechal Brown received a wound, of which he died in Prague, though it is ſuppoſed that his death proceeded rather from the chagrin he ſuffered, than from the nature of the wound. This gentleman was not an Iriſhman, as has been ſo poſitively aſſerted in England, for we find he was born in Germany in the year 1705.

B

BAD

BADAJOX, SIEGE OF. [a town of Spain, ſituated on the river Guadiana, over which it has a fine ſtone bridge, near the confines of Portugal.] In the year 1658, the Portugueſe, being at war with the Spaniards, reſolved to ſecure this frontier town, and with this view their general, John Mendez de Vaſconcelos, marched with an army of ſixteen thouſand foot and three thouſand five hundred horſe to beſiege it. The Spaniſh garriſon conſiſted of no more than two thouſand horſe and two hundred foot, with proviſions for ſcarce ſix days. The duke of St. German, the governor, on hearing of the enemy's approach, ſolicited a reinforcement of men and proviſions to oppoſe the deſigns of the enemy, but no regard was paid to his remonſtrances.

The town was in a manner open, having no defence but an old wall, ſcarce a yard thick, and that in ſome places ruinous, without ditch, palliſade, or any other outwork. Its ſtrength conſiſted in a fort, called St. Chriſtopher, on the ſide next to Portugal, but not fit to make any conſiderable defence. Its fortifications at that time conſiſted of two bulwarks, and a half baſtion, very narrow in the neck, all the compaſs of the fort being ſo ſmall, that the garriſon might eaſily have been diſlodged with only a ſingle bomb. The ditch was narrow, and but a yard deep, and the palliſades were all gone to decay. This was a poor defence againſt ſo conſiderable an army. The governor ſent for two regiments out of Andaluſia, one of Spaniards, and another of Iriſh troops, who underſtanding the danger the place was in, marched twenty-ſix leagues in two days, and on the twenty-ſecond of June entered Badajox. The Spaniſh regiment, commanded by the marquis de Lancarote, conſiſted of five hundred and fifty ſoldiers, beſides a hundred and fifty reformades. The Iriſh troops, who were commanded by Sir Walter Dungan, amounted to four hundred and fifty men. This ſuccor much encouraged the duke of St. German; but becauſe the men were extremely harraſſed with their precipitate march, deferred their entering the fort till the next day. Mean while the Portugueſe, hearing the two regiments were got into the city, and having made a ſufficient breach, reſolved immediately to give the aſſault; and at midnight John Mendez, their general, choſe ſix thouſand men for the attack. There was a line of communication from the foot of the bridge to the fort; this was firſt aſſaulted and forced, all the defendants being put to the ſword. The ſame happened at the redoubts and covered way, and the enemy lodged themſelves upon the breach. After much debating among the chief of the Spaniſh officers, it was reſolved to ſend the marquis, his major, and two captains, one of whom was the marquis's eldeſt ſon, with ſeventy foot, and two ſquadrons of horſe, to the relief the fort. Theſe men were looked upon as loſt, the action was ſo deſperate; yet though they were forſaken by the horſe, whom the enemy purſued, the foot broke through three hundred of the Portugueſe, and got into the fort, with the loſs of only one reformed captain. D. Ventura de Taviagom, who commanded in the fort, ordered the major that got in with his ſeventy men, to attack the enemy, who were making their lodgments on the breach, and in the redoubts. The major thinking it extremely raſh for ſeventy men to aſſault two thouſand, expoſtulated with the governor; but he inſiſting upon his order, the major obeyed. At firſt he drove the enemy from a line whence they did much miſchief to the fort; but paſſing on to the redoubts, he was killed, and of the ſeventy men under his command only ſixteen remained alive, one of whom was the marquis's ſon, who was ſtruck through the arm with a ſpear, but ſtood his ground till D. Ventura ſent him a poſitive command to retire. He thought fit to make good the line at firſt, becauſe it commanded the redoubts, and being ſupplied with ſeventy fire-arms, he made great havoc in the redoubts, where the men ſtanding thick, not a ſingle ſhot was loſt. D. Ventura acquainted the duke with all that had happened, affirming that the fort was not to be maintained, unleſs the enemy could be beaten from the breach, and he muſt be forced to abandon it by break of day, becauſe the breach commanded all the parade, which the enemy had not diſcovered in the night; but as ſoon as it was light, they would have all the garriſon at their mercy. A council was again called, to conſider whether the place ought to be relieved, and the marquis D. Peter Paniagua again prevailed for it, undertaking the action himſelf with three hundred men, repoſing more confidence in their valor than number. Before break of day he was at the foot of the bridge, and attacked the enemy's trenches with ſuch reſolution, that he himſelf was the firſt that entered them. This did not diſmay the Portugueſe, who though they had loſt their trenches, confided in their numbers, and fought with great fury in the redoubts. The marquis, who went from place to place to encourage his men, was at length ſhot through the body with a muſket ball. Captain Anthony Paniagua, the marquis's ſon, aſſaulted the enemy on the other ſide at the ſame time, and entering the redoubts, came to the place where he found his father almoſt dead. The marquis ſeeing him come to his aſſiſtance, ordered him to charge, and mind nothing elſe. He did ſo, and the dying marquis ſeeing his men diſcouraged, bid them go to Badajox, and carry the news of the death of their officers, ſaying it was ſatisfaction enough for him to die with them. Theſe words ſo inflamed the ſoldiers, that they charged again with ſuch fury, that they put the Portugueſe to flight, killed ſix hundred of them, and purſued the reſt, in hopes of gaining the battery. Here captain Anthony Paniagua was again wounded in his left arm with a ſpear, but kept his ground, notwithſtanding his loſs of blood. At length the Spaniards perceiving the whole body of the enemy's army coming down upon them, retired, to make good the poſts they had gained; and the Portugueſe, enraged at being ſo worſted by ſuch a ſmall number, gave three aſſaults to the redoubts, and were ſtill repulſed with great ſlaughter. In this attempt they loſt eighteen hundred men; and of the Caſtilians a hundred and fifty were killed, and eighty wounded.

The marquis lived but ten hours after he received the ſhot, and was buried with great honor. His regiment was given to his ſon, who had ſo bravely revenged his death, though he was then but eighteen years of age. This ill ſucceſs rather enraged than diſcouraged the Portugueſe, who continued their attacks, though to very little purpoſe; but after having ſpent thirty-three days before the place, they drew off their cannon to the body of the army. It was thought they would have quitted the ſiege; but leaving a ſufficient force to guard their line on the ſide of the Guadiana, they paſſed the river, which

they ought to have done at firſt, and drew a line three leagues in length, encloſing the city; there they worked four months, in which time they loſt above half their army, which at the beginning of the ſiege conſiſted, as has been ſaid, of ſixteen thouſand foot, and two thouſand five hundred horſe.

This enterpriſe ſo alarmed the kingdom, that it obliged the great favorite, D. Luis de Haro, to expoſe himſelf to the danger of war. During the ſiege, the duke of Oſſuna went out to intercept a convoy that was coming to the enemy's camp; but being diſcovered, he retired, dividing his horſe into ſeveral ſquadrons, that they might take different fords. The Portugueſe purſued them with all their horſe and foot, and the duke's guide having miſſed the ford, he was forced, with only four hundred cavalry, to face the enemy. In the heat of the action his horſe ſunk in a bog, and he was almoſt ſtifled in the mire; he mounted another horſe, and broke the firſt battalion of the Portugueſe, receiving two thruſts, which pierced his armor and doublet. One of the enemy's ſoldiers laying hands on him, he killed him on the ſpot; and ſeeing himſelf and all his horſe in danger of being cut to pieces, he commanded them to take the river, where forty of them were drowned. The next night he attacked one of the enemy's quarters, killed two hundred of them, and brought away forty horſes.

On the twenty ſecond day of July the enemy attacked fort St. Michael with ſix thouſand foot, ſuſtained by a body of cavalry. The duke of Oſſuna drew out his horſe, and was ordered, with certain platoons of muſketeers, to charge the enemy. D. John Pachico, lieutenant general of the cavalry, led the van; but, being overpowered by the Portugueſe, was driven back. The duke then advanced with his troops, and repulſed the enemy, by which means he gave D. John Pachico time to rally his men, and charge again; but he was again forced to give way. The duke being ſtill at hand, in good order, ſuffered not the enemy to purſue the Spaniſh vanguard when broken, but advancing, took the ground where the enemy had ſtood, which was within piſtol-ſhot of ſome battalions, who fired upon him during two hours, killing above ſixteen of his own ſquadron, and above a hundred and twenty of the others, and yet no man broke his rank. In this poſture he continued expoſed to the enemy's fire, and had his horſe killed under him; but the fort being at length taken, he was ordered to retire. This action laſted five hours, with conſiderable loſs on the ſide of the Spaniards, and of above eight hundred of the Portugueſe.

On the ſixth of Auguſt, twelve hundred of the Spaniſh horſe broke through the enemy's line, between two forts, the duke of Oſſuna attacking them in the rear, and the duke of St. German in the front, and drove them ſix leagues, as far as Albuquerque, where they halted. On the twenty-ſecond of Auguſt the enemy planted a battery of ſix cannon on the hill called Cerro cel Viento, where the Spaniards had an half-moon, palliſaded with redoubts, and flankers, which would contain two thouſand foot and one thouſand horſe. Upon the twenty-fourth the Portugueſe began to play the ſix cannon, with two from fort St. Michael, and that day threw above a hundred and fifty balls, but without doing any conſiderable execution. On the thirtieth they fired upon fort St. Chriſtopher, and blew up the mills; they then caſt bombs into the quarters of St. Andrew and the Potters. From the tenth of October the fury of their batteries began to ſlacken: that very day D. Luis de Haro ſet forward from Merida, with twelve thouſand foot, and four thouſand five hundred horſe, which the Portugueſe underſtanding, drew off ſo ſilently in the night, that their march was not diſcovered till, in the morning, they were ſeen on the other ſide the Guadiana. On the fourteenth they encamped under the cannon of Campo Mayor, the ſame day on which D. Luis de Haro entered Badajox. The Spaniſh army paſſed the river, and followed the enemy to the river Cayo, which divides Caſtile and Portugal, and proceeded to Elvas, burning all the country through which they paſſed.

The defence of Badajox was one of the moſt glorious actions during the twenty-eight years war between Spain and Portugal, in which the duke of Oſſuna gave moſt ſignal proofs of his bravery and conduct.

2. BADAJOX, SIEGE OF. In the year 1705, this town was beſieged by the Engliſh, Dutch, Portugueſe, and Auſtrians, who were confederates, attempting to place the archduke Charles on the throne of Spain. The campaign at firſt ſeemed to promiſe much ſucceſs, and the earl of Galway made the moſt vigorous efforts to carry it; but the king of Portugal ſhewed ſuch a diſlike to his meaſures, that almoſt every thing was retarded. After a few places had been taken, the earl of Galway, and general Fagel, the Dutch general, propoſed the ſiege of Badajox, but they were, as uſual, over-ruled by the Portugueſe: however, they continued their remonſtrances, and, offering ſeveral expedients to remove all difficulties, it was at length reſolved to draw near Badajox, and endeavour to fall on marechal de Theſſe, who was poſted with four thouſand horſe and foot on the banks of the Guadiana, to cover that important place.

The generals being ſenſible that the diviſions among them about the punctilios of command, had hitherto been a great obſtruction to the execution of their projects, reſolved, if poſſible, to prevent the like inconveniencies for the future; and in order thereto agreed, that the earl of Galway, baron Fagel, and the conde de Corſana, ſhould command each in turn for a week, as camp-maſters-general, under the marquis das Minas, generaliſſimo. This great difficulty about the command being removed, the army marched on the firſt of October towards Badajox, which they reached on the third, and opened the trenches the next day. The ſiege was carried on with ſuch good ſucceſs, that it was thought almoſt impoſſible that the enterpriſe ſhould miſcarry, as it did by ſome unforeſeen accident. On the eleventh of October, in the afternoon, a bomb of the enemy's falling on one of the batteries of the beſiegers, and blowing up the powder, with ſome of the gunners, the earl of Galway, and baron Fagel, repaired thither immediately, to encourage the ſoldiers, and give the neceſſary directions; and as they had both their arms lifted up, a cannon ball from an old caſtle paſſed between them, took off baron Fagel's ſleeve, and ſtruck off the lord Galway's right hand, a little below the elbow. The earl being obliged to be carried away, baron Fagel took upon him the command of the army, with the direction of the ſiege, and the batteries continued firing with ſuch execution, that the beſiegers reckoned to ſtorm the place on the fifteenth. But the marechal de Theſſe having aſſembled three thouſand horſe and five thouſand foot at Talavera, marched in the night between the thirteenth and fourteenth, with ſuch expedition and ſecrecy, that in the morning they were drawn up in battalia, flanking the left wing of the confederates. After ſome time ſpent in conſultations, the whole confederate army paſſed the Guadiana, in order to fight the enemy: but the marechal de Theſſe, having thrown a relief of a thouſand men into Badajox, retired over the Chevera with the ſame diligence with which he had advanced, and on the ſeventeenth of October, the confederates thought fit to raiſe the ſiege. Baron Fagel, being weary of a ſervice where there was little or no harmony among the generals, had ſome time before demanded and obtained his being recalled, ſet out immediately for Liſbon, and there embarked for Holland, with the mortification of having the miſcarriage before Badajox imputed to him, of which he endeavoured to clear himſelf in print. As for the earl of Galway, beſides his being condoled by the king of Portugal in a letter, and receiving another from queen Anne, written with her own hand, he had the ſatisfaction of having it generally believed, that if the diſpoſition he had made for preventing the enemy's deſigns, and that had been approved in the council of war on the morning in which he loſt his hand, had been executed, the confederates would not have been obliged to raiſe the ſiege of Badajox.

For a particular detail of the motives ſee ALMANZA.

BADELUNSAHS. See CALMAR.

BADONHILL. See BATH.

BAGNIALUK, or BANIALUCKA, SIEGE OF, AND BATTLE AT. [a fortreſs of Boſnia in Turkiſh Illyrium in Europe, ſituated about ſixty miles north-eaſt from Spalato.] On the twentieth of July, 1737, the prince of Hildbourghauſen, at the head of fourteen thouſand Germans, and ten thouſand Sclavonians, laid ſiege to this

this place. The famous count Bonneval, who commanded as Turkiſh baſhaw and general, with a numerous army, lay incamped in this neighbourhood: while the prince was puſhing the ſiege with all poſſible vigor, he ſent a body of Croatian militia, with about ſix thouſand regular troops, to take the caſtle of Zattia belonging to the Turks; but in their march a body of about ten thouſand Turks came upon them by ſurpriſe, and entirely defeated them. In this action the regular troops behaved gallantly, but being deſerted by the militia, they were cut to pieces, together with the baron de Raunach, who commanded them, and ſeveral other brave officers. The prince, however, continued the ſiege; but while the governor was amuſing him by a feint, and pretending to want ammunition, ſeemed to enter into a capitulation, Bonneval came by ſurpriſe upon the prince's army of obſervation, and gave them a ſignal overthrow, while the governor made a deſperate ſally upon the beſiegers, entirely routed them, and took their whole camp. Their retreat was performed with the utmoſt precipitation, and their condition after the battle was moſt deplorable, without money, proviſions, ammunition, arms, or cloaths. The Turks broke down their bridge of communication over the Verbas, by which means the main body of the German army attacked by Bonneval were either drowned in the river, or cut to pieces by the Turks.

BALAGUER, SIEGE OF. [a town of Catalonia in Spain, ſituated on the river Segre, about fifteen miles north-eaſt from Lerida.] At the death of Martin, king of Arragon, in 1411, there were ſeveral competitors for the crown. After ſome controverſy, they agreed to ſtand by the deciſion of nine judges, appointed to finiſh the diſpute in favor of one of them. The judges, when they had heard all their arguments, declared Ferdinand, prince of Caſtile, king of Arragon; upon which all the competitors, except the earl of Urgel, dropped their pretenſions; but he refuſed to own the new king, or to attend at his coronation. Ferdinand ſuſpecting the earl's diſloyalty, marched at the head of his army in queſt of him. Urgel finding his force too ſmall to oppoſe the king in the field, began to think of ſupplying that defect by policy. With this view he ſent ambaſſadors to the king to do him homage, in order to amuſe him, and if poſſible to make him diſband his army. They in a great meaſure gained their point; the troops were diſperſed, and the king went to have an interview with the pope at Tortoſa. Every body ſeemed deſirous of pacifying the earl of Urgel, to prevent his diſturbing the peace of the kingdom, to which purpoſe the Catalans granted all his demands, and particularly that prince Henry ſhould marry his daughter and heireſs: but theſe condeſcenſions did not ſatisfy Urgel, who held a correſpondence with England and France, to procure aſſiſtance from thence, of which the king having notice, reſolved to cruſh him in time, and for that purpoſe raiſed all the forces he could aſſemble within his dominions. Queen Catherine alſo ſent him four hundred horſe out of Caſtile; but they loitered by the way, and returned without joining him. The king of Navarre offered his aſſiſtance, which Ferdinand refuſed to accept, fearing his ſubjects would take it ill if he made uſe of any foreign ſupplies. Nevertheleſs Godfrey, earl of Cortes, baſtard ſon to that king, came with a good body of choſen horſe, and with this force broke into the country of the earl of Urgel, making no ſtay till he ſat down before Balaguer, the chief town in his dominions, in which the earl, confiding in the ſtrength of the place, had ſecured himſelf. The ſiege was tedious and difficult, but whilſt it laſted, all the the reſt of the kingdom ſubmitted to the king.

At length the townſmen beginning to be in want of proviſions, deſired to capitulate, when Elizabeth, counteſs of Urgel, went herſelf, with her huſband's leave, and the king's permiſſion, to the camp, to ſupplicate his majeſty in behalf of the earl her huſband; but all ſhe could obtain by her entreaties was, that if he would ſurrender himſelf his life ſhould be ſpared. The caſe was deſperate, and the earl was obliged to ſubmit to ne-

[illegible] laſt day of October, 1413, the earl came [illegible]p, and falling at the king's feet, implored his mercy, promiſing to behave himſelf better for the future. The king only anſwered, that though he had deſerved death, he gave him his life, yet made no mention of his liberty or eſtate, but ordered him to be ſecured at Lerida. After the town was ſurrendered, and that earldom reſtored to peace, the earl was tried and convicted of high treaſon; his eſtate was confiſcated, and he condemned to perpetual impriſonment. He had many friends in that kingdom, and therefore was ſent to Caſtile, where he was long confined in the caſtle of Verna, afterwards in that of Mora, and died a priſoner at Zativa, in the kingdom of Valencia.

BALLYMORE, or BALLIMONE, SIEGE OF. [a town of Weſt-Meath, in the province of Leinſter in Ireland.] A few days preceding the ſiege of Athlone (ſee ATHLONE), general Ginckle marched to this place, poſſeſſed by the troops in the ſervice of king James II. When he had raiſed his batteries, he ſent a meſſage to colonel Bourke, who commanded in the town, "That "if he and the garriſon would ſurrender within two "hours, he would ſave their lives, and make them pri"ſoners of war; if not, they were to expect no mercy." The governor made an evaſive anſwer to this meſſage, in hopes of obtaining better terms; but the cannon and bombs having made two breaches, the pontoons being put into the water, and all things ready for ſtorming the place, it occaſioned ſo great a conſternation among the enemy, that the ſame evening (the eighth of June, 1691) the garriſon, which conſiſted of ſeven hundred and eighty men, beſides four field officers, and two hundred and fifty-nine volunteers of the native Iriſh, laid down their arms, and ſubmitted at diſcretion.

BAMBURGH CASTLE, SIEGE OF. [in Northumberland: this famous caſtle is now in ruins.] In the year 1094, Robert de Mowbray, who thought himſelf but ill rewarded by king Willian II. for the ſervices he had done him againſt the Scots, reſolved to dethrone his ſovereign, and ſet the crown upon the head of Stephen, count of Albemarle. Mowbray found means to engage a great number of diſaffected noblemen, and their meaſures were kept ſo ſecret, that the king did not receive intimation of the plot till he had entered Wales, whether he went in order to quell an inſurrection. The king immediately changed the object of his enterpriſe, and directed his march againſt Mowbray, who had fortified the caſtle of Bamburgh. In a word, he would have fallen into an ambuſcade prepared by the revolters, had not Richard of Tunbridge, who was concerned in the plot, repented of his treaſon, and warned him of the danger. When the king arrived at Bamburgh, he found it impregnable from the nature of its ſituation, and therefore, turning the ſiege into a blockade, erected a fortreſs, called Meauvoiſin, or bad neighbour, ſo near it, as to prevent ſupplies of proviſions being carried to the beſieged, and having furniſhed this new fort with a ſtrong garriſon, retired with the reſt of his army. In the courſe of this blockade, Mowbray formed a ſcheme for ſurpriſing Newcaſtle; but his motions were ſo narrowly watched by the troops in Meauvoiſin, that inſtead of carrying his point, he was forced to fly to the monaſtery of St. Oſwin at Tinmouth, in which he and all his officers were taken, after a deſperate reſiſtance. Morel, his kinſman and confident, ſtill defended Bamburgh, until Mowbray being brought before the gate, with a meſſage to the governor and his own counteſs, who was in the place, importing, that his eyes ſhould be put out if they would not immediately ſurrender; they forthwith complied, and Mowbray was condemned to perpetual impriſonment. Morel ſaved his life by making a full diſcovery of the conſpiracy, in conſequence of which a great number of the malecontents were puniſhed with great ſeverity.

BANBURY CASTLE, BATTLE AT. [near Marlborough in Oxfordſhire.] In the year 542, ſoon after the death of the celebrated prince Arthur, the Saxons made a rapid progreſs in their conqueſts; for the Britons having loſt that noble leader, were no longer able to oppoſe them. Driven to deſpair, yet glowing with revenge, they collected their forces, and reſolved to make a laſt effort againſt the invader, who had advanced as far as Banbury caſtle, where they lay encamped. The Britons marched thither to give them battle, having their army divided

divided into nine bodies, with the horſe and archers upon the wings, in the manner of the Romans. The Saxons, who began the attack, notwithſtanding their boaſted valor, and the advantage they pretended to have with their ſwords and maces over the arrows and javelins of the Britons, could not terminate the battle in their own favor: night parted the combatants, and left neither of the parties the honor of a victory. But if we judge of the battle from its conſequences, we ſhall find that the Saxons had the advantage, ſince they marched into Berkſhire, and could have conquered it, had not Kenric, their prince and general, died.

BANNARES, BATTLE AT. [a town of Caſtile in Spain.] Sancho and Ferdinand, ſons to the emperor Alonſo, ſhared his dominions, as he had ordered: Ferdinand had the kingdom of Leon and Galicia; Sancho, Caſtile and all its dependencies. The former neglected taking poſſeſſion of them immediately; and Sancho, king of Navarre, laid hold of the opportunity, and over-ran all the lands of Caſtile, as far as Burgos, and with the ſame celerity returned into his own country. The Moors finding thoſe places they had loſt, forſaken by the new king, eaſily recovered them. He found it requiſite to check both thoſe enemies, but firſt the king of Navarre; and for that purpoſe marched his army into the territory of Rioja, and encamped near the town of Bannares, June 1157, where the Navarrois, under de Haro, were poſted, who began the attack, and, at the firſt onſet obliged the Caſtilians to give way; but, recovering from their firſt diſorder, they ſoon obliged the enemy to fly in their turn, and at length to quit the field of battle. The numbers of both armies are ſaid not to exceed ſix thouſand men, nor the ſlain five hundred. Another battle was fought on the ſame ground, in which the Caſtilians were again victorious, and this ſucceſs ſoon compromiſed their differences, with which the war terminated.

BANNOCKBURN, BATTLE AT. [a rivulet near Stirling caſtle, in Scotland.] In the year 1314, Edward II. king of England, reſolved to march a numerous army into Scotland, as well to deſtroy the whole country, as to relieve the caſtle of Stirling, at that time beſieged by Robert de Brus. He entered Scotland at the head of one hundred thouſand fighting men, attended by an incredible number of waggons and perſons who followed the camp, ſo as to cover the whole face of the country. They marched without order, as to an aſſured victory, and had already parcelled out the lands of the vanquiſhed. They were ſuffered to advance without moleſtation from Robert de Brus, who had reſolved to hazard a battle; and for that purpoſe occupied an advantageous poſt in the neighbourhood of Stirling, where he did not doubt of being attacked by the Engliſh. His army conſiſted of thirty thouſand choſen men, trained up to war and hardſhip, under his own eye, who were determined to conquer or die in the defence of their king and country. With theſe he took poſt on a piece of ground bounded on one ſide by a moraſs, and on the other by an inacceſſible mountain, ſo that his flanks could not be attacked by the enemy's cavalry. A rivulet, called Bannockburn, ran in his front; and this he had rendered almoſt impaſſable, by digging holes in the bed or channel, in which he fixed ſtakes, ſharpened, for the deſtruction of the Engliſh horſe. Large pits were likewiſe made between this rivulet and his army, provided with the ſame inſtruments of annoyance, and artfully covered with turf and boughs to deceive the Engliſh. As the van of Edward's army approached Stirling, under the command of the earls or Gloceſter and Hereford, Henry de Bohun, perceiving a body of Scots at the ſide of a wood, advanced againſt them with his Welſh followers, and was drawn into an ambuſh by Robert de Brus, who ſallied in perſon upon them from a thicket, and riding up to Bohun, cleft his ſkull with a battle-ax. The Engliſh being reinforced from their rear, a ſharp diſpute enſued, in which the earl of Gloceſter was diſmounted, and the lord Clifford repulſed with conſiderable damage. As freſh ſupplies of men arrived from both armies, in all probability this conflict would have ended in a general engagement, had not night parted the combatants. The ſoldiers lay upon their arms, and they, as well as the horſes, were ſo fatigued with their march, and the want of repoſe, that the moſt experienced officers in the army propoſed to defer the attack until the ſoldiers were refreſhed. This advice was rejected by the young nobility, who were eager to ſignalize their courage; and it was reſolved to give battle to the enemy in the morning. June the twenty-fifth, the troops were accordingly drawn up in order of battle; the wings conſiſting of cavalry, being commanded by the earls of Gloceſter and Hereford; and the king in perſon taking his ſtation in the centre. Robert de Brus formed his army into three lines, and a body of reſerve, which was commanded by Douglas and the lord ſteward of Scotland. As he had little confidence in his horſe, he ordered the troopers to diſmount: he placed his brother Edward at the head of the right wing, Randolph conducted the left, and he himſelf commanded the main body. When the Engliſh army was upon the point of charging, a diſpute aroſe about the poſt of honor, between the earls of Gloceſter and Hereford; and the former, impatient of control, advanced immediately to the charge with great impetuoſity; but his career was ſoon ſtopped by the hidden pits and trenches, into which the horſes tumbled headlong, and were ſtaked in a miſerable manner. This unforeſeen diſaſter produced the utmoſt confuſion; and the Scots taking advantage of their diſorder, fell upon them ſword in hand, with ſuch fury, that the greateſt part of them was cut in pieces. The earl of Gloceſter's horſe being killed, he fell to the ground, where he was immediately trodden to death; and ſir Giles de Angentein ſeeing him fall, ſprung forward to his reſcue: but that gallant officer was ſlain, together with Robert de Clifford, Payen de Tibetot, and William Mareſchal. While this havoc was making on the right wing of the cavalry, the Engliſh archers advanced againſt the right wing of the enemy, and galled them ſo effectually with their arrows, that they were upon the point of giving ground, when Douglas and the lord high ſteward wheeling about with their body of reſerve, fell upon the flank of the Engliſh, and routed them with great ſlaughter. Mean while the center, commanded by king Edward, moved on againſt the main body of the Scots, and met with a very warm reception from Robert de Brus, who fought in the front of the line with unequalled valor. The Engliſh were already diſpirited by the deſtruction of their wings, and the loſs of their braveſt officers, when the boys and other followers of the Scottiſh camp, who viewed the battle from a neighbouring hill, perceiving the ſucceſs of Douglas and the ſteward, began to ſhout aloud, and run towards the field for the ſake of plunder. The Engliſh, ſtartled at their acclamations, and ſeeing ſuch a multitude in motion, imagined they were ſuccours coming to reinforce the enemy, and on this ſuppoſition, betook themſelves to flight with the utmoſt precipitation. Thoſe who attended the king, hurried him off the field towards the caſtle of Stirling, into which however the governor would not give him admittance, becauſe he was obliged by his capitulation to ſurrender the caſtle to the victor: ſo that Edward fled to Dunbar, where he was cordially received by Patrick earl of Marche, who had always been a faithful adherent to his family. Mean while confuſion, rout, and conſternation prevailed among the Engliſh forces; and victory declared for the Scottiſh king, who improved it to the beſt advantage. A great number of his enemies were ſlain upon the ſpot, as well as in the purſuit; and few or none would have eſcaped, had not his ſoldiers been intent upon the booty which is ſaid to have amounted in value to two thouſand pounds. The earl of Hereford, with John Giffard, John de Wilyngton, the earl of Angus, the lords Mounthermer, Piercy, Nevil, Scroope, Lucy, Acton, Latimer, Segrave, Berkley, Beauchamp, and other barons, to the number of five and twenty, were taken priſoners, together with a great number of bannerets, knights, and eſquires, with twenty thouſand common ſoldiers; nor was the victory purchaſed without bloodſhed on the ſide of Brus, who loſt above four thouſand of his beſt men in the field of battle.

Douglas was detached with four hundred cavalry to purſue Edward, who with great difficulty reached the caſtle of Dunbar, in ſuch trepidation, that he made a vow to found a houſe in Oxford for four and twenty Carmelite divines, in caſe he ſhould eſcape the dangers with

with which he was encompaſſed. As his purſuer ſtill hovered in the neighbourhood, he would not venture to proſecute his journey by land, but embarked on board a veſſel, in which he was carried to Berwick, where he thought himſelf ſecure. Robert de Brus treated the priſoners with great humanity; he expreſſed unfeigned ſorrow for the death of Sir Giles d'Argentein, to whoſe worth he was no ſtranger; the bodies of Glocester and lord Clifford were ſent to the king of England: the lord Mounthermer, as the ancient friend of Brus, was diſmiſſed without ranſom: the ſlain were decently interred; the wounded carefully attended; and the priſoners aſſured of liberty, as ſoon as a reaſonable cartel could be eſtabliſhed. Robert's moderation was altogether admirable; inſtead of proſecuting his victory, by marching into England while the whole kingdom was filled with terror and conſternation, he propoſed reaſonable conditions of peace to Edward; and commiſſioners were appointed by both princes to treat of an accommodation. The conferences were opened at Durham; but the Scottiſh deputies inſiſting, as a preliminary, upon the king's recogniſing the title of Brus, and the independence of the Scottiſh crown, Edward refuſed to treat upon ſuch terms, and the negociation proved ineffectual.

BANTON, or BEANDUNE, BATTLE AT. [ſuppoſed to be a place on the borders of Somerſetſhire: Camden thinks it is Bampton in Devonſhire, or Bindon in Dorſetſhire.] In the year 519 the Saxons gained a ſignal victory over the Britons here. The particulars of which, as well as the motives, we are unacquainted with. "The glittering of the Saxon arms, ſays Dr. "Smollet, their battle-axes, long ſpears, and firm, com-"pacted battalions, ſtruck a panic into the hearts of "the Britons, which greatly conduced to their over-"throw; for they made but a faint reſiſtance, and were "totally defeated, with the loſs of two thouſand men "killed upon the field of battle."

BANTRY BAY, SEA FIGHT IN. [ſituated on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland; at the head of it ſtands the town of Bantry, in the county of Cork, and province of Munſter.] After the return of the French fleet, which had conveyed king James to Ireland in the year 1689, Lewis ſent another ſtrong ſquadron, commanded by Chateau Renault, as a convoy to ſome tranſports laden with arms, ammunition, and a large ſum of money for the uſe of the king. Before they ſailed from Breſt, king William was informed of their deſtination, and detached admiral Herbert with a fleet from Spithead, in order to intercept them. He was driven by ſtreſs of weather into Milford haven, from whence he ſteered his courſe to Kinſale, on the ſuppoſition that the French fleet had ſailed from Breſt, and that in all probability he would fall in with them on the coaſt of Ireland. On the firſt of May, 1689, he diſcovered them at anchor in Bantry bay, and ſtood in to engage them, though they were greatly ſuperior to him in number. They no ſooner perceived him at day-break than they weighed, ſtood out to windward, formed their line, bore down, and began the action. The Engliſh had the wind, and might therefore have avoided fighting; but this was by no means agreeable to admiral Herbert's temper. The firſt diviſion of the enemy conſiſted of eight ſhips, under the command of M. de Gaberet; the ſecond, of the like force, was commanded by the admiral in perſon; the third, which was alſo of eight ſhips, had for its commander M. de Forant. The fight was pretty warm for two hours; but then ſlackened, becauſe a great part of the Engliſh fleet could not come up. At length it ſtood to ſea, and maintained a running fight till about five in the afternoon, when Chateau Renault tacked about, and returned into the bay, content with the honor he had gained.

Authors vary pretty much as to the ſtrength of both fleets, which may be rather owing to partiality than any real difficulty of knowing. Burchett ſays the Engliſh were nineteen in all; biſhop Burnet reckons them, with more probability, to be twenty-two, wherein he agrees with all the French relations. The enemy's fleet, according to our accounts, conſiſted of twenty-eight, and according to their's of twenty-four ſail. Renault's retiring into the bay, ſome Engliſh writers aſcribe to the want of courage; others are fond of charging him with miſconduct; but every impartial perſon muſt allow that he did his duty. He retired into the bay, in order to take care of the ſhips under his convoy; and he could not proſecute the advantage he had gained, for want of fireſhips. The loſs of men was very inconſiderable on both ſides, and as he had the advantage in the number of his ſhips, the victor could not reap much glory; though Quincey, and other French writers, magnify it as a mighty ſtroke. The Engliſh loſt one captain, one lieutenant, ninety-four men, and had about three hundred wounded. The French had one ſhip, called the Diamond, ſet on fire, and two others ſo much damaged as to be obliged to draw out of the line. After the action admiral Herbert bore away for the iſles of Scilly, where he expected a reinforcement; but being diſappointed in his expectation, he returned to Portſmouth in very ill humor, with which his officers and men were alſo infected. The common ſailors ſtill retained ſome attachment to king James, and the officers complained that they had been ſent upon this ſervice with a force ſo much inferior to the enemy. King William, in order to appeaſe their diſcontent, made an excurſion to Portſmouth, where he dined with the admiral on board the ſhip Elizabeth, and created him earl of Torrington. The captains, John Aſhby, and Cloudeſley Shovel, he knighted, and to every private ſailor beſtowed a donation of ten Shillings. It was reported that he ſaid on receiving the news of this ſea-fight, "That ſuch an action was neceſſary in the be-"ginning of a war, but would have been raſh in the "courſe of it."

BARCELONA, SIEGE OF. [[a city of Spain, the capital of Catalonia, ſituated in a large plain along the ſhore of the Mediterranean: it has a mole which communicates with the ſea, and in it the ſmall veſſels lie ſecure from hard weather, but the large ones are obliged to lie in the road, in which they are expoſed to tempeſts from every quarter. The town is handſome, but oblong, and divided by a wall and ditch into two parts, to which are given the names of the old town and new town, having in the whole about fifteen thouſand houſes.] Barcelona was taken in the year 801 by Lewis, ſon of Charlemagne, after an obſtinate defence of near twelve months.

2. BARCELONA, SIEGE OF. In the year 985, the Moors laid ſiege to it with a numerous army. This ſiege may be rather called a blockade; for they took it after lying before it only five days, and without having made any breach, or almoſt the leaſt ſigns of hoſtility: but after gaining poſſeſſion of it, they ſent the garriſon to Cordova. However, the city was ſoon after retaken by a body of Chriſtians.

3. BARCELONA, SIEGE OF. Don John of Auſtria, at his return from Sicily, with a very ſmall army, laid ſiege to this city in the year 1652. Marechal de la Motte Houdancourt, the governor, ſurrendered in October, having defended the fortreſs as long as it was tenable. By this conqueſt, almoſt all Catalonia was regained to the Spaniſh crown, and the French almoſt entirely driven out of Spain.

4. BARCELONA, SIEGE OF. The duke of Vendome, who in the year 1690 commanded the French army in Catalonia, conſiſting of thirty-five thouſand men, received orders to beſiege Barcelona. He encamped on the ſeventh of June at Badalona, a village upon the ſea ſide, within three leagues of the city, where the count d'Etrees was at anchor with the whole French fleet, to unlade and land ſuch proviſions as were neceſſary for the French troops. The Spaniards, who were well informed of the reſolution of the French, had ſent into the town all their infantry, under the prince of Heſſe d'Armſtadt. The beſiegers took poſſeſſion of the ſuburbs, with the convent of the capuchins, which the beſieged had forſaken. On the ſixteenth and ſeventeenth the beſieged made a reſolute ſally with ſix hundred men, but with little ſucceſs, as the French cavalry obliged them to retreat. Mean while the cannon of the city fired continually on the French, and did good execution. The French ſtill carried on their trenches on the left hand, to attack in front two baſtions on the ſide of the new gate. On the eighteenth and nineteenth the beſieged made two reſolute ſallies, the firſt with a thouſand

foot and four hundred horſe, and the other with four hundred foot, followed by five hundred more; but were forced again to retire, after an obſtinate fight, wherein many fell on both ſides. The next day there was a furious aſſault made by the French to regain a fort, from whence the Spaniards ſorely annoyed them, which the prince of Brikenfeld, at the head of two battalions of the regiment of Alſace, ſupported by four ſquadrons, made himſelf maſter of; and the prince of Darmſtadt in vain made ſeveral attempts to recover it. Notwithſtanding this obſtinate reſiſtance, the French advanced their attacks towards the baſtion of the new gate, and the Spaniards made another vigorous ſally with eight hundred foot, backed by a thouſand more, with an intent to nail up the French cannon, but were forced again to retire by the bravery of the regiment of Turenne, after a moſt obſtinate and bloody fight. On the thirteenth of July the French advanced their works with ſuch vigor, that their batteries were completed, and were ready to fire upon the baſtions where the attack was made. The duke of Vendome underſtanding that the garriſon was to make a general ſally, on the fourteenth and fifteenth at night, towards the trenches, reſolved to prevent and ſurpriſe them, by aſſaulting the camp of the viceroy of Catalonia; to which end he detached a thouſand fuſileers, three hundred horſe, and two hundred dragoons, to attack Don Michael, who ſtood upon three little hills, with ſeven hundred horſe, a thouſand foot, taken out of the regiments in Barcelona, and eight thouſand miquelets, or militia. In his way he routed ſome ſmall advanced parties, and entered the enemy's camp, after he had overthrown four or five parties, which he purſued to the village of St. Felion. The viceroy, who was encamped in this village, being ſurpriſed aſleep, had not time to put on his cloaths, but fled at the firſt alarm. The French purſued the Spaniards as far as the river Lobregat, into which many were driven in their confuſion, and all who reſiſted were killed or taken priſoners. The camp of St. Felion was plundered, with all the baggage and plate of the generals, beſides twenty-two thouſand piſtoles in money, and ſeven hundred mules. The works which the beſieged had made behind the baſtions they had loſt, for ſome time retarded the impetuoſity of Vendome; but he cauſed ſeveral mines to be blown up, which made a conſiderable breach, ſo that all things ſeemed ready for a general aſſault; and the duke of Vendome having ſummoned the Spaniards to ſurrender, they capitulated on the tenth of Auguſt, on condition that the garriſon ſhould march out on the fifteenth, with their arms, baggage, and thirty pieces of cannon, and ſix mortar pieces, with an allowance of ſix charges to each ſoldier, and of being conducted ſafe as far as Martorel, in their way to Terragona: on which the garriſon, conſiſting of ſix thouſand men, the remains of twelve thouſand, marched out of the city. Thus the French became maſters of this important place, after a ſiege of fifty-three days. This conqueſt coſt the French twelve thouſand men, by the ſword, ſickneſs, or deſertion.

When Vendome entered the city, he found that near one-half of the houſes had been demoliſhed by the bombs which the French fleet under d'Etrees had thrown into the town. Barcelona was afterwards ceded to the Spaniards by the treaty of Ryſwick.

5. BARCELONA, CONJUNCT EXPEDITION TO. In the memorable year 1705, Chales III. king of Spain, dying without iſſue, the allies in ſupport of Charles, the ſecond ſon to the emperor Leopold, took this important place from the adherents of Philip of Anjou, who had by the king of Spain's laſt will been appointed his ſucceſſor. The celebrated earl of Peterborough, and Sir Cloudeſly Shovel, ſailed from St. Helen's in the latter end of May, with the Engliſh fleet, having on board a body of five thouſand land forces, and on the twentieth of June arrived at Liſbon, where they were joined by Sir John Leake, and the Dutch admiral Allemonde, whoſe naval force amounted to twenty-nine ſail of the line, beſides frigates, fireſhips, bomb-veſſels, and other ſmall craft. A council of war being held, it was reſolved to put to ſea with forty-eight ſhips of the line, Engliſh and Dutch, and to diſpoſe them in ſuch manner as might prevent the junction of the French ſquadrons from Toulon and Breſt. The prince of Heſſe d'Armſtadt arriving from Gibraltar, aſſured king Charles that the province of Catalonia, and the kingdom of Valencia, were entirely devoted to his intereſt; and his majeſty being weary of Portugal, reſolved to accompany the fleet to Barcelona. He accordingly embarked with the admiral and the earl of Peterborough, on board the Ranelagh; and the fleet ſailed on the twenty-eighth day of July from Altea bay, where they had taken in his majeſty, who preſſed the admiral and the earl to make an immediate deſcent on Barcelona, where he was aſſured the people were well affected to him. This being agreed to, they arrived before Barcelona on the twelfth of Auguſt, 1705, having been previouſly reinforced by the earl of Galway with two regiments of Engliſh dragoons. They had alſo taken in at Gibraltar the Engliſh guards, and three old regiments, in lieu of which they left two new raiſed battalions.

The earl of Peterborough publiſhed a manifeſto in the Spaniſh language, in favor of king Charles, which had ſo good an effect, that all the inhabitants of thoſe places, the neighbouring villages, and the adjacent mountains, acknowleged that prince as their lawful ſovereign. They ſeized the town of Denia for his ſervice, and he ſent thither a garriſon of four hundred men, under the command of major-general Ramos. On the twenty-ſecond they arrived in the bay of Barcelona, and the troops were debarked to the eaſtward of the city, where they encamped in a ſtrong ſituation, and were well received by the country people. King Charles landed amidſt the acclamations of an infinite multitude of people from the neighbouring towns and villages, who threw themſelves at his feet, crying, "Long live the "king." The inhabitants of Barcelona were themſelves very well affected to the houſe of Auſtria, but durſt not declare for king Charles, being over-awed by a ſtrong garriſon of five thouſand men, under the duke de Popoli, Velaſco, and other officers devoted to the intereſt of Philip. Conſidering, therefore, the ſtrength of ſuch a garriſon, and the ſmall number of Dutch and Engliſh troops, nothing could appear more deſperate than the deſign of beſieging the place. From the apparent danger of this deſign, there aroſe many diſputes whether the ſiege ſhould be undertaken or not. At length it was carried in the affirmative, this meaſure being ſtrongly preſſed by the prince of Heſſe Darmſtadt, who ſerved as a volunteer in this expedition, and his opinion was vigorouſly ſupported by king Charles, and approved by the earl of Peterborough: and Sir Cloudeſley Shovel propoſed that the Engliſh fleet ſhould land two thouſand five hundred men, excluſive of the marines, and the Dutch fleet ſix hundred, which was agreed to, on condition, however, that on the firſt certain intelligence of the French fleet's being at ſea, both ſeamen and marines ſhould reimbark immediately. At the ſame council of war it was determined to return to England the firſt fair wind after the twentieth of September; on the third of which month the prince of Heſſe having formed a ſcheme for attacking fort Montjouic, it was put in execution. This fort was ſtrongly ſituated on a hill which commanded the city, and the outworks were taken by ſtorm, with the loſs of the gallant prince of Heſſe, who was ſhot through the thigh in the execution of his own ſcheme; the ſhot paſſing through an artery tore it, by which the prince loſing a great quantity of blood, after he had marched about fifty paces, animating his men, as if he had known nothing of his being wounded, he fell down; the ſtrength of his body, and the vital ſpirits of that great heart being no longer able to ſupport him, to whoſe undaunted courage, no danger, or wound could otherwiſe ever have put any ſtop. They carried him to a ſmall houſe that was near, where he expired before they could examine his wound.

The ſiege was puſhed on with vigor, by the bravery of the intrepid earl of Peterborough, who bombarded the body of the fort, and a ſhell chancing to fall into the magazine of powder, blew it up, together with the governor, the duke de Popoli, and ſome of the beſt officers. This giving a happy proſpect to the reduction of the place, the gunners and carpenters demanded by the earl of Peterborough, were ordered by Sir Cloudeſley Shovel to be in conſtant readineſs to land.

After

After this firſt ſucceſs, the ſiege was puſhed on with great vigor; the trenches were opened on the ninth, and batteries raiſed for fifty guns, and twenty mortars. With the conſent of his catholic majeſty, the bomb-veſſels threw four hundred and twelve bombs into the town in one day; eight Engliſh and Dutch veſſels, under the command of Sir Stafford Fairbone, were appointed to cannonade it by ſea, while the cannon from the batteries and fort continued to do the like on ſhore. On the twenty-third the viceroy deſired to capitulate, which was ſigned on the twenty-eighth; the gate and baſtion of St. Angelo were delivered up the ſame day; and in a few days afterwards the city received king Charles, who entered in great triumph: all the other places in Catalonia declared for him, except Roſes; ſo that the largeſt and richeſt province of Spain was conquered with an army ſcarce double the number of the garriſon.

6. BARCELONA, SIEGE OF. In 1706, Philip of Anjou, and all his friends in Caſtile, were in the greateſt conſternation imaginable upon the progreſs made by the allies in Catalonia the year before; the court of France therefore reſolved to uſe its greateſt efforts to reduce the Catalonians, and retake Barcelona. King Charles had been left in the city of Barcelona with a very ſmall garriſon, while the earl of Peterborough went to conquer the kingdom of Valencia. The French and Spaniards in the mean time were projecting the deſtruction of king Charles's affairs at a ſingle blow. Their deſign was to ſhut him up in Barcelona; in order to which Philip of Anjou entered Catalonia about the end of March, with an army compoſed moſtly of French troops, with which he ſat down before Barcelona in the beginning of April, after he had been joined by ſeveral battalions near that place. Philip's friends looked upon it as a thing impoſſible for our fleet to ſuccor him. The care of the land army in Philip's favor was commited to marſhal de Teſſe; but whatever was the reaſon, when the count de Thouloufe was ready to ſail with the French fleet from Toulon, the Spaniſh army was in no condition to cooperate with him in forming the ſiege, ſo that the place was not inveſted till the beginning of April, though according to the plan laid down it ought to have commenced a month before. The deſign, however, was diſcovered, and advice of their motives ſent to Sir John Leake before he ſailed from Liſbon; but it does not appear that either king Charles, or the earl of Peterborough apprehended this ſtorm, ſince otherwiſe the king would have provided a better garriſon. Sir John Leake was at Gibraltar, when he received a letter from his catholic majeſty, entreating his immediate aſſiſtance, in terms which ſufficiently diſcovered the diſtreſs he was in, and the apprehenſions he was under. This letter is very curious, and the ſtyle and contents ſo ſingular, that we have thought it not improper to give our readers a copy of it.

"I the KING.

"Amiral Leake,

"I am diſpoſed to take upon me this occaſion to adviſe you the high riſk this principality and my royal "perſon is found in; for I make no doubt before to-"morrow the enemy will moleſt us. They have al-"ready blockaded me with a ſquadron, and their army "is now almoſt in ſight of this city, and by their quick "marches have obtained ſome poſts, which if they "might have been prevented, would very much have "hindered their deſigns.

"I am reſolved, although I find myſelf with ſuch a "ſmall garriſon (as a thouſand men of regular troops, "and four hundred horſe), not to leave this place; "for, in the preſent conjucture, I have conſidered that "my going hence will be the loſs of the city, and con-"ſequently of all the other places, which the happy "ſucceſs of the laſt campaign hath reduced to my obe-"dience; for which reaſon it is my opinion to riſk all, "and venture the caſualties that a ſiege is incident to; "putting juſt truſt and confidence in your known zeal "towards the great forwarding the common cauſe; "making no doubt how much you have contributed "towards the ſuccors forwardneſs. I hope in a few "days you will appear before this place, where your "known valor and activity may meet with a glorious "ſucceſs, for which I ſhall again conſtitute you the cre-"dit of my royal gratitude.

"Given at Barcelona the thirty-firſt of March, "1706.

"I the KING.

"By command of the king my maſter,

"HENRY DE GUNTER."

The king's fears were far from being ill founded; M. de Teſſe came before the place with a numerous army, and the count de Thouloufe landed ammunition and proviſions ſufficient for the ſervice of thirty thouſand men for two months; ſo that it appeared evident, that the French did all they could by ſea, and had their operations been as well ſeconded on ſhore, the place would undoubtedly have been loſt; but it happened that the principal engineer made a miſtake at the beginning, which loſt him eight or ten days time, and before he could correct his error he was ſhot. This, though he was but an indifferent engineer, proved an irreparable loſs, for after his death, they had not one left even equal to him; ſo that when they came to make an aſſault, they were repulſed with conſiderable loſs.

On the third of April commodore Price, with ſix Engliſh, and as many Dutch men of war, joined Sir John Leake, who in a council of war, held on the ſixth, reſolved, in obedience to king Charles's letter, to ſail immediately to Barcelona. In purſuance of this reſolution, he arrived on the eighteenth in Altea bay, and the next day had intelligence that Sir George Byng, with a ſquadron from England, was coming up. Three days after they were joined by commodore Walker with his ſquadron, as they had been the day before by Sir George Byng; and then it was determined to ſail north of Majorca, and that each ſhip ſhould make the beſt of her way without ſtaying for the reſt. Upon the twenty-ſixth the earl of Peterborough came down from Terragona, with a ſquadron of barks, having fourteen hundred landed forces on board, and when he came to the fleet, he hoiſted his union flag on board the prince George, as admiral and commander in chief. His excellency found that the councils of war had rejected his propoſals, and indeed their rejecting them ſaved the place, ſince before his arrival, Sir George Byng, Sir John Jennings, and admiral Waſſenaer, had anchored in the road of Barcelona, and by the contrivance of Sir George Byng, a conſiderable body of troops had been thrown into the town. All theſe briſk and extraordinary meaſures, which appeared by the event ſo indiſpenſably neceſſary, were concerted as well as executed by our admirals only: the earl of Peterborough, though he had been conſtantly before of different ſentiments, yet when he ſaw other reſolutions put in practice, and foreſaw, as he eaſily might, their good effects, he very judiciouſly approved of them.

On the twenty-ſeventh in the afternoon the whole fleet arrived in the harbour of Barcelona, without meeting the leaſt oppoſition; and the count de Thouloufe, having received an exact account of the naval force of the allies, thought fit to ſail away with the French fleet to Toulon, which obliged the land army to raiſe the ſiege with great precipitation.

The French had been beſieging this town thirty-five days. Their army in the beginning of the ſiege conſiſted of about twenty thouſand men, of which they loſt five thouſand by the aſſaults they made on fort Montjouic, by the ſallies, and fire from the place, by the ſkirmiſhes with the miquelets that lay on the hills, by ſickneſs, and laſtly by deſertion. The garriſon, when the enemy ſat down before it, was not above eight hundred ſtrong, as it was apprehended the enemy would not have attempted this ſiege, without firſt reducing Linda and Gironne; the breaches made by the allies the year before were not quite repaired; and fort Montjouic was much in the ſame condition as when they firſt poſſeſſed it. The earl of Peterborough had thrown in eight hundred men from Valencia by means of boats. The garriſon of Gironne had the good luck to get in, as did great numbers of miquelets, or militia, from the ſeveral parts adjacent. Lord Peterborough, with thoſe who could get into the place, poſſeſſed himſelf

ſelf of all the ſtrong poſts on the hills about the enemy's camp, and the miquelets ſecured all the avenues by which proviſions might be brought to the enemy; and this was done ſo effectually, that moſt of the letters and carriers that went and came between the enemy's camp and Madrid, fell into the hands of king Charles, ſo that at length they were forced to diſpatch a frigate to Alicant with every packet they had occaſion to ſend away. The garriſon being thus reinforced, inſtead of eight hundred men, now conſiſted of about three thouſand foot, and between four and five hundred horſe, of which ſix hundred Engliſh were put into fort Montjouic. The enemy began by attacking this fort, which they expected to have taken ſword in hand; but the earl of Donnegal, who commanded there, made ſo good a defence, that the enemy, being twice repulſed with conſiderable loſs, thought fit to proceed with greater circumſpection, made a regular approach, raiſed twenty pieces of cannon againſt it upon ſeveral batteries, and thus ſpent two and twenty days in attempting to take a place, which the earl of Peterborough had taken in four. During this attack on the fort, the breaches of the town were all fully repaired, the works put in good condition, and a great many cannon were mounted; the garriſon and burghers vying with each other in doing every thing that appeared neceſſary for the defence of the place.

The enemy retired about one o'clock on the twelfth of May, leaving behind them two hundred braſs battering guns, thirty mortars, a great quantity of warlike ſtores, a thouſand ſacks of corn, three thouſand barrels of gunpowder, and all their ſick and wounded, whom marechal de Teſſe recommended to the earl of Peterborough's clemency. This relief appeared the more ſurpriſing, ſince it prevented their deſtruction only by a few hours, as the enemy had made all neceſſary diſpoſitions for ſtorming the place that very night, and, conſidering the weakneſs of the garriſon, their ſucceſs could ſcarce be doubted. King Charles was very ready to pay the admiral the juſt tribute of praiſe and reſpect due to his merit, ſo that it appeared beyond diſpute, that the glory of this action was properly attributed to Sir John Leake, agreeable to the ſentiments of the king himſelf, who in the poſtſcript of that letter which he had ſent to him, ſays, "Sir, you will diſcern the condition we are in "by our letters, I hope you will come as ſoon as poſ-"ſible to ſave us, of which you alone ſhall have the "glory." And Sir John Leake arrogates to himſelf the honor of this important operation in his letter to the prince's ſecretary, dated at Barcelona the eighth of May, 1706, wherein he ſays, "The twenty-ſeventh of April "I got to this place, and in a lucky time to reſcue it "from falling into the hands of the enemy, for they "expected to have been ſtormed that night," &c.

Thus ended this great affair at Barcelona to the unſpeakable joy and advantage of king Charles and his friends, and the no leſs honor of the Britiſh flag. Barcelona remained in the poſſeſſion of king Charles till the year 1712, when the citizens, erecting a kind of commonwealth, ſet up for an independent ſtate.

6. BARCELONA, SIEGE OF. The motives of this ſiege are very differently related. The French writers repreſent them thus, "We muſt not judge of this ſiege "as that of a town defended by regular troops. The "Barcelonians were rebels, who by their obſtinacy had "reduced themſelves to deſpair, and this principle alone "urged them to act with the utmoſt fury. Towards "the latter end of the year 1713, all Spain had acknow-"leged Philip of Anjou their ſovereign, except the "Catalans, who were ſtill in arms, and who refuſed "to ſubmit and accept the amneſty, which the king of "Spain had generouſly offered. Never, perhaps, was "there an inſtance of ſuch obſtinacy. No mention had "been made of them in the treaty of peace at Utrecht, "nor even in that at Raſtadt, and the emperor had "abandoned them to their deſtiny, and withdrawn all "his troops out of Catalonia." Such is the ambiguity in which the French writers give the reaſons why Barcelona was beſieged; the Engliſh writers, with more regard to truth, and far more intelligibly ſay, "The Ca-"talans were a people who had enjoyed ſeveral rights "and immunities, while Spain was ſubject to the houſe "of Auſtria. As they had a juſt value for their privi-"leges, they were deſirous to ſecure them for them-"ſelves, and tranſmit them ſafe to poſterity. Accord-"ingly, in the year 1705, having received ſeveral aſſu-"rances from Mr. Crow, queen Anne's miniſter, from "the earl of Peterborough, and Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, "that if they would acknowlege Charles III. as king "of Spain, and renounce the houſe of Bourbon, her "Britiſh majeſty would uſe her utmoſt endeavours to "procure the eſtabliſhment and confirmation of their "rights and privileges, and the ſettlement of them on a "laſting foundation. The Catalans acknowleged and "received that prince as their ſovereign, raiſed men and "money for his ſervice, and during a war, which "abounded with extraordinary turns of fortune, gave "ſignal proofs of their unſhaken fidelity and zeal for "the cauſe they had eſpouſed. After king Charles came "to the imperial crown, and Spain was at length given "up to the houſe of Bourbon, the Catalans, far from "being guided by a ſpirit of obſtinacy and rebellion, "were willing to acknowlege king Philip V. for their "lawful ſovereign. At the ſame time, as they hoped "to be protected by the emperor, a prince for whom "they had expoſed their lives and fortunes, and as they "relied on the repeated aſſurances they had received "that England would never abandon them, they in-"ſiſted on the enjoyment of their former privileges.

"The inhabitants of Barcelona being ſummoned by "the duke of Popoli to ſubmit to king Philip, anſwered, "*That though they would rather die than be ſlaves, yet if "their ancient liberties were confirmed, they would open "their gates, and receive him with joy.* But the Ca-"talans being abandoned both by the emperor and by "England, the court of Spain would be abſolute. "Thus, contrary to faith and honor, they were given "up to their enemies. Still they were not wanting to "their own defence, but appealing to heaven, and "hanging up at the high altar the queen's ſolemn de-"claration to protect them, underwent the utmoſt mi-"ſeries of a ſiege. And here we cannot forbear la-"menting the fate of a brave, unfortunate people, who "fought and ſuffered merely for their liberties and pri-"vileges, and have immortalized their name by the "noble, though unſucceſsful, ſtand they made againſt "uſurpation and arbitrary power."

Now we ſhall give the reader a complete journal of this remarkable ſiege. In the year 1714 the command of the Spaniſh army in Catalonia was conferred on the duke of Berwick, who received orders to beſiege Barcelona. At the ſame time orders were given to the bailiff of Belle-Fontaine, commander of the French fleet, to block up the harbor. The duke opened his trenches before the town on the thirteenth of July; in a few hours after which the beſieged made a ſally, but were repulſed with loſs. Some deſerters from the town informed the duke, that the regular troops were diſpoſed to ſurrender; but the inhabitants were more obſtinate than ever; they were employed in throwing up a multitude of retrenchments, and declared, that they would rather be buried in the ruins of their houſes than ſubmit. From this time till the twenty-ſecond, the beſiegers were employed in raiſing batteries, and making approaches, when all on a ſudden an unexpected fire began on the eaſt ſide of the town, where the beſieged did not imagine any attack would be made. The bombs did incredible miſchief, and the inhabitants began to be frightened. This occaſioned a general aſſembly, wherein it was reſolved to make a vigorous defence, and write a letter to Sir James Wiſhart, admiral of the Britiſh fleet in the Mediterranean. This letter bears date the twenty-third of July, and is in effect as follows, "That his "excellency very well knew that the engagement Ca-"talonia entered into to receive Charles the third for "their king, was founded on the protection of the high "allies, but moſt particularly of England, without "which they were not capable of undertaking ſo great "an enterpriſe. That they had for ſeven years toge-"ther endeavoured to ſerve the Engliſh nation in every "thing it was poſſible for them to do, by contributing "troops, and conſiderable ſums of money without in-"tereſt: and though they had pleaſed themſelves with "the thoughts of the happineſs of being always ſubjects "of Charles III. yet by the ordinary change to which

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" human affairs are liable, they now ſaw the troops of " the duke of Anjou, aided by the French, maſters of " all the principality, except Barcelona and Cordona, " committing through the whole the moſt execrable " hoſtilities, burnings, and plunderings, without ſparing " the effuſion of innocent blood, and without diſtinc- " tion of age or ſex. That the enemy had thrown " fourteen thouſand bombs into the town, which had " ruined the greateſt part of the houſes; that they now " expected to be attacked in form; and that in twenty- " four hours the town would be battered in breach. " They (the government of Barcelona) could not ex- " preſs their affliction at ſeeing the danger to which the " inhabitants were expoſed, of being the victims of that " cruelty with which the enemy threatened to treat them. " Having no comfort left, they fly to the queen of " Great Britain, beſeeching her protection by the in- " cloſed letter to Don Dalmaſes, their envoy at Lon- " don; and in the mean time, till an anſwer could " come, they beſought his excelleney from their ſouls to " mediate with the French troops, who oppreſſed them, " for a ſuſpenſion of arms, ſince the congreſs at Baden, " now ſitting to conclude a general peace, might ſtill " determine this affair. They doubted not that his me- " diations would be able to procure them this relief, " ſince his ſquadron was ſuperior to that of the enemy. " They ſaw no other remedy in nature for their miſ- " fortunes, and therefore hoped his excellency would " not refuſe them. That if Catalonia had merited any " thing by its ſervices, and by its conjunction with the " Engliſh nation, this was the time to receive the fruits " of it. That it is worthy of his excellency to com- " fort the afflicted, and not deny them this favor in their " great neceſſity."

Sir James received this affecting letter without any ſigns of regard; and if we compare his behavior on this occaſion with the queen's ſpeech in the houſe of lords a little before he ſailed, we ſhall be influenced to imagine, he was rather inſtructed to aſſiſt king Philip in the reduction of Barcelona, than to relieve the diſtreſſed Catalans. The general aſſembly of Barcelona, ſeeing their letter have no effect on the Engliſh admiral, made a decree, and publiſhed it through all the country they had any communication with, ſetting forth the ruinous condition to which the town was reduced, and the danger with which it was threatened. They commanded all the inhabitants of towns and villages, who were above fourteen years of age, to take up arms for the defence of their liberties, upon pain of being treated as enemies to their country. Berwick, in anſwer, publiſhed a manifeſto, forbidding all perſons to diſtribute or pay any regard to that writing, and ordering all who ſhould be found in arms to be hanged on the ſpot. In conſequence of this order, thirty-one were hanged who were taken priſoners in a ſkirmiſh, and about four hundred were put to the ſword in cool blood.

On the thirtieth in the evening the covered way was attacked, and after ſome reſiſtance, a lodgment was made on it. All the priſoners made in this attack were put to the ſword without diſtinction, among whom were ſeveral women, and ſome of diſtinguiſhed rank. The beſieged came in great numbers to recover the covered way; but their attempts were all baffled by the vigilance of Berwick's grenadiers, whoſe batteries were now firing in breach upon two baſtions, and next day he ſet his miners to work under them, when ſome women appeared on the breach, and planted a ſtandard there, in the middle of which was painted a death's head, intimating that they would rather die than ſurrender. On the third the beſieged made two ſallies, to interrupt the works of the miners, but without ſucceſs, being repulſed in both, though they afterwards found means to ſurpriſe a redoubt, in which near an hundred of the beſiegers were killed; but it was retaken the ſame evening, with the ſame loſs to the beſieged. Next day Berwick made ſome new diſpoſitions in his batteries, and brought them nearer the town, which he affected ſo as to employ them in ruining a baſtion, and making a paſſage over the ditch. This continued till the twelfth, when he ſprung his mines with tolerable ſucceſs, and ordering ſix companies to mount the breach, drove away all who defended it; but the beſieged made a terrible fire, and killed the whole ſix companies, except about twenty men, who had deſcended to the bottom of the breach: Six companies more were ſent, who nearly underwent the ſame fate. There now became a more hot fire on both ſides than had been made hitherto, which laſted the remainder of the day, and all night. About ten o'clock at night, Berwick, at the head of twenty companies of grenadiers, made an aſſault, in order to hinder the beſieged from repairing the breaches: the Barcelonians were prepared to receive him, and an obſtinate engagement enſued, which laſted till ſix next morning, when the beſieged gave way, having eight times endeavoured to regain the advantages loſt in the beginning of the action, which did not conſiſt in any thing more than the ground. Berwick gained his point, but not without a conſiderable loſs; for ſeveral monks, and other eccleſiaſtics of the beſieged, fought with bayonets fixed to their muſkets againſt his grenadiers. On the fourteenth, about noon, Berwick advanced to attack a baſtion, but he was ſo furiouſly charged by all the force of the town, that after a conteſt of two hours he was obliged to retreat to the covered way, though all the piquets were ſent to ſupport him.

In theſe engagements at the breach, Berwick is ſaid to have loſt at leaſt fifteen hundred men, among whom were ſeveral officers. The Barcelonians ſung Te Deum for this advantage, thinking they ſhould be able to oblige the enemy to raiſe the ſiege, and inceſſantly employed themſelves in fortifying their intrenchments both behind the breaches, and the intrenchments which had been made at the avenues of the old town. They made battlements and embraſures on all the neighbouring houſes, and filled them with the city troops, that by their fire they might favor the retreat of their men, in caſe they ſhould be forced to abandon the outworks. On the the night between the eighteenth and nineteenth four barks, laden with proviſions, ſlipped by the French fleet, and entered the harbor. Thus the beſieged received refreſhments from time to time, owing to the indolence of the French admiral; and the more eaſily, as the Majorcans, in concert with the Catalans, had a magazine near the coaſt, beyond the Lobregat, in an old tower near Caſtel de Felo, where the veſſels of Majorca unloaded in the night, and thoſe of Barcelona went afterwards to take the proviſions which had been brought thither. This intercourſe continued ſix weeks without the duke's knowlege, becauſe that tower had been uninhabited for above a century, and had neither doors nor windows; but when it was diſcovered the magazine was plundered, and all the houſes in its neighbourhood burned; and thirty barks were armed and ſtationed at the mouth of the harbor, to prevent any more from going in. The miquelets, commanded by the chevalier del Poel, and the ſieur Armengol, having collected a body of between eight and nine thouſand men, formed a deſign of throwing ſuccors into Barcelona, by forcing one of the quarters of Berwick's camp: the garriſon too were to favor this operation by a ſally at the ſame time; but he having notice of their deſign kept on his guard, and ſent out ſeveral detachments to watch the motions of Poel, one of which, commanded by the marquis de Thoury, came up with him on the heights of Samanat, and at his firſt fire the miquelets fled, and ſome were taken priſoners, who were afterwards ſhot. On the thirtieth the detachment commanded by the duke of Montemar defeated another body of miquelets near Piera. Thus their deſign was rendered abortive, and there were no longer any attempts to diſturb the ſiege. On the ſixth of September Don Joſeph Pelz, ſerjeant-general of the town, appeared on the top of the breach, with a white flag, and deſired to ſpeak with the commanding officer upon duty in the trenches. This was to anſwer a ſummons which the duke had ſent him ſome days before to ſurrender. The chevalier d'Arſfeld advancing to the foot of the breach, Pelz told him, that the inhabitants of Barcelona had deliberated on the duke's propoſal, and that they were reſolved not to liſten to it, without he would enſure them their liberties, chuſing rather to periſh in the deſolation of the city. This anſwer not a little chagrined Berwick, as he had promiſed the king he would make a conqueſt of Barcelona before the firſt of September; and therefore he

determined to ſtorm the town, without ever waiting the effect of ſeveral new mines which he had ordered to be made. For this purpoſe he made ſuch diſpoſitions as he thought would ſecure the ſucceſs of his enterpriſe, being conſcious it would be attended with difficulty, and even be hazardous. The army was divided into three bodies, to which he gave the names of right, left, and reſerve. The command of the right he gave to lieutenant-general Dillon, that of the left to the marquis de Silly, and he himſelf commanded the reſerve. The beſieged did not expect an aſſault till the mines ſhould be ſprung, which he knew, and therefore haſtened his preparations.

On the eleventh, at four in the morning, the ſignal was given, and the whole army marched with the grenadiers at their head. The baſtions were carried one after another, and all the defendants who were taken put to the ſword. Dillon, with ſeven battalions, mounted the breach of the baſtion Santa Clara, and after ſome reſiſtance gained poſſeſſion of it: all the troops or inhabitants who were found in it, or in the adjacent places, were put to the ſword without diſtinction; in this he was aſſiſted by a detachment from Silly, who was at this time employed in ruining all the houſes he could. After this rapid progreſs, the aſſailants became on a ſudden inactive; and the beſieged gaining time to recollect their ſtaggered ſenſes, took courage, and began to make preparations for their laſt effort to repulſe the enemy. Several times they attempted to recover the baſtion and monaſtery of St. Peter, but in vain; in theſe they were as unſucceſsful as in thoſe made on Santa Clara. Theſe efforts brought on another engagement with Dillon, who was now ſupported by Berwick's body of reſerve. The ſharpeſt of the action was at the baſtion of St. Peter, which was this day taken and retaken eleven times with conſiderable loſs, eſpecially on the ſide of the beſiegers, becauſe they had not taken the precaution to ſecure the abbey of St. Peter when it had been abandoned. The fire from the abbey galled Dillon's troops on all ſides, and killed them in heaps; but Berwick's numbers ſtill ſupplied the defect, and after an obſtinate engagement of thirteen hours, the beſieged were driven into the town, having diſplayed the moſt extraordinary proofs of valor. About nine o'clock in the evening they offered to ſurrender, and Berwick conſidering the conſequence of forcing the reſt of the town, agreed to a capitulation, on condition that the inhabitants owned Philip for their lawful king, by whoſe pleaſure the lives of all, without exception, ſhould be ſaved, and the town ſhould not be plundered. But when he gained poſſeſſion of it, he ſeized all the perſons who had acted as officers during the ſiege, among whom were ſeveral of the nobility, and thoſe he thought proper he ordered to be hanged, while others were diſperſed in Spaniſh priſons, and ended their days in dungeons. In ſhort, Berwick acted in that arbitrary and tyrannical manner that was perfectly conſiſtent with his natural ferocity and cruelty, and agreeably to the character of the family from whom he was deſcended.

BARKAN, BATTLE AT, AND STORM OF. [a fort which covers the bridge of Gran over the Danube in Lower Hungary, thirty miles north-weſt of Buda.] In the year 1683, the Poliſh and Imperial armies, after obliging the Turks to raiſe the ſiege of Vienna, purſued the fugitives: near Barkan they came up with about fourteen thouſand of their beſt troops, who immediately charged the Imperialiſts, as they led the van, and forced them back upon the Poles, who not reliſhing a fight at this time, retreated to the main army, which advanced as faſt as poſſible to attack the victorious Turks, who ſeeing the Chriſtian army approaching, ſet up a moſt hideous cry, and thinking to throw the whole army into confuſion, charged ſword in hand with great impetuoſity, but without any regular order. The Imperialiſts ſtood cloſe and firm, and received them with their bayonets fixed, while the Poliſh infantry flanked them as they came down.

This method of fighting did not continue long, for one of the baſhas being killed, and another taken priſoner, the whole Turkiſh army retreated as precipitately as they had advanced. About four thouſand got over the bridge, but while the main body were going over, it broke, by which accident ſome thouſands were drowned; others threw themſelves into Barkan, which count Staremberg immediately attacked by eſcalade, and entering the fort pell-mell, put all the Turks to the ſword, except about five hundred Janiſſaries, who begged for quarter, which was granted.

Such was the fatal effect of an obſtinate, ill-concerted fight; had the Turks, on ſight of the enemy, retreated over the bridge of Gran, their whole force would have been ſafe; and it is more than probable they might have lain encamped there unmoleſted, at leaſt they might have maintained their ground on the defenſive till they could have been reinforced.

BARNET, BATTLE AT. [a ſmall market-town in the counties of Middleſex and Hertfordſhire, about ten miles north-eaſt from London, but on Gladmore-heath, near a mile from the town, the battle was fought.] In the year 1470, Edward IV. beheaded the lords Willes and Dymock, charging them with being the inſtigators and leaders of a rebellion in the counties of Warwick and Worceſter. The earl of Warwick who was the principal promoter of it, became inſtantly enraged at this act of barbarity, and reſolved with redoubled vigor to purſue his project of dethroning Edward, whom he had exalted. The following year he had many adherents, and being joined by his ſon-in-law Clarence, brother to king Edward, and his brother Montacute, he advanced towards London, and on the thirteenth of April encamped on Gladmore-heath in the neighbourhood of Barnet; the town itſelf being poſſeſſed by the troops of Edward, who had marched thither from London to give him battle, in conſequence of a meſſage he had received from Clarence, importing that he would join him with all his forces. In the night that preceeded the action, Richard duke of Gloceſter repaired, without any ſafegard, to the tent of Clarence, where the two brothers embraced with all the marks of the moſt cordial affection; and after ſome private diſcourſe, they went off together towards Edward's camp, with about twelve thouſand followers. Immediately after this ſcandalous deſertion, he ſent a meſſenger to Warwick to excuſe the part he had acted, and to tell him he had made his peace with Edward, who had promiſed to pardon him, the earl of Warwick, upon his ſubmiſſion. But the earl rejected the propoſal with diſdain, either believing Edward inſincere in his promiſe, or that he himſelf was ſtill able to cope with him in the field of battle.

In all probability his brother Montacute had found means to convince him of his fidelity, and was by this time determined to act heartily againſt Edward; otherwiſe he would, on this occaſion have imitated the example of Clarence. Early in the morning of the fourteenth day of April, the action began with incredible fury on both ſides, the leaders being exaſperated againſt each other to the moſt virulent degree of rancor, that ſlighted friendſhip, perſonal animoſity, and civil war could produce. The troops of Warwick, though inferior in number to the enemy, fought with a kind of deſperate reſolution, foreſeeing they ſhould be treated as rebels if vanquiſhed; and the earl himſelf was determined to conquer or die. Such was their impetuoſity, that Edward's firſt line was obliged to give ground, and ſome of his horſe riding full ſpeed to London, reported that he was utterly defeated. In this emergency, king Edward ordered his body of reſerve to advance and charge the enemy in flank; and this expedient was the more ſucceſsful, as the earl of Oxford had puſhed the Yorkiſts ſo far, that Warwick's main body was left defenceleſs. That nobleman, however, no ſooner recollected this circumſtance, than he wheeled about to reſume his ſtation, and that movement occaſioned the loſs of the battle. The device on his arms and enſigns was a ſtar ſhooting forth rays; and that of Edward was a ſun. The followers of Warwick ſeeing the ſtar advancing through the medium of a fog, miſtook it for Edward's ſtandard, and fell upon their friends with ſuch fury, that they were broken and diſperſed before the earl of Oxford could rectify the fatal error. Theſe laſt believing themſelves betrayed, fled towards the enemy with great precipitation. A part of Warwick's army ſeeing them fly, imagined they had been attacked in the rear, and of conſequence that they themſelves were ſurrounded; they began to be ſeized with conſternation; the panick ſpread from rank to rank, and univerſal confuſion enſued. Edward taking the advantage of their diſorder,

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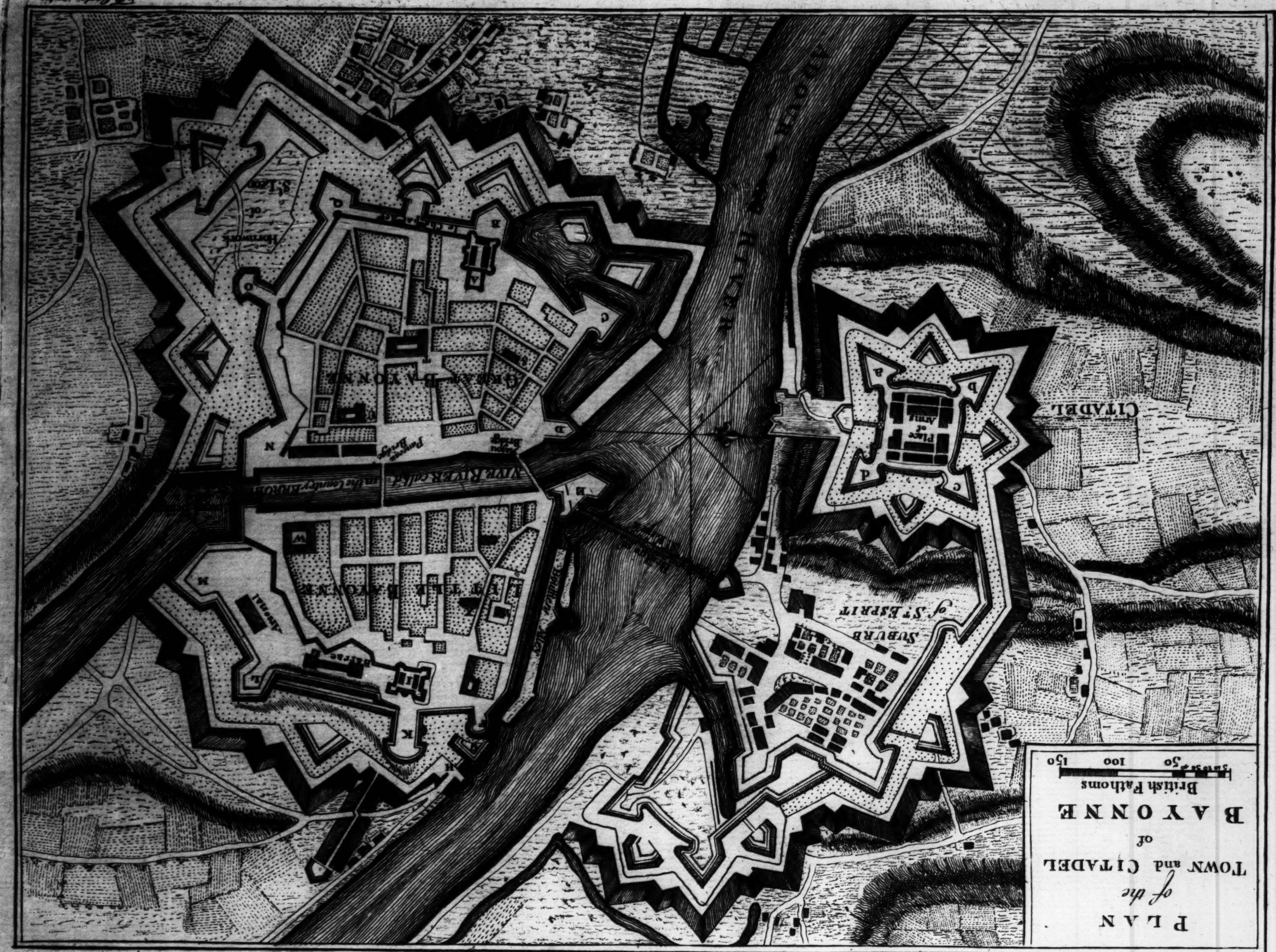
PLAN
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Bastioned for Military Use

diſorder, charged them with redoubled vigor, and Warwick in vain uſed his utmoſt endeavours to rally and reanimate them by his own example. In former battles he had always fought on horſe-back, that he might at once ride along the line, and perceive the particulars of the action: but on this occaſion he had ſent away his horſe, and determined to fight on foot, that his ſoldiers might ſee he was reſolved to ſhare their fate in the iſſue of the day. Even this reſolution contributed to his defeat; becauſe he could not be perſonally preſent at every place where the men ſtood in need of his direction and aſſiſtance; and they were no longer encouraged by the ſight of their commander. After having exerted all his capacity as an officer and hero, in fruitleſs attempts, he ruſhed into the hotteſt part of the battle, and fell covered with wounds; and his brother Montacute, endeavouring to diſengage him, met with the ſame fate. All oppoſition ended with the life of the two generals; and about noon Edward obtained a complete victory over his enemies, five thouſand of whom were left dead upon the field; though the carnage would not have been ſo great had not the king forbid his ſoldiers to give quarter. The earl of Oxford fled into Wales, where the earl of Pembroke, by Warwick's deſire, was employed in raiſing forces for the ſervice of king Henry VI. The duke of Exter was wounded, ſtripped, and left for dead on the field, where he remained till the evening, when he recovered the uſe of his ſenſes, and made a ſhift to crawl to the houſe of one Rutland, where his wounds were cured; but he was afterwards diſcovered and impriſoned in the Tower: Edward loſt the lord Barners, and had fifteen hundred men ſlain in the action. Such was the end of the famous earl of Warwick, who, from his great power, influence, military talents and fortune, had acquired the epithet of the king-maker. He was certainly a nobleman of great abilities and magnanimity; and if he had not been betrayed by thoſe in whom he chiefly confided, Edward would not have long triumphed over the houſe of Lancaſter. On the day that ſucceeded the battle, the king returned to London, and ordered the hacked bodies of Warwick and Montacute to be expoſed in the cathedral of St. Paul's, from which they were carried to Biſham in Berkſhire, and interred in the priory founded by their anceſtors, of the houſe of Montacute.

An obeliſk was erected in the northern road through Barnet, in the year 1740, by ſir Jeremy Sambroke, with this inſcription

Here was
Fought the
Famous BATTLE
Between *EDWARD*
the 4th and the
Earl of *WARWICK*,
April the 14th,
Anno 1471.
In which the Earl
Was defeated
And ſlain.

BARTHOLOMEW, SAINT, DESCENT UPON. [one of the leſſer Caribee iſlands in the Atlantic ocean, twenty miles north of St. Chriſtopher's. It produces tobacco, and is covered with trees, among which are ſome excellent ones highly valued.] The Engliſh, under the command of ſir Timothy Thornhill, landed on this iſland, and plundered it in the year 1689, after having beat the French from their works, and a fortification of the extent of two acres of land, encompaſſed with a double row of palliſades ſix feet high, the intervals of which were filled with earth, and a wide trench without, well manned. Many of the inhabitants houſes were burnt, and near ſeven hundred people carried off with their cattle and goods. The Engliſh held it till the peace of Ryſwick, and then reſtored it to the French.

BASSAC, BATTLE AT. [a village of Poitiers in France.] During the wars of the Huguenots, a battle was fought here on the thirteenth of March 1569. The royaliſts were commanded by Henry de Valois duke of Anjou, and amounted to the number of about three thouſand. They attacked the prince of Conde at the head of about four thouſand Huguenots, and after an engagement of two hours, the prince was taken priſoner, having his leg broke; but as the enemy were conveying him to their general's guards, captain Monteſquieu who had known the prince formerly, ſhot him dead with a piſtol. Upon which the Huguenots retreated, leaving about 800 of their ſlain on the field of battle. The royaliſts are ſaid to have loſt nearly the ſame number, but the action is only memorable for the death of the prince of Conde.

BASSETERRE. See GUADELUPE.

BASTIA. [capital of the iſland of Corſica, ſituated in the Mediterranean.] In the year 1745 the Engliſh admiral Rowley bombarded this city, and having damaged it pretty much, gave it to the malecontents; but the inhabitants drove them out in the year following. In 1748 it was beſieged without ſucceſs by the Auſtrians. The malecontents have made ſeveral attempts upon it, for which reaſon it is provided with a ſtrong Genoeſe garriſon.

BATH, SIEGE OF, AND BATTLE AT. [a city of Somerſetſhire, ſituated on the river Avon, ten miles eaſt of Briſtol, ninety weſt of London. The town ſtands in a bottom ſurrounded by ſteep hills, and has of late years had ſome elegant buildings erected for the reception of the quality, who reſort every ſeaſon in great numbers to the bath.] The Saxon prince Cerdic ſpread his conqueſts with amazing rapidity, till the famous prince Arthur was veſted with the command of the Britons; his career then ſeemed to ſtop; Arthur's heroic genius gave him a conſiderable check. The firſt action between theſe accompliſhed generals, was, according to Rapin, the battle of Badon-hill near Bath, in the year 511. The Saxons having laid ſiege to Bath, by means of a reinforcement from the continent, the Briton marched to its relief, agreeable to Cerdic's wiſh, who thought himſelf too ſtrong for his enemy. Arthur, far from being diſcouraged at his ſuperiority, gave him battle, which proved the bloodieſt that had been fought between the two nations. It laſted from noon till night without any viſible advantage to either ſide. Both armies kept the field, waiting for the day to renew the fight. The Saxons during the night, poſted themſelves on a little hill called Banneſdown, which was of great importance, though the day before it had been neglected by both ſides. As ſoon as it was light Arthur perceived the advantage the Saxons had gained by ſeizing that part, and was reſolved to diſlodge them, which he effected after a long and obſtinate fight. The Britons, animated by the preſence and valor of their king, perceiving that the Saxons in their retreat down the hill had put themſelves in ſome diſorder, preſſed them ſtill more vigorouſly, and at laſt entirely routed them. William of Malmſbury ſays, Arthur ſlew four hundred of the enemy with his own hand, and Huntingdon makes it more, exaggerating the number to four hundred and forty. However, the victory was complete, and the Saxons were obliged to be quiet for ſome years, notwithſtanding the weakneſs of the Britons. Uſher ſays this battle was fought in the year 520. Smollet places it in the year 519, and ſays it was Caer-baden in Berks that was beſieged, in the neighbourhood of which is the hill of Badon, where the battle was fought. Rapin confeſſes that ſome place this fact ſooner, and ſome later, and adds that he has followed Langhorne's opinion, becauſe it ſeemed to him to be the beſt ſupported.

BATTLE ABBEY. See ABBEY OF SAINT MARTIN.

BATTLE BRIDGE. See STANDFORD BRIDGE.

BAYONNE, SIEGE OF [a large city of Gaſcony in France, ſituated near the mouth of the river Adour, which forms a good harbour, and a little below diſcharges itſelf into the Bay of Biſcay.] In the year 1374, John, duke of Lancaſter, landed with an army at Calais, and being joined by the duke of Britanny, marched acroſs the country to Bourdeaux, as Mariana ſays, with a deſign to conquer Caſtile in Spain. But this expedition was laid aſide by the Engliſh troops, who did not amount to above ſix hundred men, and had conſumed all their proviſions. Louis, duke of Anjou, thinking this a good opportunity to drive the Engliſh away, propoſed to the king of France the ſiege of Bayonne; that monarch agreed to the propoſal, and the place was inveſted. But the beſiegers being

ing greatly incommoded by heavy rains, and diſtreſſed by the want of proviſions, they, after being before it a ſhort time, thought fit to raiſe the ſiege.

BEACHY-HEAD, ENGAGEMENT OFF. [a cape or promontory on the coaſt of Suſſex between Haſtings and Shoreham.] During the abſence of king William III. his queen acted as regent, and found herſelf ſurrounded with numberleſs cares and perplexities. Her council was compoſed of whigs and tories, who ſcarcely ever acted with unanimity. She was diſtracted between her apprehenſions for her father's ſafety, and her huſband's life. She was threatened with an invaſion by the French from abroad, with an inſurrection of the Jacobites at home: nevertheleſs, ſhe diſguiſed her fears, and behaved with equal prudence and fortitude. Advice being received that a fleet was ready to ſail from Breſt, Herbert lord Torrington hoiſted his flag in the Downs, and ſailed round to St. Helen's, in order to aſſemble ſuch a number of ſhips, as would enable him to come to an engagement upon more equal terms. The enemy being diſcovered off Plymouth, on the twentieth of June, 1690, the Engliſh admiral, reinforced by a Dutch ſquadron, ſailed with a view to intercept them at the back of the iſle of Wight, ſhould they preſume to ſail up the channel. Not that he thought himſelf ſtrong enough to cope with them, for their fleet conſiſted of ſeventy eight ſhips of war, and twenty-two fireſhips, whereas the combined ſquadrons of of England and Holland did not exceed fifty-ſix; but he now received orders to hazard an engagement, if he thought it might be done with any proſpect of ſucceſs. After the combined and French fleets had continued five days in ſight of each other, lord Torrington bore down upon the enemy off Beachy-head, on the thirtieth of June at day break. The Dutch ſquadron, which compoſed the van, began the engagement about nine in the morning; in about half an hour the blue diviſion of the Engliſh was alone engaged with the rear of the French; but the red, which formed the center, under the command of lord Torringten in perſon, did not come into the line till ten o'clock; ſo that the Dutch were almoſt ſurrounded by the enemy; though they fought with great valor, and ſuſtained conſiderable damage. At length the admiral's diviſion drove between them and the French; but at that inſtant, the action was interrupted by a calm, and the Dutch had ſuffered ſo ſeverely, that it was thought it would be imprudeut to renew the battle, they therefore weighed anchor in the night, and with the tide of flood retired to the eaſtward. The next day the diſabled ſhips were deſtroyed, that they might not be retarded in retreat; they were purſued as far as Rye; and an Engliſh ſhip of ſeventy guns being ſtranded near Winchelſea, was ſet on fire and deſerted by the captain's command. A Dutch ſhip of ſixty-four guns met with the ſame accident, and ſome French frigates attempted to burn her; but the captain defended her ſo vigorouſly, that they were obliged to deſert, and he afterwards found means to carry her ſafe to Holland.

In this engagement the Engliſh loſt two ſhips, two captains, and about four hundred men; but the Dutch were more unfortunate; ſix of their great ſhips were daſtroyed; Dick and Brackel, rear admirals, were ſlain; together with a great number of inferior officers and ſeamen. Torrington retreated without farther interruption, into the mouth of the Thames, and having taken proper precautions againſt any attempts of the enemy, returned to London, where the inhabitants were ſtruck with conſternation. The government was infected with the ſame panic. The miniſtry pretended to believe that the French acted in conſort with the malecontents of the nation; that inſurrections in different parts of the kingdom had been projected by the Jacobites, and that there would be a general revolt in Scotland. Theſe inſinuations were circulated by the court agents, in order to juſtify, in the opinion of the public, the meaſures that were deemed neceſſary at that juncture, and they produced the deſired effect. The apprehenſions of the people thus artfully raiſed, heightened their averſion to the nonjurors and Jacobites. Addreſſes were preſented to the queen by the Corniſh tinners, the lieutenancy of Middleſex, and by the mayor, aldermen, and lieutenancy of London, filled with profeſſions of loyalty, and promiſes of ſupporting their majeſties, as their lawful ſovereigns, againſt all oppoſition. The queen at this criſis exhibited remarkable proofs of courage, activity, and diſcretion: ſhe iſſued out proper orders and directions for putting the nation in a poſture of defence, as well as for refitting and augmenting the fleet. She took meaſures for appeaſing the reſentment of the people, who exclaimed againſt the earl of Torrington for his behaviour in the late action: he was deprived of his command, and ſent priſoner to the Tower, and commiſſioners were appointed to examine the particular circumſtances of his conduct. He continued priſoner till the next ſeſſion of parliament, when he was brought to his trial, and permitted to make a ſpeech in the houſe of commons in defence of himſelf, in which he inſiſted on theſe three things, that the preparations for the fleet were very late; that the fleet itſelf was much inferior to the French, that it was ill manned, and that he laboured under great want of intelligence. He excuſed his fighting, by alledging the orders he had received; and ſaid that it was againſt his judgment, and the judgment of the council of war; in order to explain and illuſtrate the arguments he uſed in juſtification of his conduct, he gave the houſe a draught of the line of battle, and deſired leave to deliver what he had to ſay in writing: which was granted. He reflected upon the council, and hinted that the earl of Nottingham had ſuppreſſed ſome intelligence, or had delayed ſending it to him.

The earl of Torrington's affair was long diſcuſſed in the houſe of lords. The form of his commitment was judged to be illegal, and the martial law, to which, by ſtatute, all who ſerved in the fleet were obliged to ſubmit, being lodged in the lord high admiral, it was doubted whether, on that high office being held by commiſſion, ſo great a power was lodged with the commiſſioners. The judges were of opinion, that it was; yet ſince the power of life and death was too ſacred a thing to paſs only by a conſtruction of law, it was thought the ſafeſt courſe to paſs an act, declaring that the power of the lord high admiral was veſted in the commiſſioners. The ſecret enemies of the government, and who intended to embroil matters, moved that the earl ſhould be impeached in parliament; becauſe proceedings in that way are always ſlow, and ſome incidents might create diſputes between the two houſes, that might end in a rupture. This the king was apprehenſive of, and though he was much incenſed againſt the earl, and had reaſon to believe that a council of war, would treat him very favorably, yet he choſe to have him take his trial. The commiſſioners of the admiralty named a court to try the earl, in which ſir Ralph Delavel preſided, who had acted as vice-admiral of the blue in the engagement. The earl is ſaid to be tried with ſo groſs a partiality, that it reflected much on the juſtice of the nation; ſo that if it had not been for the king's intereſt with the States General, it might have occaſioned a breach of the alliance between them and England. The earl eſcaped with his life and eſtate, but ſuffered much in his reputation, ſome charging him with want of courage; while others imputed his ill conduct to an haughty ſullenneſs of temper, which made him, ſince orders were ſent him contrary to the advice he had given, to obey them, but in ſuch a manner, as ſhould caſt the blame on thoſe who ſent him thoſe orders, and give them cauſe to repent it.

BEDFORD, BATTLE AT. [a town of Bedfordſhire, ſituated on the Ouſe, forty-four miles north-weſt of London.] The Britons after their defeat at Banbury, were ſtill unfortunate; the Saxon forces under the command of Cutha or Cutholf, coming up with the Britons near Bedford, gave them a total defeat, in the year 560, which decided the fate of Mercia; for the Britons had no other alternative, but that of ſubmitting quietly, or abandoning their country.

BELGRADE, SIEGE OF. [capital of Seria in Turkey, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the river Danube, at its confluence with the Save, three hundred and forty miles ſouth-eaſt of Vienna, and ſixty ſouth of Temeſwaer. The city is large and has been very beautiful and well fortified, being defended by one of the ſtrongeſt caſtles in Europe.] In the year 1436, the ſultan Amurath, grandſon to the famous Bajazet, took the opportunity of ſome civil diſſentions in Hungary, to invade that kingdom, and with a numerous army laid ſiege to Belgrade; but

but the city was ſecured with a garriſon of near ten thouſand men, who made a vigorous defence, and though the Turks attacked it with great fury, both by land and water, the garriſon made ſeveral well concerted ſallies, in all of which the beſiegers had the worſt, which determined them, at length, to raiſe the ſiege.

2. BELGRADE, SIEGE OF. In the year 1521, the ſultan Solyman, ſurnamed the Magnificent, from the motive of extending his dominions, aſſembled a powerful army and laid ſiege to Belgrade, which made but weak reſiſtance; the garriſon ſurrendered priſoners of war on the twenty-ninth of Auguſt. Lewis, king of Hungary, was at this time an infant, and his miniſters being very negligent of his affairs, never attempted to relieve the garriſon, who ſeeing themſelves abandoned, thought it more prudent to capitulate for their lives, than to exaſperate the enemy by a vigorous defence.

3. BELGRADE, SIEGE OF. In the year 1688, the imperial army, commanded by Maximilian Emanuel, elector of Bavaria, laid ſiege to Belgrade on the eleventh of Auguſt, in which was a Turkiſh garriſon of twelve thouſand men, and a baſha governor. The approaches were made with great alacrity, and in a few days the trenches were opened within muſket ſhot of the walls, notwithſtanding many brave ſallies of the garriſon. The enemy fired at the caſtle very furiouſly; many breaches were made, and the fortification in ſeveral parts beat down. The beſieged again made ſeveral ſallies, in ſome of which they were repulſed by the Imperialiſts; but in others they had the advantage; particularly in one, when there was an obſtinate engagement of near two hours, and the Imperialiſts were driven back twenty paces; but the elector and prince Eugene, now only a lietenant-general, with a body of reſerve, lying at a ſmall diſtance, flew to their ſuccour, and repulſed the Turks in turn, who were now obliged to re-enter the town. Prince Eugene's bravery was remarkable on this occaſion, he was at the head of a body of volunteers and choice ſoldiers, with whom he followed them to the very gates of the city, and was the firſt who mounted the breach. He was wounded by a ſabre, which cleft his head-piece; but he immediately run his ſword through the body of the Janiſſary who gave the blow. The elector was alſo wounded in the cheek by an arrow. The ſame day he ſent a captain with an interpreter, who was a Greek, to ſummon the governor to ſurrender, who was ſo enraged, that he impriſoned the former and hanged the latter. This exaſperated the elector, he renewed the attack with redoubled vigor, and having made ſeveral other breaches, was determined to ſtorm the town, and with a reſolution that ſeemed inſpired more by frenzy than courage, his ſoldiers mounted the breaches, from whence they were twice beaten, but being timely ſupported, they made another vigorous effort, when an obſtinate engagement enſued, which at length terminated in favor of the Imperialiſts, who entered the town pell mell, and put all they met to the ſword, without even ſparing the women or little children. When the baſha ſaw this, he had recourſe to a ſtratagem in order to ſave the lives of the garriſon. He cauſed three hundred Chriſtian ſlaves, who were confined in the caſtle, to be chained together, and brought through a back ſtreet to the ſcene of action, where they were placed ſo as to receive the ſhot of the Imperial troops, while the Turks retired. The elector now gave quarters, and the baſha governor and two other baſha's, with about five hundred Turks, being all that remained of the garriſon, ſubmitted and were made priſoners on the 6th of September. The governor at firſt intreated that he might not be made a priſoner; but the elector told him, "He ſhould experience that the Chriſ-"tians uſed their priſoners better than the Turks did "theirs; and that he ſhould be ſent to the emperor," which diſſipated his fears. The Imperialiſts loſt in this ſiege and ſtorm, at leaſt five hundred men, among whom was the brave general Scharffenberg, and had above two hundred and fifty wounded. The conſequence of this conqueſt, was no more than a temporary poſſeſſion; for Lewis XIV making war againſt the emperor, the elector was recalled out of Hungary, to command on the Rhine; therefore the fine inroad he had made into the Turkiſh dominions, which had coſt ſo much blood and treaſure, by a turn in politics effected by Lewis, was rendered of no utility, ſince no advantages could be reaped from it.

4. BELGRADE, SIEGE OF. Prince Lewis of Baden commanded in Hungary during the elector's abſence; but his army was too ſmall to oppoſe the progreſs which the Ottoman troops were now every where making; on the firſt of October, 1690, they inveſted Belgrade, with a determined reſolution to retake it. The garriſon conſiſted of ſix thouſand German veterans, commanded by count d'Aſpremont, well provided with all ſorts of ammunition and proviſions. But the breaches which the elector had made were not fully repaired, ſo that they were forced to defend them with a double rank of palliſadoes. On the other hand the grand vizier, after he had ordered the foremoſt regiments of his van to take their poſts, began his approaches within muſket ſhot, under the cover of the ruined houſes, which the beſieged had not taken care to level with the ground: but the count made ſuch a terrible fire, that they found it difficult to keep their poſt, and at night he made a furious ſally, which obliged them to retire. But this did not damp the ardor of the Turks: the beſiegers made other attacks, on the ſame ſide on which the elector entered the town: they aſſaulted ſome of the redoubts, but were repulſed with loſs, which ſo greatly mortified the grand vizer, that he returned with his whole force, and made another vigorous aſſault, and at length, with the loſs of near three thouſand men, carried his point, and advanced to the very palliſadoes; but the beſieged loading their cannon with chain ſhot and cartouches, made a prodigious ſlaughter, ſo that he was again neceſſiated to retire, or ſtay and ſacrifice his whole army. This elated the garriſon with the hopes that they ſhould tire the enemy, when an accident happened which blaſted all their proſpects: a bomb from the Turks unhappily fell upon a great tower, where the magazine of powder lay; the whole was blown up, and with it above twelve hundred of the brave garriſon, and many of the reſt were wounded. The exploſion was felt like an earthquake; the walls of the city were thrown down; ſeveral hundreds of the houſes were laid in ruins, the town was inſtantly in a blaze, and many of the other magazines ſhared the ſame fate as the former. The confuſion and deſolation among the inhabitants may be better imagined than deſcribed, eſpecially if we reflect on the ſad ſpectacle which every ſtreet preſented. The Turks perceiving the effects their bombs had produced, and encouraged by the accident, were ſo wiſe as not to let ſlip ſo favorable an opportunity for making a general aſſault; therefore on the morning of the eighth of October they advanced; the beſieged had ſome notion of their intention, were prepared to receive them, and a ſharp engagement began, in which the Turks were twice repulſed; but at length their numbers overpowered the beſieged, and obliged them to retire. The Turks, as the Imperialiſts had done, then entered the town pell mell, and put all to the ſword without diſtinction. Six thouſand brave men periſhed in two hours, nobly defending their governor, who, with the duke of Croy, count d'Archinto, and a few more officers, eſcaped through the Fiſhersgate, and got over the Danube in ſaicks; but unfortunately one of the ſaicks, which was overloaded, ſunk, and all who were in it periſhed. The Turks are ſaid to have loſt in this ſiege near fifteen thouſand men. The conſequence was no more than poſſeſſion, for though the weſtern towns were alarmed, their fears abated when it was found that the Turks did not make thoſe approaches all Europe expected, nor purſue thoſe advantages their conqueſts ſo fairly offered.

5. BELGRADE, SIEGE OF. The houſe of Auſtria could not reflect on the taking of Belgrade with indifference; this acquiſition was too important to neglect all attempts to regain it. The command of the army in Hungary was conferred on the duke of Croy, who had orders to lay ſiege to Belgrade: he appeared before it on the thirteenth of Auguſt, 1693, and by the ſeventeenth, made ſeveral formidable attacks, when the garriſon making a well-concerted ſally did him conſiderable miſchief, and obliged him to alter his diſpoſitions; notwithſtanding which he carried on his operations with great alacrity, and ſeemed wholly bent on taking this town, or periſhing in the attempt; but ſtill he was repulſed in his attacks,

attacks, and when he was on the point of making a general aſſault, he received intelligence that the grand vizier, at the head of eighty thouſand men, were on their march to relieve the city. Upon which he thought proper to raiſe the ſiege, having loſt near a thouſand men; the garriſon made a ſally as ſoon as they knew it was done, and a detachment from the grand vizier's army ſeveral times attempted to harraſs and attack him; but finding him always ready to receive them, they thought it more prudent to let it alone. By the treaty of Carlowitz, made in 1699, the Turks were left in poſſeſſion of Belgrade; but in 1715, pretending that the Venetians had infringed the articles of peace, they declared war, which was followed by the emperor's making a declaration of war againſt the Porte.

6. BELGRADE, SIEGE OF, AND BATTLE AT. In May 1717, prince Eugene marched at the head of a fine army, conſiſting of one hundred thouſand men, to beſiege Belgrade. The Turks foreſaw his deſign, and therefore reinforced the garriſon to thirty thouſand men, and in other reſpects made it, as they thought, impregnable; however he did not recede from his reſolution; but approached the town, and threw up his lines of circumvallation, notwithſtanding a terrible fire made by the beſieged. His lines occupied a vaſt tract of ground, and have left around thoſe eminences ſufficient evidence what great deſigns his elevated genius was capable of forming, in order to accompliſh his enterprizes. He having by this means fixed a barrier to oppoſe that furious torrent which otherwiſe might have overwhelmed his army and occaſioned irreparable deſolations. Count Palfi was choſen to direct the ſiege, and his highneſs undertook to cover it againſt any attempts of the Turkiſh army which lay in the neighbourhood, conſiſting of one hundred and fifty thouſand men, commanded by the grand vizier. As prince Eugene, accompanied by the prince of Wirtemberg and ſome other officers, with a ſmall party, was going to reconnoitre the enemy's camp, they were attacked by twelve hundred Turkiſh horſe that lay in ambuſcade, one of whoſe officers knowing prince Eugene perſonally, fought his way to where he was, and was juſt going to end his life with a piſtol, when he received ſeveral ſhots in his own body. Count Palfi preſſed the town very hard; his batteries continued an unintermitting fire night and day, and his bombs afterwards ſet the city on fire in different places. Still the garriſon maintained an obſtinate defence, and made ſeveral ſallies, but were always repulſed, and ſometimes with conſiderable loſs. At length the beſiegers made a breach on that ſide the town next the river, where ſixty Heſſians diſtinguiſhed themſelves in bravely defending a port againſt three vigorous attacks of ſeven hundred of the garriſon, and obliged them to retire; but though this advantage was gained, an unfortunate circumſtance happened which more than counterbalanced it. The marquis de Maretti, with a body of troops, was ſent on the other ſide of the Save to throw up intrenchments: but a party of the garriſon ſallying out, defeated the project, by attacking and killing the marquis, with moſt of his men. As prince Eugene and count Palfi were proſecuting this great and important undertaking, the Ottoman army began to feel compaſſion for the garriſon of Belgrade, and the grand vizier, in order to ſhew he intended to relieve the place, approached the prince's camp with his whole army, and ſurrounding all the eminences, incloſed the Imperial forces between himſelf and the town. The beſiegers were now reduced to the hard condition of being beſieged, and that between two fires. This critical ſituation ſeemed to portend inevitable deſtruction, threatened not only the loſs of the army, but of Tranſilvania and Hungary. When the Imperial court received an account of this proceeding, it was ſeized with horror and confuſion, prince Eugence was cenſured by many for ſuffering himſelf to be pent up, and raſhly harzarding the putting chains on his ſovereign, his country, their liberty and religion. The city of Vienna was as much alarmed as if it had been actually beſieged, and the inhabitants, by the command, and after the example of the emperor, were conſtant in acts of devotion and humiliation, to implore the aſſiſtance of Heaven for the preſervation of Eugene and his army. The Turks, it was thought, would have no occaſion to continue their fire, though it annoyed the Prince greatly, and even obliged him to change his quarters, becauſe a contagious and mortal diſeaſe was fiercely fighting for them againſt the Imperialiſts. Prince Eugene, though he changed his quarters, kept upon the defenſive, and let the enraged adverſaries vent their fury and entangle themſelves in attacking his lines. At length an opportunity offered to charge the Ottoman army. The grand vizier imagined that under favor of a thick miſt, which at this time happened, he could, undiſcernedly and unexpectedly, attack the prince's camp; but Eugene had notice of his deſign, and as he was coming down the eminences towards him, he advanced, and the Turks themſelves were unexpectedly attacked. The infidels were at firſt put into ſome diſorder; but they rallied, and Eugene in his turn was obliged to give way, owing to an inconvenience he could not immediately remedy, which was the ſeparation of his right wing from the center; but he did not labor under it long, for ſeeing the Turks as faſt as poſſible filling the ſpace, he threw in his ſecond line of infantry, on which the enemy made ſeveral vigorous attacks; but with no ſucceſs, the line was impenetrable, and at length obliged the Turks to retreat. Victory now began to declare in his favor, which had been doubtful near four hours. At this juncture the right wing joined the army, and Eugene with his whole front, reſolved to make an effort that ſhould decide the action. The whole army advanced, and with great fury charged the retreating enemy, who unable to ſtand the ſhock, fell into confuſion, and began to fly with precipitation; and each ſoldier thought only of ſaving his life. The Bavarian infantry fought with irreſiſtible fury; having ſpent their ammunition they made a terrible carnage with their bayonets, which they puſhed with ſuprizing ardor. His highneſs only purſued them a few miles beyond the eminence. Three thouſand were ſlain in the purſuit, and upwards of ten thouſand on the field of battle; about five thouſand were wounded, and near the ſame number made priſoners. The Turks left behind them one hundred thirty-one braſs cannon, thirty mortars, fifty-two colours, nine horſe-tails; with balls, bombs, powder, and bullets in proportion; alſo great numbers of camels, and an incredible quantity of riches. The Imperialiſts had near three thouſand killed, and about four thouſand five hundred wounded, many of whom died after the battle. The next day prince Eugene ſummoned the baſha governor of Belgrade to ſurrender, threatening him with no quarter in caſe of his refuſal: on which the garriſon mutinied and obliged him to ſubmit; but much againſt his inclination, as the place was ſtill in a tolerable ſtate of defence, and, as he thought, tenable againſt all the efforts of the enemy. He obtained honorable conditions; the garriſon were conducted to Nizza, and the prince entered the town, after having beſieged it two months. The conſequence of this important conqueſt was the evacuation of Ram, Semendria, Meadia, Sabatz and Orſova by the enemy, nor did it end here; for the check the Ottoman forces received, obliged them only to act on the defenſive till the treaty of Paſſorwitz, concluded the following year, at the requeſt of the ſultan: therefore this action may with propriety be ſaid to have purchaſed the peace. But in 1738 the war broke out again, which has been by ſome attributed to the intrigues of France.

7. BELGRADE, SIEGE OF. In Auguſt, 1739, the Ottoman army laid ſiege to Belgrade, upon which count de Wallis, commander of the Imperial army, detached the prince of Saxe Hildbourghauſen, with ſeven regiments of cavalry and nine of infantry, to its relief, who made ſuch excellent diſpoſitions on his arrival, that the Turks began to deſpair of being able to accompliſh their deſign, and therefore raiſed the ſiege with great precipitation, leaving all their works and batteries undemoliſhed, and immediately croſſed the river, dreading a total defeat. The prince was not leſs ſurpriſed to find his preſence have ſuch an effect, than the Turks were to hear of his approach; they had beſieged the town ſome days, but with very little ſucceſs.

A peace was concluded the ſame year between the Auſtrians and Turks, by the mediation of the French; at whoſe requeſt, or rather direction, Belgrade was yielded to

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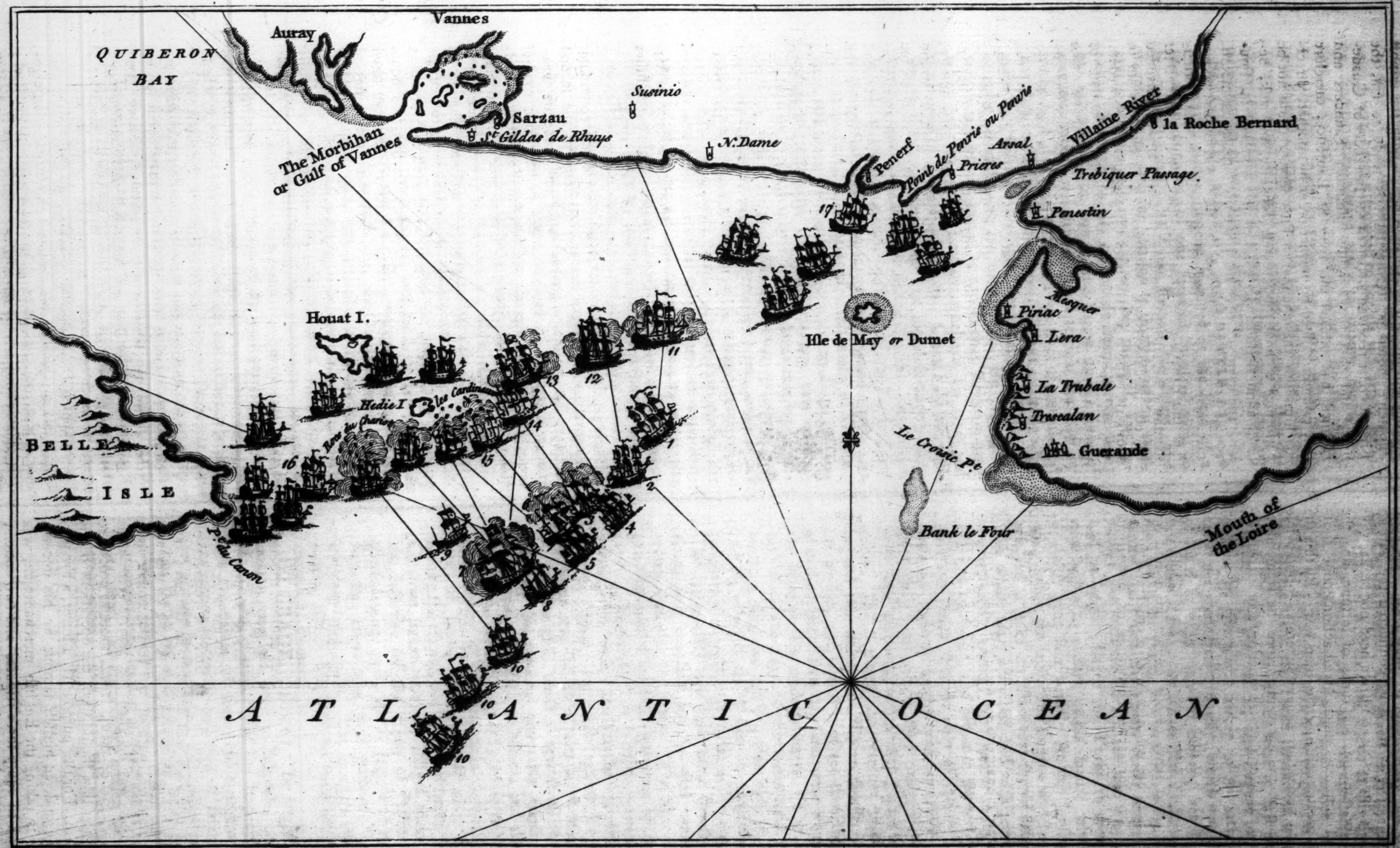

A View of the late ENGAGEMENT off BELL-ISLE Nov.r 20.th 1759, at 3 o' Clock Afternoon, Wind at N.W. & W.N.W. Squalls.

to the Turks, but its fine fortifications were entirely demoliſhed, in purſuance of that treaty.

BELLEISLE, ENGAGEMENT OFF. [anciently Coloneſus, an iſland on the coaſt of Brittany in France, and in the dioceſe of Vannes: it lies about ſix leagues from the main land, and is alſo ſix leagues in length, two in breadth, and is almoſt entirely ſurrounded with ſteep rocks.] When we have conſidered the various events and viciſſitudes of war, we need not be at a loſs to account for the amaſing turns of fortune, and the revolution of empires; ſince of all actions none is attended with greater conſequences than war. By this the nobleman and peaſant are equally ſufferers, for both loſe their all: religion and liberty fly before the tremendous appearance of the ſword, whoſe ſuperior ſway is acknowleged by every nation. If the vanquiſhed are reduced to the loweſt ebb of fortune, plenty blooms not for the victor. In ſhort, war may be juſtly termed "*a neceſſary* "*evil*, and *a cruel game of blood.*" We may indeed be delighted with the news of our extraordinary and our glorious ſucceſſes, but we muſt be of a cruel and ſavage diſpoſition if we forget the ſufferings of individuals. Can we be blind to the tears of the widow, or deaf to piercing cries of the weeping orphan? or can we ſhut our eyes to the horrid ſpectacle that preſents itſelf after a victory? When we are elated with the conqueſt of Canada, we cannot forget that it was purchaſed with the life of that brave and enterpriſing officer Gen. Wolfe. An intemperate climate proved no leſs fatal to the gallant and experienced admiral Watſon. Can we forget the graves of Howe, Marlborough, and Prideaux: the renowned Keith, the intrepid Schwerin, the cool Winterfeldt, and the heroic Iſemburg, lie buried in the field of Mars; and if we ſurvey the enemy we ſhall find the magnanimous Brown, the aſſiduous Moncalm, and the immortal Giſſors, with an hundred more, fallen victims to the tyranny, avarice, and ambition of their ſovereigns. If victory is not purchaſed but at an high expence, at how dear a price do the vanquiſhed often loſe it! Confuſion and diſmay fly from rank to rank: the career of a conqueror is as a tide driven forward by a ſudden guſt of wind. If indeed the victory before us was not gained with the loſs of any great man, nor diſplayed in itſelf ſuch an horrid ſcene of carnage as ſome others we have already related, there is ſtill room to pity our fellow creatures, but more to praiſe that all-ſeeing Deity, who ſo viſibly protected our ſhips when on the brink of imminent danger. If warriors ariſe to the higheſt pitch of glory, it is not without innumerable hardſhips; and if we ſearch hiſtory from the moſt early records of time, perhaps we ſhall not find one action wherein there were more difficulties and dangers to encounter than in the engagement before us.

It was neceſſary, after the ill ſucceſs of the French during the year 1758, to make a vigorous effort in 1759, that they might be on a footing to dictate the conditions of peace. This vigorous effort was evidently calculated to make us feel in the moſt ſenſible manner, and could be aimed at no other place than theſe kingdoms. They adopted our ſyſtem, and determined in 1759 to return on our coaſt the depredations we had made on theirs in 1758. Had their deſign, which was that of landing twenty thouſand men on this iſland, been effected, the conſequences would have been the moſt favorable to them; for it is eaſy to ſee that the landing of ſuch an armed force would have thrown the kingdom into confuſion. Which part of our coaſt was deſtined to receive their firſt inſult is not known, but from probability it may be conjectured it was that of Suſſex or Kent. The project had this peculiar circumſtance in its favor, while they were equipping their fleet at Breſt, a conſiderable detachment of the allies was defeated at Bergen; and the allied army being thus weakened, Contades was able to act on the offenſive, without the reinforcement from from France that was deſigned for him. With theſe men, or at leaſt part of them, it was thought proper to make a diverſion that ſhould favor the operations of the grand armament. For this purpoſe M. Thurot, a Frenchman, who has rendered himſelf famous by his uncommon vigilance in taking the Engliſh merchantmen, was ſent to Dunkirk to equip three frigates and two cutters, in a manner fit to take on board two thouſand land forces, and a ſmall train of artillery: but to divert the attention of the Engliſh, and to divide their arms, it was neceſſary to equip another fleet that might act as exigencies ſhould require, which was done at Toulon, and the command given to M. de la Clue, who ſoon after his firſt order received a ſecond, in poſitive terms, bidding him proceed to North America with the utmoſt diſpatch; however, before he was ready to ſail, the French court received advice of the ſurrender of Guadelupe, and that the Engliſh admirals, Saunders and Holmes, had entered the river St. Laurence, therefore they countermanded his former order by another, directing him into the channel. This ſervice could not be performed without the greateſt difficulty and riſk, becauſe admiral Boſcawen blocked up the harbor of Toulon, and even ventured to inſult the forts at its mouth. When de la Clue came out, his fleet was in part taken, ſunk, and burnt, and the reſt diſperſed (ſee the particulars under the article LAGOS). But Thurot had better fortune; he eſcaped the Engliſh ſquadron, commanded by commodore Boys, appointed to block him up in Dunkirk, and got ſafe into Gottenburgh in Sweden. Whether he was ſent to make a deſcent in Scotland or Ireland is not certainly known, yet by his having two capuchin friars with him, we are led to ſuppoſe the latter, as the capuchins, no doubt, would be favorably received by the Iriſh catholics, and that might be the means of introducing the reſt.

The equipping of the grand fleet at Breſt was at length accompliſhed, after redoubled vigilance; but its putting to ſea was altogether impracticable; for admiral Hawke had ſtationed his ſhips in ſuch a poſition round the mouth of the harbor, that not a boat could eſcape his notice. Four Swediſh veſſels loaded with iron, timber, &c. for the uſe of the French fleet, and that had got into the harbor, were afterwards cut out by the Engliſh admiral, though they were moored under the cannon of four forts, and a battery, in ſight of the grand fleet. The flat-bottomed boats that were deſtined to take on board the troops were built at Havre de Grace: as ſoon as it was thought they were ready, the Britiſh miniſtry ſent admiral Rodney, with a fleet of ſhips and bombs, to deſtroy them. The account of his operations will be beſt ſeen by his own letter.

Extract of a letter from rear admiral Rodney to Mr. Clevland, dated on board his majeſty's ſhip the Achilles off Havre de Grace, the ſixth of July, 1759.

HIS majeſty's ſhips and bombs under my command, ſailed from St. Helen's in the morning of the ſecond inſtant, and with a favorable wind and moderate weather, anchored the following day in the great road of Havre, where having made a diſpoſition to put their lordſhips orders in execution, the bombs proceeded to place themſelves in the narrow channel of the river leading to Harfleur, it being the moſt proper and only place to do execution from. About ſeven in the evening two of the bombs were ſtationed, as were all the reſt early the next morning, and continued to bombard for fifty-two hours without intermiſſion, with ſuch ſucceſs, that the town was ſeveral times in flames, and their magazines of ſtores for the flat-bottomed boats burnt with great fury for upwards of ſix hours, notwithſtanding the continual efforts of ſeveral hundred men to extinguiſh it. Many of the boats were overturned and damaged by the exploſion of the ſhells.

During the attack the enemy's troops appeared very numerous, were continually erecting new batteries, and throwing up entrenchments: their conſternation was ſo great, that all the inhabitants forſook the town.

Notwithſtanding this ſmart bombardment, I have the pleaſure to acquaint you, that the damage done us by the enemy has been very inconſiderable, though great numbers of their ſhot and ſhells fell and burſt among the bombs and boats.

These flat-bottomed boats are conſtructed in the following manner: a twelve-pounder, bow chaſe; an eighteen ditto, ſtern chaſe; ninety to an hundred feet keel; twelve to twenty-four ditto beam; one maſt; a large ſquare main-ſail; a jibb-ſail; they are rowed by eighteen

teen or twenty oars, and are each to carry four hundred men. The gun takes up one bow, and a bridge the other, over which the troops are to march. Thoſe that carry horſes have the fore parts of the boats made to open, when they are to mount and ride over a bridge.

The number ſaid to be deſtroyed amounted to ſix finiſhed, fourtytwo half planked, and eighty-three ribbed; in all a hundred and thirty-one: but the French deny this, and ſay there were only two damaged. The bomb veſſels threw nineteen thouſand ſhells and eleven hundred and fifty carcaſſes, from mortars of twelve inches bore.

Captain Hervey, with ſome frigates under his command, often came to an anchor in Breſt water; and on the ſecond of July had nearly brought on a general action, for having the day before attacked ſome ſhips under fort Conquet, four men of war, of ſeventy-four guns each, came out of the harbor to drive him off that ſtation, and all the French fleet ſeemed in motion. Hervey, with only two ſhips, the Monmouth and Montague, attacked the four French men of war, and drove them back again; when the French admiral thought it better to defer a general engagement, and ſubmit to the indignity of ſeeing four of his large ſhips retire before two of leſſer force. Hervey kept his ſtation, and often inſulted them, and even cut out of the harbor ſeveral veſſels and barks. On the fifteenth of September, at day-light, he landed, with ſome of his ſailors, on the iſland of Molines, carried off ſome live cattle and other freſh proviſions, and laid the iſland under contribution. When the governor begged him to deſiſt, in charity to the poor inhabitants, Hervey replied, "That he was "ſorry if what he had done had diſtreſſed the inhabi-"tants, but he meant it only as an inſult to the French "fleet, and to ſhew them they could not protect their "own people in their ſight, much leſs dare to attempt "the invaſion of England." And indeed he did all in his power to provoke them them to come out; but the defeat of their army at Minden in ſome meaſure influenced their inactivity.

At length the important moment arrived: a ſtrong weſterly wind drove Sir Edward Hawke from his ſtation into Torbay. Marechal Conflans ſeized the favorable opportunity, left his fortified aſylum, and ſteered for the bay of Quiberon, hoping to demoliſh the ſmall ſquadron of commodore Duff, at anchor in that bay, watching their tranſports aſſembled there to take on board the troops encamped in that neighbourhood. The Venus frigate, captain Harriſon, brought the admiral advice, that the Breſt fleet had ſailed; upon which he that evening, the fourteenth of September, put out to ſea. Two days after he was informed that the French fleet had been diſcovered the day before twenty-four leagues to the north-weſt of Belleiſle: this revived the ſpirits of the Britiſh ſailors, which had been greatly depreſſed on the firſt intelligence, leſt the enemy ſhould eſcape them. At firſt the wind was favorable, and the fleet went under all the ſail they could carry; but this advantage was but of ſhort continuance, for the wind turning about, they were driven conſiderably to the weſtward. This was a terrible mortification to men who were panting for action. Under this anxiety they continued three days, ſtruggling againſt the gale; at length the wind proved again favorable, and at ſun-riſing on the twentieth of November, 1759, the admiral made a ſignal for a line ahead, and the Magnanime to lead towards the land. She had not got above two miles before the fleet, when ſhe made a ſignal that ſhe had diſcovered the enemy; and ſoon after the headmoſt ſhips of the ſquadron were in ſight of them.

The admiral obſerving their ſhips to go faſter than his, thought the beſt way would be to retard their ſpeed with a ſmall force, till the whole ſquadron could come up; for this purpoſe the ſix ſhips which lay neareſt to them, viz. the Namur, Warſpight, Reſolution, Revenge, Eſſex, and Montague, had the ſignal to chace, and form in a line of battle at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The French admirals, M. Conflans, M. Beauremont, and M. St. André du Verger, ſtill kept aloof; and went at a prodigious rate: there was not a ſail their ſhips would bear, which was not ſpread. The Engliſh ſhips followed their example, and ſuch was the eagerneſs of ſome of them a-head, that they began the fire before their ſhot could do execution. It was near an hour after the firſt firing, that admiral Hawke made the ſignal for a general engagement. In the mean time the French admiral's ſhip got about half a mile a-head of his fleet, and having the rear, which was now forced to defend itſelf, led round thoſe rocks, called the Cardinals, lying to the ſouthward of Belleiſle.

The engagement now grew extremely warm; the Formidable, a French ſhip of eighty guns, and a thouſand men, on board of which was one of the French admirals, M. de St. André du Verger, was engaged near two hours by the Reſolution, only ſeventy-four guns and ſix hundred men, captain Speke: by all accounts both ſhips behaved very gallantly; but about four o'clock the Chicheſter, captain Willet, coming up to the aſſiſtance of the Reſolution, the Formidable ſtruck to the Royal George as ſhe paſſed, going down to the French admiral, for it was ſir Edward Hawke's particular direction to his captain to bring her along ſide the Soleil Royal. The Reſolution however, very juſtly had the honour of taking her.

But the fate of the Theſee and Superbe was much more ſhocking. About half an hour after four o'clock, the Royal George engaged both. The Superbe gave the firſt broad-ſide, but while ſhe was preparing for another, the Royal George pouring one into the Theſee, which taking her between wind and water, ſhe went down to the bottom in an inſtant, without firing a gun: a more horrid ſpectacle perhaps was never ſeen. She had eight hundred and fifteen ſouls on board, every one of whom periſhed. When ſhe went down the decks were crowded, but the poor creatures had only juſt time enough to give one ſcream as they found themſelves ſinking, and were never heard more. The admiral expreſſed great concern at this; and had it not been in the heat of action, the boats would have been ſent to their relief. The Theſee was a beautiful ſhip and quite new.

This terrible accident, which happened in ſight of their whole fleet, and almoſt by the ſide of the Superbe, threw them into great confuſion, yet the laſt-mentioned ſhip received in her turn ſeveral broadſides; but did not do the Engliſh admiral, at whom ſhe fired, the leaſt damage. At length finding herſelf nearly ſurrounded ſhe endeavoured to get off; but not being more than one hundred yards diſtant from the Royal George, ſhe gave her another broadſide, the ſmoke of which being diſſipated, the ſhip was gone; and had not the turbulency of the water ſhewn where ſhe went down, for it boiled up in a foaming eddy, it would have been impoſſible to conjecture what was become of her: thus periſhed two fine ſhips, and ſixteen hundred and fifteen men, in a moment.

The commanders in chief at length came within reach of their guns, and after exchanging a few ſhot, the French marechal thought proper to ſheer off, as did his vice-admiral, and ſeveral of his ſhips, having all received the ſame compliments. The ſituation of the Royal George might have been lamentable, had the enemy preſerved any degree of compoſure, or fired with any ſort of direction; for ſhe was as it were wrapped in the French fleet; but ſo great was their confuſion, that of a thouſand bullets, perhaps not twenty ſtruck the ſhip.

The honorable captain Keppel, in the Torbay, did great execution amongſt the enemy: he was twice engaged with three ſhips at once, two of which he obliged to ſheer off, and the other ſtruck to him: but under favor of the night, and a high ſea, which rendered it impoſſible for any of the boats to be ſent on board her, ſhe did not at laſt fall into his hands. The right honorable lord Howe, in the Magnanime, kept an inceſſant fire, as did captain Dennis in the Dorſetſhire; and the admiral told them afterwards, in the warmth of his gratitude, that they had behaved like angels.

The Engliſh vice-admiral, with the Mars, Hero, and ſeveral other ſhips, were crowding to the aſſiſtance of the Royal George, as ſhe appeared to be in danger, when the obſcurity of the evening put an end to the fight: a happy circumſtance for the enemy, as one hour's day-light more would have brought on their total ruin.

This

This was near ſix o'clock, when the ſquadron being on a part of the coaſt, among iſlands and ſhoals, of which they were totally ignorant, the greater part of the ſhips too being without a pilot; it at the ſame time blowing hard at the lee-ſhore, the admiral made a ſignal, to come to anchor, the iſland of Dumet bearing eaſt by north, betwen two and three miles, the Cardinals weſt half ſouth, and the ſteeples of Crozie ſouth-eaſt as they found next morning.

During the night-time, ſeveral guns of diſtreſs were fired, but, as the wind blew ſo hard it was impoſſible to ſend any relief. The next morning an horrid ſpectacle preſented itſelf: the ſea ſeemed covered with the unfortunate crews of the Theſee and Superbe, and ſome of the bodies had been miſerably mangled by the fiſh. No ſooner had the victors turned their eyes from this ſhocking ſcene, than they ſaw the gallant Reſolution, whoſe ſignals of diſtreſs they had heard in the night, in a moſt ſhattered condition, her maſts and rigging entirely cut away, her upper deck beat in, and her guns thrown overboard, and the wreck aſhore on a ſand bank; part of the wretched crew ſtood on the ſides, crying for aſſiſtance, and a hundred and ten men had before day-light got upon a raft, contrary to the advice of the captain, and put off; they arrived ſafe on the French coaſt, and have ſince been exchanged. At this time too the Soleil Royal was obſerved to have caſt anchor in the middle of the Britiſh ſquadron, which was ſuppoſed to have been done during the dreadful hurricane, and another French ſhip, called the Heros, had done the ſame; but as ſoon as they perceived their miſtake, they cut their cables, and hurried with all ſpeed to the ſhore. The Eſſex, being the neareſt ſhip, was ordered to purſue, which ſhe did, but unhappily ſtruck on the ſame bank which the Reſolution had done. This gave the French crews time to eſcape, and that of the Heros to burn their own ſhip; but Sir Edward Hawke ſaved the Soleil Royal that trouble, by ordering the Chatham, Portland, and Vengeance, to do it. Mean while the Eſſex received all poſſible aſſiſtance, and every thing was got out of her that was valuable; afterwards ſhe was burned, as well as the remains of the Reſolution. Eight French men of war got into Villaine river, by throwing their guns over board; and the reſt, except what were ſunk, burnt, or taken, put to ſea, and are ſaid to have got up the river Charente, near Rochfort. The Engliſh ſhips that were miſſing have ſince been heard of.

We are too near the time to judge of all the conſequences that will follow this important action; but it is apparent that the deſign of an invaſion is fruſtrated, ſince the enemy now have not ſhips enough to make one, nor even to protect their own coaſt, which will be open to our inſults this ſummer; and if our fleet can keep their ſtation, notwithſtanding the ſeverity of the ſeaſon, they will find it a very difficult matter to rendezvous thoſe few they have got. A gentleman on board the Engliſh ſquadron writes to his friend, "It gives me "very ſenſible pleaſure to aſſure you, that I do not "hear of a ſingle imputation throughout the whole "ſquadron. The glory of the Britiſh flag has been "nobly ſupported, while that of the enemy is vaniſhed "into empty air." To this account we ſhall ſubjoin Sir Edward Hawke's letter, and a liſt of the hoſtile fleets.

Royal George, off Penris Point, Nov. 24, 1759.

IN my letter of the ſeventeenth, by expreſs, I deſired you would acquaint their lordſhips with my having received intelligence of eighteen ſail of the line, and three frigates, of the Breſt ſquadron, being diſcovered about twenty-four leagues to the north-weſt of Belleiſle, ſteering to eaſtward; all priſoners however agree, that on the day we chaſed them, their ſquadron conſiſted, according to the accompanying liſt, of four ſhips of eighty, ſix of ſeventy-four, three of ſeventy, eight of ſixty-four, one frigate of thirty-ſix, one of thirty-four, and one of ſixteen guns, with a ſmall veſſel to look out. They ſailed from Breſt the fourteenth inſtant, the ſame day I ſailed from Torbay. Concluding that their firſt rendezvous would be Quiberon, the inſtant I received the intelligence I directed my courſe thither with a preſſed ſail. At firſt the wind blowing hard, at ſouth by eaſt and ſouth, drove us conſiderably to the weſtward. But on the eighteenth and nineteenth, though variable, it proved more favorable. In the mean time, having been joined by the Maidſtone and Coventry frigates, I directed their commanders to keep a-head of the ſquadron, one on the ſtarboard and the other on the larboard bow. At half paſt eight o'clock in the morning of the 20th, Belleiſle by our reckoning bearing eaſt by north one-fourth north, the Maidſtone made the ſignal for ſeeing a fleet. I immediately ſpread abroad the ſignal for a line abreaſt, in order to draw all the ſhips of the ſquadron up with me. I had before ſent the Magnanime a-head to make the land. At three quarters paſt nine ſhe made the ſignal for an enemy. Obſerving, on my diſcovering them, that they made off, I threw out the ſignal for the ſeven ſhips neareſt them to chaſe, and draw into a line of battle a-head of me, and endeavour to ſtop them till the reſt of the ſquadron ſhould come up, who were alſo to form as they chaſed, that no time might be loſt in the purſuit. That morning they were in chaſe of the Rocheſter, Chatham, Portland, Falkland, Minerva, Vengeance, and Venus, all which joined me about eleven o'clock; and in the evening the Saphire from Quiberon bay. All the day we had very freſh gales, at north-weſt and weſt-north-weſt, with heavy ſqualls. M. Conflans kept going off under ſuch ſail as all his ſquadron could carry, and at the ſame time kept together, while we crowded after him with every ſail our ſhips could bear. At half paſt two P. M. the fire beginning a-head, I made the ſignal for engaging. We were then to the ſouthward of Belleiſle, and the French admiral headmoſt, ſoon after led round the Cardinals (rocks ſo called) while his rear was in action. About four o'clock the Formidable ſtruck, and a little after the Theſee and Superbe were ſunk. About five the Heros ſtruck, and came to an anchor, but it blowing hard, no boat could be ſent on board her. Night was now come, and being on a part of the coaſt, among iſlands and ſhoals, of which we were totally ignorant, without a pilot, as was the greateſt part of the ſquadron, and blowing hard on a lee ſhore, I made the ſignal to anchor, and came too in fifteen fathom water, the iſland of Dumet bearing eaſt by north between two and three miles, the Cardinals weſt half ſouth, and the ſteeple of Croizie ſouth-eaſt, as we found next morning.

In the night we heard many guns of diſtreſs fired, but blowing hard, want of knowlege of the coaſt, and whether they were fired by a friend or an enemy, prevented all means of relief.

By day-break of the twenty-firſt, we diſcovered one of our ſhips diſmaſted aſhore on the Four (a large ſand bank), the French Heros alſo, and the Soleil Royal, which under cover of the night had anchored among us, cut and run aſhore to the weſtward of Crozie. On the latter's moving, I made the Eſſex's ſignal to ſlip and purſue her; but ſhe unfortunately got upon the Four, and both ſhe and the Reſolution are irrecoverably loſt, notwithſtanding we ſent them all the aſſiſtance that the weather would permit. About fourſcore of the Reſolution's company, in ſpite of the ſtrongeſt remonſtrances of their captain, made rafts, and, with ſeveral French priſoners belonging to the Formidable, put off, and I am afraid drove out to ſea. All the Eſſex's are ſaved (with as many of the ſtores as poſſible) except one lieutenant and a boat's crew, who were drove on the French ſhore, and have not ſince been heard of: the remains of both ſhips are ſet on fire. We found the Dorſetſhire, Revenge, and Defiance, in the night of the twentieth, put out to ſea; as I hope the Swiftſure did, for ſhe is ſtill miſſing. The Dorſetſhire and Defiance returned next day, and the latter ſaw the Revenge without. Thus what loſs we have ſuſtained has been owing to the weather, not the enemy, ſeven or eight of whoſe line of battle ſhips got to ſea, I believe, the night of the action.

As ſoon as it was broad day-light in the morning of the twenty-firſt, I diſcovered ſeven or eight of the enemy's line of battle ſhips at anchor, between point Penris and the river Villaine; on which I made the ſignal to weigh, in order to work up and attack them; but it

blowed ſo hard from the north-weſt, that inſtead of daring to caſt the ſquadron looſe, I was obliged to ſtrike top-gallant maſts. Moſt of thoſe ſhips appeared to be aground at low water; but on the flood, by lightening them, and the advantage of the wind under the land, all except two got that night into the river Villaine.

The weather being moderate on the twenty-ſecond, I ſent the Portland, Chatham, and Vengeance, to deſtroy the Soleil Royal and Heros. The French, on the approach of our ſhips, ſet the firſt on fire, and ſoon after the latter met the ſame fate from our people. In the mean time I got under way, and worked up within Penris Point, as well for the ſake of its being a ſafer road, as to deſtroy, if poſſible, the two ſhips of the enemy which ſtill lay without the Villaine; but before the ſhips I ſent a-head for that purpoſe could get near them, being quite light, and with the tide of flood, they got in.

All the twenty-third we were employed in reconnoitring the entrance of that river, which is very narrow, and only twelve foot water on the bar at low water. We diſcovered ſeven, if not eight, of the line of battle ſhips about half a mile within, quite light, and two large frigates moored acroſs, to defend the mouth of the river: only the frigates appeared to have guns in. By evening I had twelve long boats, fitted as fireſhips, ready to attempt burning them, under cover of the Saphire and Coventry; but the weather being bad, and the wind contrary, obliged me to defer it, till at leaſt the latter ſhould be favorable; if they can by any means be deſtroyed it ſhall be done.

In attacking a flying enemy, it was impoſſible, in the ſpace of a ſhort winter's day, that all our ſhips ſhould be able to get into action, or all thoſe of the enemy brought to it. The commanders and companies of ſuch as did come up with the rear of the French on the twentieth, behaved with the greateſt intrepidity, and gave the greateſt proofs of a true Britiſh ſpirit. In the ſame manner, I am ſatisfied, would thoſe have acquitted themſelves, whoſe bad going ſhips, or the diſtance they were at in the morning, prevented from getting up. Our loſs by the enemy is not conſiderable; for in the ſhips which are now with me, I find only one lieutenant and thirty-nine ſeamen and marines killed, and about two hundred and two wounded. When I conſider the ſeaſon of the year, the hard gales on the day of action, a flying enemy, the ſhortneſs of the day, and the coaſt we are on, I can boldly affirm, that all that could poſſibly be done, has been done. As to the loſs we have ſuſtained, let it be placed to the account of the neceſſity I was under of running all riſks to break this ſtrong force of the enemy: had we had but two hours more day-light, the whole had been totally deſtroyed, or taken, for we were almoſt up with their van when night overtook us.

Yeſterday came in here the Pallas, Fortune ſloop, and the Proſerpine fireſhip. On the ſixteenth I had diſpatched the Fortune to Quiberon, with directions to captain Duff to keep ſtrictly on his guard. In her way thither ſhe fell in with the Hebe, a French frigate of forty guns, under jury maſts, and fought her ſeveral hours. During the engagement lieutenant Stuart, ſecond of the Ramillies, whom I had appointed to command her, was unfortunately killed; the ſurviving officers, on conſulting together, reſolved to leave her, as ſhe proved too ſtrong for them. I have detached captain Young to Quiberon bay with five ſhips, and am making up a flying ſquadron to ſcour the coaſt to the iſle of Aix; and, if practicable, to attempt any of the enemy's ſhips that may be there. I am, Sir, &c.

EDWARD HAWKE.

Liſt of ſhips with Sir Edward Hawke, Nov. 20. 1759.

Ships	Guns	Men	Commanders
Royal George	100	880	Sir Edward Hawke Capt. Campbell
Union	90	770	Sir Charles Hardy Capt. Evans
Duke	90	750	Capt. Graves
Namur	90	780	Capt. Buckle
Mars	74	600	James Young, Eſq; Commodore
Warſpright	74	600	Sir John Bentley
Hercules	74	600	Capt. Forteſcue
Torbay	74	700	Hon. Capt. Keppel
Magnanime	74	700	Right Hon. Lord Howe
Reſolution	74	600	Capt. Speke
Hero	74	600	Hon. Capt. Edgcumbe
Swiftſure	70	520	Sir Thomas Stanhope
Dorſetſhire	70	520	Capt. Denis
Burford	70	520	Capt. Gambier
Chicheſter	70	520	Capt. Winett
Temple	70	520	Capt. Waſh. Shirley
Revenge	64	480	Capt. Storr
Eſſex	64	480	Capt. O'Bryen
Kingſton	60	400	Capt. Shirley
Intrepid	60	420	Capt. Mapleſden
Montague	60	420	Capt. Rowley
Dunkirk	60	420	Capt. Digby
Defiance	60	420	Capt. Baird

The following frigates joined Sir Edward between Uſhant and Belleiſle.

Rocheſter	50	350	Capt. Duff
Portland	50	350	Capt. Arbuthnot
Faulkland	50	350	Capt. Sir Fr. Sam. Drake
Chatham	50	350	Capt. John Lockart
Minerva	32	220	Capt. Hood
Venus	36	240	Capt. Harriſon
Vengeance	28	200	Capt. Nightingale
Coventry	28	200	Capt. Burſlem
Maidſtone	28	200	Capt. Diggs
Saphire	32	200	Capt. Strachan

Liſt of the French ſquadron which came out of Breſt, November 14, 1759.

Ships	Guns	Men	Commanders
Le Soleil Royal	80	1200	M. Conflans Admiral
Le Tonnant	80	1000	M. Beaufremont, Vice Admiral
Le Formidable	80	1000	M. de St. Andre du Verger, Rear Admiral
L'Orient	80	1000	M. Guebriant, Chef d'Eſcadre
L'Intrepide	74	815	
La Glorieux	74	815	
La Theſee	74	815	
L'Heros	74	815	
Le Robuſte	74	815	
Le Magnifique	74	815	
La Juſte	70	800	
La Superbe	70	800	
Le Dauphin	70	800	
Le Dragon	64	750	
Le Northumberland	64	750	
Le Sphinx	64	750	
La Solitaire	64	750	
La Brillante	64	750	
L'Eveille	64	750	
Le Bizarre	64	750	
L'Inflexible	64	700	
L'Hebe	40	612	
La Veſtale	34	500	
L'Aigrette	36	500	
La Calypſo	16	80	
Le Prince Noir	——	——	a ſmall veſſel to look out.

The above ſhips were all in company when the action began, except the Hebe frigate.

EXPLANATION of the VIEW of the ENGAGEMENT between the admirals Hawke and Conflans off Belleiſle, November 20, 1759.

1 Warſpite
2 Dorſetſhire
3 Magnanime
4 Swiftſure
5 Eſſex
6 Torbay
7 Royal George

8 Reſolution

8 Reſolution
9 Formidable
10 The center of the Britiſh ſquadron appearing
11 and 12 Two French ſhips edging away, endeavouring to avoid action
13 Le Soleil Royal
14 La Superbe
15 La Theſee
16 The rear of the French ſquadron which eſcaped to ſea
17 The van of the French ſquadron which entered Villaine river

BENDER, SKIRMISH AT. [a town of Beſſarabia, or Budjack Tartary, in European Turkey, is a fortreſs commanded by a baſha. Bender is the name given it by the Turks; but it was anciently called Tigine. It lies three hundred and ninety miles north from Conſtantinople.] This ſkirmiſh, which was not productive of any great conſequences, as a military manœuvre, is nevertheleſs a remarkable incident in hiſtory, and may deſerve a particular relation, which we ſhall introduce, by giving the reader ſome anecdotes from Voltaire. Charles XII, king of Sweeden, ſoon after his unfortunate defeat at Pultowa, in 1709, aſked ſome of his officers what was become of count Piper? they anſwered, that he was taken, with all the officers of chancery: and general Renchild and the duke of Wirtemberg, added the king? they are priſoners too, ſays Poniatoſky. Priſoners to the Muſcovites! replies Charles, ſhrugging up his ſhoulders, come on then, let us rather go to the Turks. His retreat to Bender, was attended with the moſt painful hardſhips, the particulars of which the reader will find under PULTOWA.

The Swediſh army, which had ſtruck terror into all the powers of Europe, was now no more. One half of them periſhed by want, and the other half were made ſlaves or maſſacred. Charles XII had loſt in one day, the fruit of nine years pains, and almoſt an hundred battles. He fled in a wretched caliſh, having major general Hoord by his ſide, dangerouſly wounded. The reſt of his troops followed, ſome on foot, others on horſeback, and ſome in waggons, acroſs a deſart, where they found neither huts, tents, men, animals, nor roads; every thing was wanting there, even water itſelf. It was then the beginning of July; the country ſituated in the forty-ſeventh degree; the dry ſand of the deſart rendered the heat of the ſun more inſupportable; the horſes fell by the way, and the men were ready to die by thirſt. Count Poniatoſky, who was a little better mounted than the reſt, advanced before them into the plain, and having ſpied a willow, he judged there muſt he water nigh, and ſought about till he found a ſpring. This happy diſcovery, ſaved the lives of the king of Sweden's little troop. After five days march, he found himſelf on the banks of the river Hippanis, now called the Bogh by the barbarians, who have ſpoiled, and even robbed of their names the countries, which the Grecian colonies formerly made to flouriſh.

Beyond the Bogh, towards the ſouth, lies the little town of Ozakow, a frontier of the Turkiſh empire. The inhabitants ſeeing a troop of ſoldiers coming towards them, to whoſe dreſs and language they were ſtrangers, refuſed to carry them over to Ozakow, without an order from Mahomet Baſha, the governor of the town. The king ſent an expreſs to the governor, to aſk a paſſage; but the Turks not knowing what to do in a country, where a falſe ſtep very often coſts a man his life, durſt take nothing upon himſelf, without having firſt permiſſion from the baſha of the province, who reſided at Bender. The permiſſion came, with orders to pay the king all the honors due to a monarch allied to the Porte, and to furniſh him with all neceſſary proviſions. During theſe delays, the Muſcovites, having paſſed the Boriſthenes, purſued the king with all poſſible ſpeed, and if they had come an hour ſooner, they muſt have taken him. He had ſcarce paſſed the Bogh in the Turkiſh boats, before his enemies appeared, to the number of almoſt ſix thouſand horſe. And his majeſty had the misfortune of ſeeing five hundred of his little troop, who had not been able to get over time enough, ſeized by the Muſcovites, on the other ſide of the river. The baſha of Ozakow, aſked his pardon by an interpreter, for the delays which had occaſioned the taking thoſe five hundred men priſoners, and beſought him not to complain of it to the grand ſignior. Charles promiſed him he would not; but gave him at the ſame time, a ſevere reprimand, as if he had been ſpeaking to one of his own ſubjects.

The commander of Bender, who was alſo ſeraſquier, a title which anſwers to that of general, and the baſha of the province, which ſignifies governor and intendant, ſent preſently an aga to compliment the king, and offer him a magnificent tent, with proviſions, baggage, waggons, and all the conveniencies, officers and attendants requiſite to conduct him handſomely to Bender: for it is cuſtomary for the Turks, not only to defray the charges of ambaſſadors to the place of their reſidence, but plentifully to ſupply the neceſſity of ſuch princes as take refuge amongſt them, as long as they ſtay in their dominions.

Achmet III, was at this time emperor of the Turks, in whoſe territories the king of Sweden had no ſooner entered, than he wrote him the following letter.

"To the moſt high, moſt glorious, invincible, and "auguſt emperor of many empires, king of many king-"doms, head and protector of many nations; may the "Almighty bleſs and prolong your reign.

"This letter ſigned with our royal hand, is to ac-"quaint your imperial highneſs, that having puniſhed "with no leſs ſucceſs than juſtice, the treacherous "breakers of the faith of treaties, and the law of na-"tions; having driven king Auguſtus out of Poland, "of which he was rather the tyrant than the king, and "given the Poles a king of their own nation, who is a "friend of your ſublime Porte; and having purſued the "czar, flying before us as far as Pultowa, heaven has "permitted our army, tired out with long marches, and "in want of every thing, to be overwhelmed by the "enemy, who were thrice our number, and has ſuf-"fered this day to be a day of grief and misfortune "to us.

"Not being in a place to raiſe new forces, and ab-"horring to fall into barbarous and perfidious hands, we "are come to ſeek for refuge and aſſiſtance in the terri-"tories of your imperial highneſs, that we may be en-"abled to return to Poland, in order to rejoin our ar-"mies, and ſupport the king we have made there.

"What we deſire to have, is, you our friends, and "be ourſelves yours: as a proof of our ſincere affection, "we repreſent to you, that if you give the czar, whoſe "ambition is neither directed by juſtice, nor honor, nor "true courage, time to take the advantage of our diſ-"aſter, he will fall upon your territories when you little "expect him, as he has invaded our countries; but "why do I ſay when you little expect him! has he not "already built forts upon the Tanais and the Palus "Mæotis? does he not already threaten you with his fleet?

"To prevent this, there can be no way ſo proper as "a new alliance between your ſublime Porte and us, "provided we can but return to Poland, and to our ſtates, "with your valiant troops, and carry our arms into the "empire of this perfidious czar, to put a ſtop to his "unjuſt ambition.

"We ſhall never forget the favors we ſhall receive "from you, and ſhall value ourſelves upon being in-"violably your faithful friend

At Ozakou, July 13, 1709. CHARLES XII, Son of CHARLES XI.

Charles ſuffered this letter to be ſent away, though it too much injured the character of his enemies, as well as diſguiſed his own. Perhaps, after having treated the czar and king Auguſtus with great reſpect in his victories, his defeat had ſoured him; or elſe he took it for Turkiſh breeding to rail at thoſe againſt whom we aſk aſſiſtance.

Achmet, who had been beforehand with him, by ſending a ſolemn embaſſy in the time of his victories, made him ſenſible now of the difference he made between an emperor of the Turks, and a king of Scandinavia, a Chriſtian, vanquiſhed and fugitive. He did not anſwer him till ſix months after, and then refuſed to be explicit upon the alliance propoſed againſt the czar.

"This

" This propoſal, ſays the ſultan to him in his letter, " requires a deliberate examination; I ſhall leave it to " the wiſdom of my great divan; I value your friendſhip, " and grant you mine, together with my protection. " I have given orders to the baſhas of Natolia and Ro- " melia, to provide a guard to conduct you ſafely where " you think proper. Jeſſuf, the baſha ſeraſquier of " Bender, will advance you five hundred dollars a day, " (equal to above fifty pounds ſterling) with all neceſſary " proviſions for yourſelf, your attendants, and horſes, " that you may live as becomes a king.

" Given at Conſtantinople the firſt day of the month " Sheval, the 1121 year of the Hegira.

However, Charles gained the ſultan's higheſt eſteem, by the intrigue of count Poniatoſky, who inſinuated himſelf into the favour of the chief ſultana's eunuch, he was perpetually telling him of the king of Sweden's noble exploits, and the eunuch charmed his miſtreſs with repeating them. The ſultana, by a ſecret inclination, with which moſt women find themſelves inſpired in favor of extraordinary men, even without having ever ſeen them, took the king's part openly in the ſeraglio; ſhe called him by no other name than that of her lion: and when will you, ſaid ſhe ſometimes to the ſultan, who was her ſon, help my lion to devour this czar? The king's party at Conſtantinople become powerful by Poniatoſky's management, the grand vizier appeared as eager as the ſultana to ſerve him, and even told Poniatoſky, giving him, at the ſame time a purſe of one thouſand ducats, " I will take your king in one hand, and a ſword in the " other, and carry him to Moſcow at the head of twenty " thouſand men."

The king choſe to encamp near Bender, rather than lodge in the town. The ſeraſquier Jeſſuf baſha cauſed a magnificent tent to be pitched for him, and tents alſo were provided for all the lords of his retinue. Sometime after, the king built a houſe in this place, and his officers did the ſame, after his example: the ſoldiers alſo raiſed barracks, ſo that the camp by degrees became a little town. The king, being not yet cured of his wound, was obliged to have a carious bone taken out of his foot; but, as ſoon as he was able to mount a horſe, he renewed his uſual fatigues, riſing always before the ſun, tiring three horſes a day, and exerciſing his ſoldiers: but ſometimes he played at cheſs with general Poniatoſky, or M. de Grothuſen his treaſurer. Thoſe, who had a mind to gain his favor, attended him at his horſe courſes, and were all day long in their boots. One morning going into the houſe of his chancellor Mullern, who was aſleep, he forbid them to awake him, and waited in the anti-chamber, where there was a large fire in the chimney, and near it ſeveral pair of ſhoes, that Mullern had ſent for from Germany, for his own uſe. The king threw them all into the fire, and then went away. When the chancellor upon waking perceived the ſmell of burnt leather, and had enquired into the reaſon of it, " What " a ſtrange king is this, ſays he, that his chancellor muſt " be always booted!"

At Bender he found plenty of every thing about him; a happineſs very rarely attained to by a vanquiſhed and fugitive prince: for beſides proviſions more than ſufficient, and the five hundred dollars a day which he received from the Ottoman munificence, he drew money alſo from France, and borrowed of the merchants at Conſtantinople. Part of this money was employed in carrying on intrigues in the ſeraglio, in purchaſing the favors of the viziers, or procuring their ruin. The reſt he diſtributed profuſely among his officers, and the Janiſſaries of Bender. Grothuſen, his favorite and treaſurer, was the diſpenſer of his liberalities; a man, who, contrary to the cuſtom of perſons in that ſtation, was as much pleaſed with giving as his maſter. He brought him one day an account of ſixty thouſand crowns in two lines, ten thouſand given to the Swedes and Janiſſaries by the generous orders of his majeſty, and the reſt ſpent by myſelf. " See, ſays the king, how I like my friends " ſhould give in their accounts. Mullern makes me " read whole pages for the ſum of ten thouſand livres. " But I like Grothuſen's laconic ſtile much better." One of his old officers, thought to be a little covetous, complained to the king that he gave all to Grothuſen. " I give money, replies the king, to none but thoſe who " know how to make uſe of it." This generoſity often reduced him to ſuch ſtraits, that he had not wherewithall to give. A better oeconomy in his liberalities, had been more for his advantage, and not leſs honorable; but it was this prince's failing, to drive all the virtues to exceſs.

Thus was Charles XII employed at Bender, where he waited till an army of Turks ſhould come to his aſſiſtance. To diſpoſe the Ottoman Porte to this war, he detached about eight hundred Poles and Coſaques of his retinue, with orders to paſs the Neiſter, that runs by Bender, and to go and obſerve what paſſed upon the frontiers of Poland.

The Muſcovite troops diſperſed in thoſe quarters, fell immediately upon this little company, and purſued them even to the territories of the grand ſignior. This was what the king of Sweden wanted. His miniſters and emiſſaries at the Porte, made a great clamor againſt this eruption, and excited the Turks to vengeance: But the czar's money removed all difficulties. Tolſtoy, his envoy at Conſtantinople, gave the grand vizier and his creatures, part of the ſix millions that had been found at Pultowa, in the king of Sweden's military cheſt. After ſuch a defence, the divan found the czar not guilty. And ſo far were they from talking of making war againſt him, that they granted ſuch honors and privileges to his envoy, as the Muſcovite miniſters had never before enjoyed at Conſtantinople. He was ſuffered to have a ſeraglio, that is, a palace in the quarters of the Franks, and to converſe with the foreign miniſters. Nay the czar thought he had power enough to demand that general Mazeppa ſhould be delivered up to him, as Charles XII had cauſed the unfortunate Patkul to be ſurrendered into his hands. Chourlouly Ali-Baſha could no longer refuſe any thing to a prince, who backed his demand with millions. Thus the ſame grand vizier, who before had made a ſolemn promiſe to carry the king of Sweden into Muſcovy with two hundred thouſand men, had the aſſurance to make a propoſal to him of conſenting to the ſacrifice of general Mazeppa. King Charles was enraged at the queſtion. However, it is not certain, how far the vizier could have carried the matter, had not Mazeppa, who was then ſeventy years of age, died juſt at this juncture. The king's grief and reſentment were very much augmented, when he underſtood that Tolſtoy, now become the czar's ambaſſador at the Porte, was ſerved in public by the Swedes that had been made ſlaves at Pultowa, and that theſe brave ſoldiers were daily ſold in the market at Conſtantinople. Beſides, the Muſcovite ambaſſador declared openly, that the Muſſulman troops at Bender, were placed there rather as a guard upon the king, than to do him honor.

King Charles abandoned by the grand vizier, and conquered by the czar's money in Turkey, as he had been by his arms in Ukrania, found himſelf deluded, ſcorned by the Porte, and in a manner a priſoner among the Tartars. His attendants began to diſpair. Himſelf alone remained firm, and did not ſhew the leaſt dejection of ſpirit, no not for a moment. He imagined the ſultan was ignorant of the intrigues of Chourlouly Ali his grand vizier, and reſolved to make him acquainted with them, and Poniatoſky undertook this bold commiſſion. The grand ſignior went every Friday to the moſque, encompaſſed with his ſolacks, a kind of guard whoſe turbans were ſet with feathers ſo high, that they hid the ſultan from the eyes of the people. When any one had a petition to preſent to the grand ſignior, the way was to mix himſelf among theſe guards, and hold the petition up in the air. Sometimes the ſultan vouchſafed to take it himſelf; but more frequently he ordered an aga to take care of it, and afterwards upon his return from the moſque, cauſed the petitions to be laid before him. There is no fear of any one's daring to importune him with trifling and unneceſſary petitions; for at Conſtantinople they write leſs in a year than they do at London in a day. Much leſs does any one venture to preſent petitions againſt the miniſters, to whom for the moſt part the ſultan remits them without reading them. However, Poniatoſky had no other way to convey the king of Sweden's complaints to the grand ſignior. He drew up a repreſentation againſt the grand vizier ſufficient to ruin him.

him. M. de Ferioſle, who was at that time the French ambaſſador, got it tranſlated into Turkiſh. A Greek was hired to preſent it, who, mingling himſelf among the grand ſignior's guards, held up the paper ſo high, and for ſo long a time, and made ſuch a noiſe, that the ſultan perceived it, and took the memoir himſelf.

Some days after, the ſultan, in anſwer to the king of Sweden's complaints, ſent him twenty-five Arabian horſes, one of which that had carried his highneſs, was covered with a ſaddle and houſing enriched with precious ſtones, and the ſtirrups were of maſſy gold. With this preſent he ſent an obliging letter, but conceived in general terms, and ſuch as gave reaſon to ſuſpect that the miniſter had done nothing without the ſultan's conſent. Chourlouly alſo, who knew how to diſſemble, ſent five very curious horſes to the king. But his majeſty, with a haughty air, told the perſon that brought them; "Go "back to your maſter, and tell him, that I don't re- "ceive preſents from mine enemies."

M. Poniatoſky having already had the courage to get a petition preſented againſt the grand vizier, then formed the bold deſign of depoſing him. He knew the vizier was no favorite of the ſultan's mother, and was the averſion both of Kiſlar Aga, the chief of the black eunuchs, and of the aga of the Janiſaries: he encouraged all three to ſpeak againſt him. It was very ſtrange to ſee a Chriſtian, a Pole, an agent without character of a Swediſh king, who had fled for refuge to the Turks, caballing publicly in a manner at the Porte againſt a viceroy of the Ottoman empire, and ſuch a one too as was both an uſeful miniſter, and a favorite of his maſter. Poniatoſky had never ſucceeded, and the bare attempt had coſt him his life, had not a ſtronger power than all thoſe in his intereſts given the laſt blow to the grand vizier Chourlouly's fortune.

The ſultan had a young favorite, who has ſince governed the Ottoman empire, and was killed in Hungary, in 1716, at the battle of Peterwaradin gained over the Turks, by prince Eugene of Savoy. His name was Coumourgi Ali-Baſha. His birth was much the ſame with that of Chourlouly. He was the ſon of a coal-heaver, as Coumourgi ſignifies; for Coumour is the ſame as coal in Turkiſh. The emperor Mahomet, uncle of Achmet III, meeting Coumourgi when he was a child, in a foreſt near Adrianople, was ſo ſtruck with his great beauty, that he ſent him to the ſeraglio. Muſtapha, Mahomet's eldeſt ſon and ſucceſſor, was much taken with him, and Achmet III made him his favorite. He had then no other place but that of ſelictar aga, ſword bearer to the crown. His early youth would not admit of his pretending to the office of grand vizier, but yet he had the ambition to do it. The Swediſh faction could never gain the inclinations of this favorite. He was at no time a friend to king Charles, or any other Chriſtian prince, or any of their miniſters: but on this occaſion, he ſerved king Charles without deſigning it. He joined with the ſultana Valide, and the great officers of the Porte, to contrive Chourlouly's ruin, whom they all hated. This old miniſter, who had long and well ſerved his maſter, fell a ſacrifice to the caprice of a boy, and the intrigues of a ſtranger. He was deprived of his dignity and his wealth, his wife, who was daughter to the laſt ſultan Muſtapha, was taken from him, and himſelf baniſhed to Caffa, formerly called Theodoſia, in Crim Tartary. The bull, that is to ſay, the ſeal of the empire, was given to Numan Couprougly, grandſon to the great Couprougly, who took Candia. This new vizier was, what Chriſtians miſinformed would hardly believe of a Turk, a man of inflexible virtue, and a ſcrupulous obſerver of the law; and he often oppoſed juſtice to the ſultan's will. He would not hear of a war againſt Muſcovy, which he looked upon as unjuſt and unneceſſary. But the ſame attachment to his law, which hindered him from waging war againſt the czar, contrary to the faith of treaties, made him regard the duty of hoſpitality with reſpect to the king of Sweden. "The law, ſaid "he to his maſter, forbids you to invade the czar, who "has done you no injury; but commands you to ſuccor "the king of Sweden, who is an unfortunate prince in "your dominions." He ſent his majeſty eight hundred purſes, every one of which amounted to five hundred crowns, and adviſed him to return peaceably into his own dominions, through the emperor of Germany's territories, or elſe in ſome French veſſels, that were then lying at the port of Conſtantinople, and which M. de Ferioſle, the French ambaſſador at the Porte, offered king Charles, to tranſport him to Marſeilles. The king of Sweden, who in his proſperity had provoked the emperor of Germany, and diſobliged Lewis XIV, thought it too great a mortification to owe his return to France, and that he ſhould run too great a riſk of his liberty in paſſing through the Imperial territories. He rejected with an air of diſdain both theſe ways of returning to his kingdom, and ſent the vizier and M. de Ferioſle word, that he ſhould depend upon the grand ſignior's promiſe, and hoped to re-enter Poland as a conqueror with an army of Turks. In the mean time, while he made his fate depend upon the caprice of a vizier, and was forced to put up with the affronts, as well as receive the favors of the Ottoman court, all his enemies took freſh courage, and invaded his kingdom.

Charles ſtill found means to continue in the favor of the ſultan, and by his intrigues got Couprougly turned out, and Baltaga Mahomet, baſha of Syria, to be raiſed to the poſt of grand vizier in his ſtead. The king of Sweden's intereſt prevailed, and almoſt all the ſeraglio was for a war againſt the czar. The kam of Tartary was ordered to march forty thouſand Tartars to join the Turkiſh army. The Muſcovite ambaſſador was impriſoned, as it is the cuſtom of the Turks, to begin with ſeizing the miniſter of thoſe princes, againſt whom they declare war.

The czar, in all appearance, muſt have vanquiſhed Baltagi Mahomet, but he committed the ſame fault in regard to the Turks, that the king of Sweden was guilty of in his caſe; that is, he too much deſpiſed his enemy. Upon the news of the Turkiſh preparations, he left Moſcow, and having given orders to turn the ſiege of Riga into a blockade, he drew up his army, to the number of eighty thouſand men, upon the frontiers of Poland. With this army he marched to Moldavia and Walachia, formerly the country of the Daci, but now inhabited by Greek Chriſtians, tributaries to the grand ſignior.

A Greek, named Cantemir, made prince of Moldavia by the Turks, joined the czar, whom he already looked upon as conqueror, and made no ſcruple to betray the ſultan, of whom he held his principality, for the ſake of a Chriſtian prince, from whom he expected much greater advantages. The czar entered into a ſecret alliance with him, received him into his army, and marching up the country, arrived in June 1711, at the northern ſide of the river Hieraſus, now Pruth, near Jazy, the capital of Moldavia.

As ſoon as the grand vizier received the news that Peter Alexiowitz was come thither, he immediately left the camp at Belgrade, and following the courſe of the Danube, propoſed to paſs that river on a bridge of boats, near Saccia, in the very ſame place where Darius formerly built a bridge that bore his name. The Turkiſh army marched with ſo much expedition, that they ſoon came in ſight of the Muſcovites, the river Pruth being between them.

The czar, ſure of the prince of Moldavia, little thought his ſubjects would fail him. But the Moldavians are often in a different intereſt from that of their maſter. They liked the Turkiſh government, which is never fatal to any but the grandees, and affects a lenity to people who are its tributaries. They feared the Chriſtians, eſpecially the Muſcovites, who had upon all occaſions uſed them barbarouſly. They brought all their proviſions to the Ottoman army. The undertakers, who had engaged to furniſh the Muſcovites with proviſions, performed their promiſe to the grand vizier, though it was made to the czar. The Walachians, whoſe country joins that of Moldavia, ſhewed the ſame regard to the Turks; to ſuch a degree had the remembrance of former cruelties alienated their minds from the Muſcovites.

The czar, thus fruſtrated of his hopes, which perhaps he had inconſiderately entertained, found his army on a ſudden deſtitute of proviſions, and without forage. In the mean time, the Turks paſſed the river that ſeparated them from the enemy. All the Tartars, according

to cuſtom, ſwam over it, holding by the tails of their horſes. The Spahis, which are the Turkiſh horſe, did the ſame, becauſe the bridges were not ready time enough.

At length the whole army being got over, the vizier pitched a camp, and fortified it with trenches. It is ſtrange the czar ſhould not diſpute the paſſage of the river, or at leaſt repair this fault, by engaging the Turks immediately, inſtead of giving them time to tire out his army with fatigue and famine. But that prince ſeems, in this campaign, to have taken all the ſteps that could lead to his ruin. He found himſelf without proviſions, with the river Pruth behind him, and near one hundred and fifty thouſand Turks before him, and about forty thouſand Tartars continually harraſſing him on the right hand and the left. Reduced to this extremity, he ſaid publicly, "I am at leaſt in as bad a caſe as my bro-"ther Charles was at Pultowa."

The indefatigable count Poniatoſky, agent to the king of Sweden, was in the grand vizier's army with ſome Poles and Swedes, who all thought the czar's ruin inevitable.

As ſoon as Poniatoſky ſaw that the armies muſt infalliably engage, he ſent an expreſs to the king of Sweden, who ſet out that moment from Bender, followed by forty officers, and enjoying by anticipation the pleaſure of fighting the emperor of Muſcovy. After many a loſs, and ſeveral deſtructive marches, the czar was driven back upon the Pruth, and had no cover left but ſome cheveaux de friſe, and ſome waggons. A party of the Janiſaries and Spahis fell immediately upon his army in that defenceleſs condition, but they did it in a tumultuous and diſorderly manner; and were received by the Muſcovites with a reſolution, which nothing but deſpair and the preſence of their prince could inſpire.

The Turks were twice repulſed. But the day following, M. Poniatosky adviſed the grand vizier to ſtarve out the Muſcovite army, who, being deſtitute of all proviſion, would, in a day's time, be obliged, together with their emperor, to ſurrender at diſcretion.

The czar has, ſince that time, more than once acknowleged, that in all his life he never felt ſo much uneaſineſs as he did that night. He revolved in his mind all that he had been doing for ſo many years, for the glory and good of his nation; that ſo many great deſigns, perpetually interrupted by ſucceſſive wars, were now in all probability going to periſh with him, before they were brought to perfection; that he muſt either die with hunger, or engage near two hundred thouſand men, with feeble troops, leſs by half the number than when they firſt ſet out; a cavalry almoſt diſmounted, and the foot worn out with famine and fatigue.

About the beginning of the night he called general Czeremetof to him, and gave him a peremptory order to get every thing ready by break of day, to charge the Turks with bayonets at the muzzle of their muſkets.

He gave expreſs orders alſo to burn all the baggage, and that no officer ſhould keep above one waggon; that in caſe of a defeat, the enemy, however, might not get the booty they expected.

Having ſettled every thing with the general, in order to the battle, he retired into his tent full of grief, and ſeized with convulſions, a diſtemper he was often troubled with, and which came upon him with double the violence when he was under any great uneaſineſs. He forbid all perſons to enter his tent in the night, upon any pretence whatſoever, not caring to have any remonſtrances made to him againſt a deſperate but neceſſary reſolution, and much leſs that any one ſhould be a witneſs of the melancholy condition he was in.

In the mean time the greateſt part of his baggage was burnt according to his order, and all the army followed the example, though with much regret; but ſome buried ſuch of their things as were moſt valuable. The general officers had already given orders for the march, and endeavoured to inſpire the army with a courage, which themſelves wanted: but the ſoldiers, quite exhauſted with fatigue and hunger, marched without ſpirit and without hope; and yet, to enervate their courage ſtill more, had their ears filled with the ſhrieks and cries of women, of whom there was too great a number in the army. Every one expected death or ſlavery to be their pottion the next morning. What is here related is no exaggeration, but is literally the account that was given by ſome officers who ſerved in the army.

There was at that time in the Muſcovite camp a woman, as extraordinary perhaps as the czar himſelf. She was then known only by the name of Catherine. Her mother was a poor country woman, named Erb-Magden, of the village of Ringen in Eſtonia, a province where the people hold by villenage, and which was at that time under the dominion of Sweden. She never knew her father, but was baptized by the name of Martha, and regiſtered among the baſtard childred. The vicar of the pariſh, out of pure charity, brought her up till ſhe was fourteen years of age, and then ſhe went to ſervice at Mariembourg, where ſhe lived with a Lutheran miniſter, whoſe name was Gluk.

At the age of eighteen, ſhe married a Swediſh dragoon in 1702. The day after her marriage, a party of the Swediſh troops were beat by the Muſcovites, and the dragoon who was in the action, never appeared afterwards, nor could ſhe learn whether he was taken priſoner, nor ever after get any account of him.

Some days after, ſhe was taken priſoner herſelf, and became a ſervant to general Czeremetof, who gave her to Menzicof, a man who had experienced the viciſſitudes of fortune in both extremes, being from a paſtry-cook's boy made a general and a prince, and after that deprived of all, and baniſhed to Siberia, where he died overwhelmed with miſery and deſpair.

The czar was at ſupper with prince Menzicof when he firſt ſaw her, and fell in love with her. In 1707, he married her privately, not that ſhe uſed any artifice to delude him, but becauſe he found in her an aſtoniſhing capacity, and a greatneſs of ſoul capable of forwarding his deſigns, and even of continuing them after him. He had long ſince put away his firſt wife Ottekeſa, daughter of a Boiard, upon a charge of adultery, and alſo of oppoſing the changes he had made in the empire; which laſt was the greater crime of the two in the eyes of the czar. He would have no body in his family that thought differently from himſelf. In this foreign ſlave he expected to meet with all the qualities of a ſovereign, though ſhe wanted every virtue of her ſex. For her ſake he ſcorned the common prejudices, by which none but little ſouls are influenced, and cauſed her to be crowned empreſs. The ſame great capacity, which made her Peter's wife, gave her the empire after the death of her huſband; and Europe has ſeen with ſurpriſe, a bold woman, who could neither write nor read, ſupply the want of ſtrength and education by ſpirit and bravery, and fill with glory the throne of a legiſlator.

Upon her marriage with the czar, ſhe renounced the Lutheran religion, in which ſhe was born, for that of Muſcovy, and was baptized according to the rites of the Ruſſian church, inſtead of Martha aſſuming the name of Catherine, by which ſhe has been known ever ſince. This woman being in the camp at Pruth, held a private council with the general officers, and Shaffirof the vice-chancellor, while the czar was in his tent.

They agreed that it was neceſſary to ſue for peace to the Turks, and that the czar muſt be perſuaded into the propoſal. The vice-chancellor wrote a letter to the grand vizier, in the name of his maſter, which the czarina, notwithſtanding the emperor's prohibition, carried into the tent to him; and after much diſpute, having prevailed upon him by her prayers and tears to ſign it, ſhe took all her money and jewels, and every thing of value that ſhe had about her, together with what ſhe could borrow of the general officers, which in all amounted to a conſiderable preſent, and ſent it with the czar's letter, to Oſman Aga, lieutenant to the grand vizier. Mahomet Baltagi anſwered haughtily with the air of a vizier and a conqueror, "Let the czar ſend me his firſt "miniſter, and I will ſee what is to be done." The vice-chancellor Shaffirof came immediately with a preſent in his hand, which he offered publicly to the grand vizier. It was conſiderable enough to let him ſee they ſtood in need of him, but too little for a bribe.

The grand vizier's firſt demand was, That the czar, with all his army, ſhould ſurrender at diſcretion. The vice-chancellor made anſwer, that his maſter deſigned to give him battle within a quarter of an hour, and that the

the Moſcovites would all be cut in pieces, rather than ſubmit to ſuch diſhonorable conditions. Oſman ſeconded Shaffirof with freſh remonſtrances.

Mahomet Baltagi was no ſoldier. He knew the janiſſaries had been repulſed the day before, and was eaſily perſuaded by Oſman not to part with certain advantages for the hazard of a battle. He immediately granted a ſuſpenſion of arms for ſix hours, and in that time the terms of the treaty were agreed upon and ſettled.

During the parley there happened an accident, which ſhews the word of a Turk is often more to be depended on than we imagine. Two Italian gentlemen, related to Mr. Brillo, lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of grenadiers in the czar's ſervice, going to look for forage, were taken by the Tartars, who carried them to their camp, and offered to ſell them to an officer of the janiſaries. The Turk enraged at ſuch a breach of the treaty, ſeized the Tartars, and carried them himſelf before the grand vizier, together with the two priſoners.

The vizier ſent the gentlemen back that moment to the czar, and ordered the principal Tartars concerned in carrying them off to be beheaded.

In the mean time the kam of Tartary oppoſed the concluſion of a treaty, which took from him all hopes of pillage. Poniatoſky ſeconded him with very urgent and preſſing reaſons. But Oſman carried his point, notwithſtanding the impatience of the Tartar, and the inſinuations of Poniatoſky.

The vizier thought it enough for his maſter, the grand ſignior, to conclude an advantageous peace. He inſiſted that the Muſcovites ſhould give up Aſoph, burn the gallies that lay in that port, and demoliſh the important citadels upon the Palus Mæotis; that the grand ſignior ſhould have all the cannon and ammunition of theſe fortreſſes; that the czar ſhould draw off his troops from Poland, and give no further diſturbance to the few Coſaques that were under the protection of the Poles, nor to thoſe that were ſubject to Turkey; and that for the future he ſhould pay the Tartars a ſubſidy of forty thouſand ſequins per annum, an odious tribute long ſince impoſed, but from which the czar had delivered his country.

At length the treaty was going to be ſigned, without ſo much as mentioning the king of Sweden: and all that Poniatoſky could obtain from the vizier was to inſert an article, by which the Moſcovite ſhould promiſe not to obſtruct nor incommode the return of Charles XII. and which is pretty remarkable, it was ſtipulated in this article, that a peace ſhould be concluded between the czar and the king of Sweden, if they were ſo diſpoſed, and could agree upon the terms of it.

On theſe conditions the czar had liberty to retreat with his army, cannon, artillery, colours, and baggage. The Turks furniſhed him with proviſions, and there was plenty of every thing in his camp within two hours after the ſigning of the treaty, which was begun, concluded, and ſigned the twenty-firſt of July, 1711.

Juſt as the czar, reſcued from the difficulty he was under, was drawing off with drums beating, and enſigns diſplayed, came the king of Sweden, impatient of fighting, and eager to ſee his enemy in his hands. He had rid poſt above fifty leagues, from Bender to Jazy, and lighting at count Poniatoſky's tent, the count came up to him with a ſorrowful countenance, and acquainted him by what means he had loſt an opportunity, which perhaps he would never recover.

The king enraged, went directly to the grand vizier, and with an air of indignation upbraided him with the treaty he had concluded. I have authority, ſays the grand vizier, with a calm aſpect, to wage war and to make peace. But, replies the king, have not you the whole Moſcovite army in your power? Our law, ſays the vizier, with great gravity, commands us to grant our enemies peace, when they implore our mercy. Ah! replies the king in a violent emotion, does it order you to clap up a bad treaty when you are in a capacity to make what terms you pleaſe? Was it not in your power to carry the czar priſoner to Conſtantinople?

The Turk finding himſelf ſo briſkly attacked, anſwered very coldly, And who ſhall govern his empire in his abſence? It is not fit that all kings ſhould be out of their kingdoms. Charles replied with a ſmile full of indignation, and then threw himſelf down upon a ſopha, and looking upon the vizier with an air of reſentment and contempt, he ſtretched out his leg towards him, and entangling his ſpur in his robe, which he did by deſign, tore it; then roſe up immediately, mounted his horſe, and returned to Bender full of deſpair.

Poniatoſky continued ſome time longer with the grand vizier, to try if he could not prevail upon him, by ſofter methods, to make ſome better terms with the czar; but it being then prayer-time, the Turk, without giving him one word of anſwer, went to waſh and attend his devotions.

Fortune, which before had been ſo favorable to Charles, now began to bear hard upon him. Baltagi Mahomet became his avowed enemy; the intrigues of the Ottoman court were turned againſt him, and three baſhaws were ſent to acquaint him that he muſt leave the Turkiſh territories. Charles anſwered, that he would not, ſaying their order was a piece of forgery; upon which Baltagi Mahomet prepared to inveſt his houſe with ſome Turkiſh forces. Upon this Charles, with the utmoſt calmneſs, appointed his three hundred Swedes to make regular fortifications, and worked at them himſelf, with all his officers and domeſtics: ſome barricaded the windows, and others faſtened beams behind the doors, in the form of buttreſſes. When the houſe was well barricaded, and the king had taken a view of his ſuppoſed fortifications, he ſat down unconcerned to cheſs with his favorite Grothuſen, having diſpatched M. Fabricius, the envoy of Holſtein, to acquaint the Turks with what he had done.

At length the grand ſignior's order being come, to put to the ſword all the Swedes that ſhould make the leaſt reſiſtance, and not to ſpare the life of the king. The baſha had the civility to ſhew Fabricius the order, to the intent that he might try his utmoſt to prevail upon Charles. Fabricius went immediately to acquaint him with this bad news. Have you ſeen the order you ſpeak of? ſays the king. I have, replies Fabricius. Tell them then, ſays the king, that this order is a ſecond forgery of theirs, and that I will not go. Fabricius fell at his feet, put himſelf in a paſſion, and reproached him with his obſtinacy; but all was to no purpoſe. Go back to your Turks, ſays the king to him ſmiling; if they attack me, I know how to defend myſelf.

The king's chaplains alſo fell upon their their knees before him, conjuring him not to expoſe the wretched remains of Pultowa, and, above all, his own ſacred perſon to certain death; adding beſides, that reſiſtance in this was a moſt unwarrantable action, and that it was a violation of the laws of hoſpitality, to reſolve to continue with ſtrangers againſt their will, who had ſo long and generouſly ſupported him. The king, who had ſhewed no reſentment againſt Fabricius, grew warm upon this occaſion, and told his prieſts, that he took them to pray for him, and not to give him advice.

General Hord and general Dardoff, whoſe opinion it had always been not to venture a battle, which in the conſequence muſt prove fatal, ſhewed the king their breaſts, covered with wounds they received in his ſervice; and aſſuring him that they were ready to die for him, begged that it might at leaſt be upon a more neceſſary occaſion. I know, ſays the king, by your wounds and my own, that we have fought valiantly together. You have hitherto done your duty: do it again now. There was nothing more to be ſaid; they muſt obey. Every one was aſhamed not to court death with the king. His majeſty, being prepared for the aſſault, entertained himſelf in ſecret with the pleaſure and honor of ſuſtaining the ſhock of a whole army with three hundred Swedes. He appointed every man to his poſt. His chancellor Mullern, the ſecretary Empreus, and his clerks, were to defend the chancery-houſe. Baron Fief, at the head of the officers of the kitchen, was at another poſt. The grooms of the ſtables and the cooks had another place to guard; for with him every man was a ſoldier. He rode from his fortifications to his houſe, promiſing rewards to every body, creating officers, and declaring, that he would make the loweſt of his ſervants captains, if they behaved with courage in the engagement.

It was not long before they ſaw the Turks and Tartars advancing in order of battle to attack the little fortreſs,

treſs, with ten pieces of ordnance and two mortar-pieces. The horſe-tails waved in the air, the clarions ſounded, the cries of Alla, Alla, were heard on all ſides. Baron Grothuſen took notice that the Turks did not mix any abuſive language againſt the king in their cries, but only called him Demir-Baſh, which ſignifies head of iron, and reſolved that moment to go alone and unarmed out of the fortifications. He advanced up to the line of the janiſaries, who had almoſt all of them received money from him. "Ah, what, my friends! ſays he to them "in their own language, are you come to maſſacre "three hundred defenceleſs Swedes? You brave ja-"niſaries, who have pardoned a hundred thouſand Moſ-"covites upon their crying Amman (i. e. pardon) to "you; have you forgot the kindneſs you have received "from us? and would you aſſaſſinate that great king of "Sweden, whom you loved ſo much, and who has "been ſo generous to you? My friends, he aſks but "three days, and the ſultan's orders are not ſo ſtrict as "you are made to believe."

Theſe words produced an effect which Grothuſen himſelf did not expect. The janiſaries ſwore upon their beards they would not attack the king, and that they would give him the three days he demanded. In vain was the ſignal given for the aſſault. The janiſaries, far from obeying, threatened to fall upon their leaders, if three days were not granted to the king of Sweden. They came to the baſha of Bender's tent in a body, crying out that the ſultan's orders were forged. To this unexpected inſurrection the baſha had nothing to oppoſe but patience.

He made as if he was pleaſed with the generous reſolution of the janiſaries, and ordered them to retreat to Bender. The kam of Tartary, who was a hot, forward man, would have given the aſſault immediately with his troops; but the baſha, who did not deſign the Tartars alone ſhould have the honor of taking the king, when he perhaps might be puniſhed for the diſobedience of his janiſaries, perſuaded the kam to wait till the next day.

The baſha returning to Bender, aſſembled all the officers of the janiſaries, and the oldeſt ſoldiers, and both read to them, and ſhewed them the poſitive order of the ſultan, and the mufti's fetfa.

Sixty of the oldeſt of them, with venerable grey beards, who had received a thouſand preſents from the king's hand, offered to go in perſon to him, and entreat him to put himſelf into their hands, and permit them to ſerve him as guards.

The baſha conſented to it; for there was no expedient he would not try, rather than be forced to kill the king. Accordingly theſe ſixty old ſoldiers went the next morning to Varnitza, having nothing in their hands but long white ſtaffs, the only arms of the janiſaries when they are not going to fight; for the Turks look upon it as a barbarous cuſtom among the Chriſtians to wear ſwords in time of peace, and enter armed into their churches and the houſes of their friends.

They addreſſed themſelves to baron Grothuſen and chancellor Mullern: they told them they were come with a deſign to ſerve as faithful guards to the king; and that, if he pleaſed, they would conduct him to Adrianople, where he might ſpeak to the grand ſignior in perſon. While they were making this propoſal, the king read the letters that were brought from Conſtantinople, and which Fabricius, who could not ſee him any more, had conveyed privately to him by a janiſary. Theſe letters were written by count Poniatoſky, who could neither ſerve him at Bender nor Adrianople, having been detained at Conſtantinople by order of the Porte, from the time of the imprudent demand of the thouſand purſes. He told the king, that the ſultan's orders to ſeize or maſſacre his royal perſon, in caſe of reſiſtance, were but too true; that the ſultan indeed was impoſed upon by his miniſters; but the more he was impoſed upon in this affair, the more he would be obeyed: that he muſt ſubmit to the times, and yield to neceſſity: that he took the liberty to adviſe him to try, if it were poſſible, to prevail upon the miniſters by way of negotiation; and not to be inflexible in a caſe where the ſofteſt methods were required; and to expect from time and good management the cure of an evil, which, by rough and violent handling, would be encreaſed beyond the hopes of a recovery.

But neither the propoſal of the old janiſaries, nor Poniatoſky's letters, could in the leaſt convince the king that it was poſſible for him to give way without injuring his honor. He choſe rather to die by the hand of the Turks, than be in any manner their priſoner. He diſmiſſed the janiſaries without ſeeing them, and ſent them word, that if they did not go about their buſineſs, he would ſhave their beards for them; which, in the eaſt, is reckoned the moſt provoking affront that can be offered.

Theſe old ſoldiers, fired with reſentment, returned home, crying as they went, Ah this head of iron! ſince he's reſolved to periſh, let him periſh. They gave the baſha an account of their commiſſion, and acquainted their comrades at Bender with the ſtrange reception they had met with. Upon this every one ſwore to obey the baſha's orders without delay; and they were now as impatient of going to the aſſault as they had been averſe to it the day before.

The word was given that moment. They marched up to the entrenchments. The Tartars were already waiting for them, and the cannon began to play.

The janiſaries on one ſide, and the Tartars on the other, forced this little camp in an inſtant. Twenty Swedes had ſcarce time to draw their ſwords, before the whole three hundred were ſurrounded and taken priſoners without reſiſtance. The king was then on horſeback between his houſe and camp, with the generals Hord, Dardoff, and Sparre; and ſeeing that all his ſoldiers had ſuffered themſelves to be taken before his eyes, he ſaid in cool blood to thoſe three officers, Let us go and defend the houſe, *We will fight*, adds he with a ſmile, *pro aris et focis*.

Immediately he gallops up to the houſe with them, where he had placed about forty domeſtics as centinels, and which they had fortified in the beſt manner they could.

Theſe generals, however accuſtomed to the obſtinate intrepidity of their maſter, could not help being ſurpriſed, that in cool blood, and with a jeſting air, he ſhould reſolve to ſtand out againſt ten pieces of cannon and a whole army. They followed him with ſome guards and domeſtics, to the number of twenty perſons.

But when they came to the door, they found it beſet with janiſaries. Beſides, near two hundred Turks or Tartars had already got in at a window, and made themſelves maſter of all the apartments, except a great hall, whither the king's domeſtics had retired. It happened luckily that this hall was near the door, at which the king purpoſed to enter with his little troop of twenty perſons. He threw himſelf off his horſe with piſtol and ſword in hand, and his followers did the ſame.

The janiſaries fell upon him on all ſides, being encouraged by the baſha's promiſe of eight ducats of gold to each man that ſhould but touch his clothes, in caſe they could take him. He wounded and killed all who came near him. A janiſary, whom he had wounded, clapped his blunderbuſs to his face, and if the arm of a Turk had not joſtled him, occaſioned by the crowd, that moved backwards and forwards like waves, the king had been killed. The ball grazed upon his noſe, and took off a piece of his ear, and then broke general Hord's arm, whoſe fate it was to be always wounded by his maſter's ſide.

The king ſtruck his ſword into the janiſary's breaſt, and at the ſame time his domeſtics, who were ſhut up in the great hall, opened the door to him. He enters as ſwift as an arrow with his little troop, and in an inſtant they ſhut the door again, and barricade it with all they can find.

Thus was Charles XII. ſhut up in this hall with all his attendants, amounting to about threeſcore men, officers, guards, ſecretaries, valet de chambres, and domeſtics of all kinds.

The janiſaries and Tartars pillaged the reſt of the houſe, and filled the apartments. Come, ſays the king, let us go and drive out theſe barbarians! And putting himſelf at the head of his men, he, with his own hands, opened the door of the hall which faced his bed-chamber, goes into it, and fires upon the plunderers.

The

The Turks, loaden with booty, being terrified at the ſudden appearance of the king, whom they had been uſed to reverence, threw down their arms, and leapt out of the window, or fled into the cellars. The king taking advantage of the confuſion they were in, and his own men being animated with this piece of ſucceſs, they purſued the Turks from chamber to chamber, killed or wounded thoſe who had not made their eſcape, and in a quarter of an hour cleared the houſe of the enemy.

The king in the heat of the fight perceived two janiſaries who hid themſelves under his bed: he thruſt his ſword threw one of them, and killed him; but the other aſked pardon, crying, Amman. I grant you your life, ſays the king, upon condition that you go and give the baſha a faithful account of what you have ſeen. Grothuſen explained the words in Turkiſh to him. The Turk eaſily promiſed to do as he was bid. Upon which he was allowed to leap out of the window, as the reſt had done.

The Swedes, at length become maſters of the houſe, ſhut the windows again, and barricaded them. In this ſituation they had no want of arms, a ground-chamber, full of muſkets and powder, having eſcaped the tumultuous ſearch of the janiſaries. Theſe they made a very ſeaſonable uſe of, firing cloſe upon the Turks through the windows, and killing two hundred of them in leſs than half a quarter of an hour.

The cannon played againſt the houſe; but the ſtones being very ſoft, it only made holes in the wall, but demoliſhed nothing.

The kam of Tartary and the baſha, who were deſirous of taking the king alive, being aſhamed to loſe time and men, and employ an entire army againſt ſixty perſons, thought it proper to ſet fire to the houſe, in order to oblige the king to ſurrender. For this purpoſe they ordered ſome arrows, twiſted about with lighted matches, to be ſhot upon the roof, and againſt the doors and windows; by which means the houſe was immediately in a flame. The roof, all on fire, was ready to tumble upon the Swedes. The king, with a very ſedate air, gave orders to extinguiſh the fire; and finding a little barrel full of liquor, he laid hold of it himſelf, and, with the aſſiſtance of two Swedes, threw it upon the place where the fire was moſt violent. Then he diſcovered that it was full of brandy: but the hurry, which is inſeparable from ſuch a ſtate of confuſion, hindered him from thinking of it before. Upon this it burnt more furiouſly than ever; the king's apartment was conſumed, and the great hall, where the Swedes then were, was filled with a terrible ſmoke, mixed with guſts of fire, that came in through the doors of the neighbouring apartments. One half of the roof fell in, and the other tumbled down without the houſe, cracking among the flames.

A centinel, named Walberg, ventured in this extremity to cry, that there was a neceſſity for ſurrendering. What a ſtrange man, ſays the king, is this, to imagine that it is not more glorious to be burned than taken priſoner! Another centinel, named Roſen, had the thought to ſay, that the chancery-houſe, which was but fifty paces off, had a ſtone roof, and was proof againſt fire; that it would do well to ſally out and gain that houſe, and there ſtand upon their defence. A true Swede, cries the king; then he embraced him, and made him a colonel upon the ſpot. Come on, my friends, ſays he, take all the powder and ball you can carry, and let us gain the chancery ſword in hand.

The Turks, who all this while encompaſſed the houſe, were ſtruck with fear and admiration, to ſee that the Swedes continued in it, notwithſtanding it was all in flames. But they were much more ſurpriſed when they ſaw them open the doors, and the king and his men fall upon them in a deſperate manner. Charles, and his principal officers were armed with ſword and piſtol: every one fired two piſtols at a time in the inſtant that the door opened; and in the twinkling of an eye throwing away their piſtols, and drawing their ſwords, they drove the Turks back the diſtance of fifty paces; but the moment after this little troop was ſurrounded. The king, being booted according to cuſtom, threw himſelf down with his ſpurs: immediately one and twenty janiſaries fall upon him, diſarm him, and bear him away to the baſha's quarters, ſome taking hold of his arms, and others of his legs, as the manner is to carry a ſick perſon for fear of incommoding him.

As ſoon as the king ſaw himſelf in their hands, the violence of his temper, and the fury which ſo long and deſperate a fight would naturally inſpire, gave place to a gentle and calm behaviour. Not one impatient word fell from him; not a frown was to be ſeen: on the contrary, he looked upon the janiſaries with a ſmiling countenance, and they carried him, crying Alla, with a mixture of anger and reſpect in their faces. His officers were taken at the ſame time, and ſtripped by the Turks and Tartars. It was on the twelfth of February, 1713, that this ſtrange adventure happened.

Charles having now loſt all hopes of aſſiſtance from the Turks, was as deſirous as they of being gone. He obtained leave to paſs through Germany, and arrived at Stralſund, after much pain and fatigue, on the twenty-firſt day of November, 1714. The particulars of his journey the reader will find in Voltaire's Hiſtory of his life, from which we have principally extracted this account.

BERGEN, BATTLE AT. [a village ſituated on the river Mayne in Germany, between Hanau and Franckfort, about three miles from the latter.] This unfortunate ſtroke, which diſconcerted the whole plan of operations formed for the campaign of 1758, ſeemed in itſelf of no moment. One would have thought it too trifling to have had ſo much influence; but experience has taught us otherwiſe. The plan of operations, as laid down by the king of Pruſſia, we ſhall preſent to the reader in the words of an Auſtrian officer, who, though an enemy, has nevertheleſs told the truth, as time has verified.

The advantage of the preſent campaign (1759) ſeemed certain to that power which ſhould prevent the other in its operations. This was his Pruſſian majeſty's opinion; and his plan was to ſtrike the firſt blow on every ſide. Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, to whom the king left the French, was to have ſhut up Broglio's army beyond the Mayne, and even on the further ſide of the Rhine, and to keep every thing diſpoſed on his right to fall upon marechal de Contades's quarters, to carry off ſome of them, diſperſe the others, and return to the frontiers of the United Provinces, to compel the ſtates general to declare themſelves. The delivering up of Nimeguen, as a depoſit, was to be the preliminary of the capitulation offered to the republic; an union of forces and intereſt was to have been ſtipulated in the capitulation itſelf. It was not doubted in the Pruſſian armies, but that prince Ferdinand would execute the part of the plan aſſigned to him; and it was upon this ſuppoſition that prince Henry of Pruſſia was to enter Bohemia, take poſſeſſion of that kingdom, and from thence ſend detachments to Franconia. Theſe firſt advantages were to enable his Pruſſian majeſty to take poſt in Poland, to be beforehand with the Ruſſians there, and intercept their march to Sileſia.

Had fortune avowed this plan, the Auſtrian, Ruſſian, and French armies, reduced to act defenſively with great diſadvantage, muſt have continually retreated to avoid riſking battles, of which the loſs would be irreparable. Whereas prince Ferdinand having been beaten at Bergen, prince Henry was able to make incurſions only into Bohemia and Franconia; and the irruption into Poland was not carried far, nor ſupported; his Pruſſian majeſty reſolved to ſuffer his enemies to come upon him, to barricade himſelf in Sileſia as his ſtrong hold, and to wait till laſſitude or impatience ſhould lead the enemy's generals into ſome falſe ſtep, of which he might avail himſelf to change the nature of the war.

A detail of his unfortunate circumſtances need not be repeated. There is reaſon to believe his magnanimity will retrieve ſome, if not all his loſſes; nor ſhall we detain the reader from the relation of an action, ſmall in itſelf, but great in its conſequences.

The duke de Broglio, who commanded a detachment of the French army, being informed that a detachment of the allied army, under the command of the prince of Iſemburg, was marching towards him, poſted himſelf on the twelfth of March, 1759, near the village of Bergen, which he made the right of his army, and at the ſame

time ſecured his flanks and center in ſuch a manner, that the enemy might be obliged to make their attacks by that village. They came in ſight on the thirteenth at ten in the morning, when they made their diſpoſitions under cover of a riſing ground, over which they marched and attacked the village with the utmoſt vivacity. Eight German battalions had been poſted in it the preceding night by the duke de Broglio, who had alſo placed behind it ſeveral brigades of French foot. The prince made three attacks in the ſpace of two hours and a half, and was each time repulſed; then returned and remained ſome time behind the riſing ground that covered his diſpoſition: he then ſeparated his infantry into two bodies, and poſted one on the right and the other on the left, whilſt his cavalry formed in the center, with a ſmall column of infantry before it. The French imagined, from this diſpoſition, that he intended to attack at the ſame time both the village of Bergen and the wood on their left, where the whole body of the Saxons were placed; and ſuppoſed, that if one of thoſe attacks ſhould ſucceed, he would afterwards fall on their center. This was the more probable, as he had brought up a number of cannon againſt the village, and cannonaded it briſkly; and as he had alſo ſeveral pieces on their right, with which he commanded the head of the wood where the volunteers were poſted. Nevertheleſs, the allies did not return to the charge; and nothing happened during the reſt of the day but a very briſk cannonading that laſted till night, which they waited for, to make their retreat; and this they effected without the knowlege of the duke de Broglio.

Had this detachment of the allies ſucceeded in forcing this advanced poſt of the French army, for it was nothing more, a general engagement would have been the conſequence, when, according to all the appearances of probability, victory would have declared for the allies, who, from this unfortunate repulſe, were obliged to retreat, and thoſe excellent diſpoſitions of prince Ferdinand were now turned from the offenſive to the defenſive. In this ſtate that prince continued to act till he gained the battle at Minden. See MINDEN.

The loſs of the allies in this action amounted to about four thouſand men killed, wounded, and taken priſoners, and five pieces of cannon, which they left behind them in the village; but their principal misfortune was their loſing the brave prince d'Iſemburg, whoſe undaunted reſolution, intrepidity, and heroiſm, have imprinted his name on the records of immortality. He was killed at the head of his grenadiers in the third and laſt attack on the village; and it is probable that had not his death diſcouraged the troops, the poſt would have been forced. The French are ſaid to have loſt near as many men as the allies, and their numbers before the action were pretty equal, each army amounting to about twelve thouſand men.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, SURPRISE OF. [which ſignifies in Engliſh the mountain upon the Zoom, by ſome called ſimply Bergen; is a fortified town of Dutch Brabant, ſituated near the eaſtern ſhore of the river Scheld, twenty miles north-weſt from Antwerp.] In April, 1572, Ferdinand duke of Alva, governor of the Netherlands, took it for Philip II. king of Spain, by ſurpriſe in the night, with very little bloodſhed, the town being then open, and the inhabitants aſleep. The duke afterwards fortified it, and from him it became a place of ſtrength; however, admiral Boyſot took it in January the following year for the prince of Orange.

2. BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, SIEGE OF. In the year 1588, the duke of Parma, in order to clear his character from ſome aſperſions thrown upon it concerning the failure of the Spaniſh armada, reſolved to reduce Bergen-op-Zoom, in which was an Engliſh garriſon, commanded by lord Willoughby. With this view he appeared before it, and began to beſiege it; when, with a choſen corps of four hundred men, he attempted to force the iſle Ter-tole, but was repulſed with great loſs. Finding himſelf thus diſappointed, he altered his reſolution, and turned the ſiege into a blockade. The beſieged were ſo far from being diſmayed at the ſight of his army, that they encamped moſt of their force without the walls, and harraſſed the enemy with continual ſkirmiſhes. There were two forts between the town and the river Scheld, one of which lying to the north ſide, the duke of Parma had endeavoured in vain to cut off its communication with the city. At laſt two Spaniards who were made priſoners there, ſolicited their hoſt, and an Engliſh ſoldier, to betray the fort to the duke of Parma; to which they ſeemingly conſented; but at the ſame time gave notice of the whole deſign to the governor. However, being conducted to the duke of Parma, he engaged them with great preſents, and greater promiſes, to conduct his troops to a gate, through which they deſigned to enter the fort. The pretended conſpirators having taken an oath as a pledge of their fidelity, were each of them fettered, and put between two ſoldiers, armed with drawn daggers, who were to diſpatch them immediately, in caſe they found them fail in the performance of their promiſe. Matters being thus prepared, about three thouſand of their choiceſt ſoldiers, moſtly gentlemen, were ſelected for this enterpriſe, who being conducted by the guides, found the gate open; into which five hundred of the Spaniards were no ſooner entered than the beſieged, pulling up the draw-bridge, cut them to pieces, except a few that called out for quarter: among theſe were thoſe that had the guard of the pretended traitors, who did not think fit to make uſe of their daggers upon ſo dangerous an occaſion. Thoſe without being at the ſame time ſeverely galled by the enemy's fire, and not being in a condition to retreat without great confuſion, from their being under the walls, reſolved to make a virtue of neceſſity, and to open their way through the walls. Accordingly they paſſed the ditch (then without water, by reaſon of the ebbing tide), and pulling down the palliſadoes, mounted the walls ſword in hand; but were ſo courageouſly received by the beſieged, that moſt of them were killed upon the ſpot, and the reſt drowned or ſuffocated in the water and mud, the tide being coming in at that time. This unexpected repulſe ſo diſpirited the Spaniards, that they laid aſide all attempts of reducing the place, and immediately abandoned it, having loſt near a thouſand men in their approaches. By this gallant defence, lord Willoughby gained great honor: he did not, it is true, receive any particular rewards from the queen; but the eſteem he obtained from the nation, has been thought by our hiſtorians worthy of being recorded.

3. BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, SIEGE OF. In the year 1605, the Spaniſh governor of Hulſt, by order of the marquis de Spinola, with fifteen hundred foot, and three hundred horſe, attempted the reduction of this place: he found means in the night, when it was low water, to ſurpriſe two forts, one before the gate, the other defending the harbor; and had he immediately forced his way from the harbor, on which ſide the town was weakeſt, he had ſucceeded in his deſign; for the inhabitants were thrown into ſuch confuſion and conſternation, that inſtead of going out to repel the enemy, they began to bewail each other's misfortune: but he ſtopping his career, gave them time to recollect themſelves, and they quickly made the aggreſſors abandon their conqueſt, with ſome loſs, which ſo diſpirited the Spaniards, that they raiſed the ſiege.

4. BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, SIEGE OF. The ill ſucceſs which the Spaniards had in beſieging Bergen-op-Zoom in the year 1605, did not ſo far diſcourage them as to prevent their making another attempt with a larger force; they only retired till they obtained a reinforcement, and returned to beſiege it in about a month after. Having ſat down before it a few days, they prepared to make a general aſſault at midnight. This was put in execution, and the Spaniards were inſpired with ſuch incredible reſolution, that many of them climbed up to the top of the walls, from whence they were thrown down headlong, from their not being properly ſupported. Near the gate of Steenberg they blew up two gates, by which they opened themſelves a way into the town, which was only obſtructed by a very ſlender retrenchment made of waggons, carts, and trunks of trees; but while the Spaniards were endeavouring to remove theſe obſtacles, they were ſo terribly galled by the grape-ſhot from the ramparts, that in a little time they were glad to fight their way back, and make the beſt retreat they could, which was not effected without conſiderable loſs.

5. BERGEN-

BRITISH MUSEUM

A New & Accurate
MAP
of the
SEVEN UNITED
PROVINCES,
from the Sieur Roberts
ATLAS.

5. BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, SIEGE OF. In the year 1622, the infanta Iſabella concerted meaſures with her generals for beſieging Bergen-op-Zoom, which being ſoon reſolved upon, the marquis de Spinola ordered don Velaſco to join Borgia, with ſix thouſand foot and two thouſand horſe, and to inveſt it immediately, with which orders he accordingly complied, but could not prevent the Dutch from augmenting the garriſon with ſix hundred foot and four hundred horſe, ſo that moſt of the Spaniards began to be doubtful of the ſucceſs of an enterpriſe, in itſelf ſo unpromiſing. Velaſco, nevertheleſs, proceeded in the plan of operation enjoined him by the marquis de Spinola, and commanded major-general Baglioni to commence his attack on the ſouth ſide towards Antwerp, while Borgia ſhould make his on the north. He arrived in the camp on the nineteenth of July, and began to cannonade the place on the ſide towards the harbor. On the twenty-third, Spinola, being informed of the poſture of affairs there, thought fit to leave the count of Bergen with eight thouſand foot and fifteen hundred horſe, to obſerve the motions of prince Frederic Henry, near the Rhine, and to march with the reſt to Bergen-op-Zoom, where he arrived in the camp on the twenty-eighth.

On the ſecond of Auguſt, the duke de Candale, the count of Bathuni, and fifteen other French officers of note, having found means to get into the place, ſignalized themſelves in the defence of a certain half moon, called the Cut-throat, with a great ſlaughter of the Spaniards, and not without a conſiderable loſs on their own ſide as the half moon was ſeveral times taken and retaken on both ſides, from ten o'clock at night till five in the morning. On the twentieth, the beſiegers made a ſecond aſſault upon the ſame, but with no better ſucceſs than before, being repulſed with a great ſlaughter, by the Swiſs, who defended the outworks. On the twenty-ſixth, ſeven companies of foot, under the conduct of William of Naſſau, prince of Heſſe, and colonel Morgan, an Engliſhman, having made their way into the place, and joining the garriſon and the armed inhabitants, to the amount of nine thouſand in all, ſupported the defence, by being continually ſupplied with proviſions and other neceſſaries, by means of the harbor, and gave Spinola no ſmall inquietude, by burning all faſcines and other works, prepared to aſſault the great horn-work. This obliged him to form a new attack, on the firſt of September, on the ſide of Conigſburg, to be carried on towards the canal, and thereby to cut off from the town all ſuccours by ſea; becauſe the Spaniſh ſhips intended for that ſervice, were as yet at a conſiderable diſtance: but this attack proved as unſucceſsful as the former. He then began to raiſe ſeveral new batteries, as alſo a ſmall fort, the better to keep a free communication open with Antwerp. Theſe batteries played inceſſantly till the twenty-ſeventh; mines were ſprung, and Spinola gained more and more upon the beſiegers, having deſtroyed their work, and filled up their trenches fifty roods on the north ſide, and ſixty on the ſouth. Spinola now found his army much diminiſhed by ſo long a ſiege; and not being ſupplied with freſh recruits, or diſciplined men, was greatly alarmed at the intelligence he received of the prince of Orange's being joined by prince Frederic Henry, and of their marching at the head of an army of twenty thouſand foot and ſeven thouſand horſe, to the relief of the town. News was alſo brought him, that the Dutch had made a vigorous eruption between Ghent and Bruges. The prince of Orange made ſuch expedition to the relief of the place, that Spinola, not being able to join Bergen, and ſome German troops, he was forced, to his great mortification, to raiſe the ſiege, and this was the firſt time of his being unſucceſsful in an enterpriſe of this nature.

He retired from before the town on the ſecond of October, after the loſs of ten thouſand, but the beſieged are ſaid to have loſt more, during the ſiege, which had laſted ten weeks.

6. BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, BATTLE NEAR. This was a ſharp engagement which happened between the Dutch, commanded by the prince of Orange, and the Spaniards, on the twenty-fourth of June, 1638. The Spaniards had been lately victorious over the Dutch, near Callo: and being elated with their ſucceſs, they advanced with their army as far as Uliet, whence they detached Sfondrato with twenty-four troops of horſe, to ſurpriſe the prince of Orange in his camp. Sfondrato, the Spaniſh general, charged the outgards with good ſucceſs; but theſe having given the alarm, the whole army of the Dutch returned the charge with ſuch intrepidity, that Sfondrato was obliged to retire with loſs; to revenge which, he two days after attacked the Dutch cavalry with three thouſand horſe and two thouſand foot, near the village of Wouren. Having divided this party into two bodies, the one began the attack, while the other lay in ambuſh to fall on the enemy's rear. The Dutch outguards behaved themſelves with ſuch bravery, that they gave the cavalry time to mount, when a moſt furious engagement enſued, wherein the Spaniards were repulſed a ſecond time with loſs, owing to their being more buſied in plundering thoſe they killed, than in oppoſing the living, or defending themſelves. To ſupport this advantage, the Dutch cavalry advanced apace againſt the party which lay in ambuſh, who made a kind of a running fight, till being joined by ſome at Oſtendrecht, they jointly charged the Dutch with uncommon fury. The fight was maintained with great obſtinacy by both ſides till dark, when they drew off, and the victory remained uncertain, though both armies claimed it; the Dutch, becauſe they had killed moſt men, and the Spaniards, becauſe they had taken twelve hundred horſe, with count Strium's baggage. But the conſequence ſhews, that the advantage was on the ſide of the Dutch, who retired to Bergen-op-Zoom, the place which the Spaniards were attempting to conquer, but who were now neceſſiated to abandon their enterpriſe, and therefore retreated towards Antwerp.

7. BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, SIEGE OF. When the confederates loſt the victory at Val, Bergen-op-Zoom fell a ſacrifice; for while they were endeavouring to ſecure Maeſtricht, marechal Saxe detached count Lowendahl with thirty-ſix thouſand men, to inveſt this place, the fortifications of which had been the favorite work of the famous engineer Coehorn. It had a garriſon of three thouſand men, and was well provided with artillery, ammunition, and magazines. The enemy appeared before it on the twelfth day of July, 1746, and ſummoned the governor to ſurrender; but he replied, that he was determined to defend the place to the laſt extremity. The prince of Saxe-Hildbourghauſen was ſent to its relief, with twenty battalions, and fourteen ſquadrons of the troops that could be moſt conveniently aſſembled. He entered the lines of Bergen-op-Zoom, where he remained in expectation of a ſtrong reinforcement from the confederate army; and the famous old baron Croonſtom, whom the Statholder had appointed governor of Brabant, aſſumed the command of the garriſon. The French ſpent nine days in making their approaches, yet carried on their operations with great vivacity, and the troops in the town defended it with equal vigor. The eyes of all Europe were turned upon this important ſiege. Count Lowendahl received ſeveral reinforcements, and a conſiderable body of troops was detached from the allied army, under the command of baron Schwartzemberg, to co-operate with the prince of Saxe-Hildbourghauſen. The French loſt a great number of men by the cloſe and continual fire of the beſieged, while they in their turn, opened ſuch a number of batteries, and plied them ſo warmly, that the defences began to give way. From the ſixteenth of July to the ſixteenth of September, the ſiege produced an unintermitting ſcene of horror and deſtruction: deſperate ſallies were made, mines ſprung with the moſt dreadful effects, the works were ſhattered, the town was laid in aſhes, and the trenches filled with carnage. Nothing was ſeen but fire and ſmoke; nothing heard but one continued roar of bombs and cannon. But ſtill the damage fell chiefly on the beſiegers, who were ſlain in heaps, the ſtench of which obliged count Lowendahl to ſend a meſſage to baron Croonſtom, deſiring a ſuſpenſion of arms, that he might have an opportunity of burying his dead, and removing ſo many ſhocking and pernicious ſights from the trenches; but the governor told the meſſenger, "That it was the buſineſs of a gene-
"ral to take towns, not wilfully to deſtroy them, ſuch acts
"ſhewing more of the fury and brutality of the Tartar,
"than

" than the courage and gallantry of the ſoldier; that " count Lowendahl, inſtead of obtaining a conqueſt in " a brave and noble manner, was endeavouring to " ſpread around an univerſal deſolation, and therefore " it was the inflexible reſolution of the governor, the " council of war, and the garriſon in general, that they " would not allow a ſuſpenſion of arms, and neither " give nor receive that or any other favor." This redoubled the fury of the French, and count Lowendahl was determined to make an attempt upon Steenbergen, to deſtroy the communication of the town and country; but the place was reinforced by a detachment from the lines, and the French repulſed with conſiderable loſs. A ſcarcity of proviſions prevailed greatly in their camp, till they received freſh ſupplies.

The beſiegers were now employing their miners to advance by ſap, towards the outworks of the town, directing their aim to the polygon of Coehorn, while a ſtrong detachment opened the trenches againſt the forts Rover and Pilſen, in the front of the lines, where the prince of Saxe-Hildbourghauſen commanded; but the Britiſh regiment of Highlanders, under the command of lord John Murray, made a ſally from fort Rover, killed four hundred of the beſiegers, burnt their batteries, and drove them from their trenches, to which they returned, and after making three unſucceſsful attacks againſt the forts, entirely abandoned the attempt. The beſiegers now directed all their attention to make a lodgment before the town. Several ſallies were made by the garriſon, and three of the French batteries deſtroyed: notwithſtanding which, on the tenth of Auguſt, the beſiegers ſprung a mine in the night, under the ſalient angle of the baſtion of Coehorn, which making ſome way for them, they reſolutely forced themſelves up to the covered way where they propoſed to make a lodgment; but the garriſon being well appriſed of their intentions, fell upon them with ſuch fierceneſs and reſolution, that in a little time the French were repulſed with a dreadful ſlaughter. During the time of this aſſault, the garriſon ſprung a mine, which did terrible execution, inſtantly blowing up two companies of grenadiers of the regiment of Normandy, which obliged the French to retreat from their lodgment, with the loſs of fifteen hundred men. Baron Schwartzenberg propoſed to the prince of Saxe-Hildbourghauſen, a general ſally both from the town and the lines. The attempt was begun on the eleventh of Auguſt, about ſeven in the morning, by the village of Wou; but they found the beſiegers ſo ſtrongly intrenched, that it was impoſſible to fall on them to any advantage, which made them retire. The ſame evening the beſiegers formed a lodgment near the baſtion of Zealand. Several engineers arrived from England for the defence of the town, and a terrible fire was maintained by the garriſon and the beſiegers. Both ſuffered by mining and countermining, and on the fifteenth the French attacked the lunette of Zealand; but had two hundred men blown up, and a great part of their works ruined by a mine: they advanced, however, to the aſſault, but were twice repulſed; the action laſted two hours, with a continual fire from the cannon and muſketry. The next morning the beſiegers returned to the charge, and after ſeveral repulſes, took poſt on the lunette; the beſieged keeping poſſeſſion of the jambour, from whence they in vain endeavoured to diſlodge the beſiegers, though they blew up three hundred of them. The mining continued inceſſantly with dreadful execution, and the beſiegers ſet ſeveral of the ſtreets in flames; but on the twenty-fifth of Auguſt, being the feaſt of St. Lewis, upon which day count Lowendahl had promiſed the French monarch to make him a preſent of Bergen-op-Zoom, the French threw an incredible number of red hot balls into the town, and made three attacks on the lunette of Utrecht, where they were repulſed with conſiderable loſs. Sallies, mines, and countermines, were made with equal loſs on both ſides, till the tenth of September, when the beſiegers played violently from ſix batteries againſt the lines, and the town, particularly againſt the baſtions of Coehorn and Pucelle, and the ravelin of Dedem, which they battered in breach: but the fire was vigorouſly returned by the garriſon. By the fifteenth, the beſiegers had made a conſiderable breach in the ravelin, and four breaches in the two baſtions, which encouraged count Lowendahl to take the reſolution to ſtorm the breaches, though the governor ſo little apprehended ſuch an attempt, that he had not taken a ſingle precaution againſt it. Count Lowendahl in the evening of the fifteenth, made the neceſſary diſpoſitions to mount to the aſſault; he committed the care of the trenches to fourteen companies of grenadiers, thirteen battalions, one hundred volunteers, and nine hundred laborers, that they might be ready to open at break of day. Six companies of grenadiers, ſuſtained by as many battalions, with three hundred laborers, three brigades of ſappers, each brigade conſiſting of eight men, twenty cannoneers, and twenty workmen, were nominated at the ſame time for the attack of the baſtion of Pucelle; a like number were diſpoſed for that of Coehorn, and two companies, preceded by two hundred volunteers, and ſuſtained by one battalion, two auxillary companies, with three hundred laborers, were deſtined for the attack on the ravelin of Dedem. All theſe troops had a ſignal appointed by four o'clock in the morning of the ſixteenth, by two ſalvos from their mortars, which poured a terrible quantity of bombs all at once into the ravelin of Dedem; and as ſoon as theſe had their effect, the beſiegers threw themſelves into the foſſe, coming on with the greateſt impetuoſity to make the aſſault at the breach; two companies, who were a reſerve at the gorge of ravelin, mounted it immediately, to aſſiſt the troops that were in the ravelin. The firſt of theſe companies were ſoon put into diſorder, the ſecond made its utmoſt efforts; but being overpowered with numbers, was obliged to retire. The French immediately forced open the ſally port of Fallenius, mounted the four breaches in the baſtions of Pucelle and Coehorn, where they forced the intrenchments, drove the garriſon from their poſts, ſpread themſelves from right to left upon the curtains, formed in order of battle, and came down into the town, before the body of the garriſon could be aſſembled. Croonſtom was aſleep, and the ſoldiers upon duty had been ſurpriſed by the ſuddenneſs and impetuoſity of the attack. Though the French had taken poſſeſſion of the ramparts, they did not gain the town without oppoſition. Two battalions of the Scottiſh troops, commanded by lord John Murray, in the pay of the ſtates-general, were aſſembled in the market-place, and attacked them with ſuch fury, that they were driven from ſtreet to ſtreet, till freſh reinforcements arriving, compelled the Scots to retreat in their turn; yet they diſputed every inch of ground, and fought till two thirds of them were killed on the ſpot, through the want of the ſupport which the Dutch ought to have given them: they brought off the old governor, abandoning the town to the enemy, which they were no ſooner maſters of, than a general plunder enſued, and moſt of the aſſailants were amply rewarded for their bravery, by the plunder which fell into their hands. The military cheſts of the regiments, the baggage of the officers, and the valuable effects of the inhabitants, fell a prize to the victors, who alſo pillaged the prince of Saxe-Hildbourghauſen's camp, which he abandoned with great precipitation. The French loſt above three hundred men in the aſſault, though they killed four hundred, and took one thouſand ſix hundred priſoners in the town, among whom was major general Lewe, who was indiſpoſed, and could not join in the flight. The Dutch loſt about three hundred men in the town and in the lines, from the commencement of the ſiege, which coſt the French upwards of twenty thouſand men. Count Lowendahl immediately, on obtaining this important acquiſition, ſent an account of it to the French monarch, who was ſo overjoyed at ſuch unexpected intelligence, that he immediately created him a marechal of France, and ordered Te Deum to be ſung for it, throughout all his dominions. Count Lowendahl alſo wrote an account to the ſecretary of war, wherein he acquainted him: " That he could not but " laugh at the accounts with which the Dutch and Engliſh had filled their Gazettes: two nations ſo wholly " mercantile, and accuſtomed to trade, that they thought " the effects of powder and ball, ſieges and battles, " were tranſacted on the Exchanges of London and " Amſterdam; that they always adapted their ideas to " pecuniary motives, though he could have wiſhed he " had found the Dutch general of the ſame mercantile " diſpoſition;

" diſpoſition; but he could abſolve them of any crime " of that nature, which would have ſaved the braveſt " garriſon in the univerſe, two months unheard-of fa- " tigues and dangers; for it was wholly owing to the " brave grenadiers of France, headed by the gallanteſt " officers, an engineer-general, in whoſe praiſe no pen " or tongue could ſpeak enough; it was owing to the " wiſe principles of mathematics, deduced into practice, " where he had the pleaſure of ſeeing all the theory of " Vauban and Cochorn, reſolved into corollary and de- " monſtration." But, notwithſtanding this commenda- tion of of the Dutch governor, it was ſtrongly appre- hended that if the place was not betrayed, it certainly was ſurpriſed, eſpecially as marechal Lowendahl, after he was in poſſeſſion of it, confeſſed that an aſſault was im- practicable, and the place, according to the rules of war, impregnable. It was apparent, that if baron Croonſtrom did not connive at the aſſault, he did not foreſee it; nei- ther did he provide againſt it; he had but three hundred men in the town when it was taken, and if he apprehended an aſſault, he might have had ten thouſand from the lines; beſides, he had made no preparation, and had given no orders for letting water into the ditch, though he well knew that the cavette or drain, was in the mid- dle entirely choaked up by the rubbiſh of the works: to which may be added, that when the ravelin of De- dem was loſt, the Dutch never thought of diſcharging the batteries upon the lower flanks, or the maſked pieces of cannon, that were diſpoſed on purpoſe to clear the ditch, which they might have done, and which it was natural for them to do. Nor did they touch the ſluice, though it was all the while in their power, and would have let ſeven feet of water in. Such unaccountable ſupineſs and neglect, has been by many attributed to treachery, and ſome authors have labored ſtrenuouſly to prove the accuſation; which ſeems ſolely founded on conjecture; but we are rather inclined to ſuſpect that the governor was unpardonably negligent, than villain- ouſly baſe.

BERNARD'S-HEATH, See 2. ST. ALBAN'S.

BERWICK, SIEGE OF. [a large borough town ſituated on the north ſide of the river Tweed, about fifty-two miles north-weſt from Newcaſtle upon Tyne. It is uſually placed in the county of Northumberland.] In the year 1296, Baliol, who had been raiſed to the Scot- tiſh crown, by Edward I. king of England, revolted againſt that monarch; reſolving, if poſſible, to throw off the Engliſh yoke. Edward making him, on the moſt trifling occaſions, come to his parliament and courts of juſtice to anſwer for his conduct, which at length filled him with indignation and chagrin, finding he held the ſtate in ſuch a dependency, that he was become Edward's ſlave rather than his vaſſal. With this view he entered into an alliance with Philip IV. of France, at this time at war with England. Edward received intimation of the league, but willing to be more certified of his inten- tions, demanded the caſtles of Berwick, Roxburg, and Jedburgh, by way of ſecurity for his behaviour, ſo long as the war with France ſhould continue. The propoſal was evaded, but the command not rejected. Edward, fully convinced of his diſſatisfaction, reſolved to attack him without further delay. The Scottiſh expedition was prepared, and Newcaſtle appointed to be the rendezvous of the troops, where he received a letter from Baliol, complaining of the repeated injuries he had received at the hands of Edward. At the ſame time Robert de Ros, lord of Werk, revolted to the enemy; though his bro- ther William kept poſſeſſion of his caſtle for king Edward. A thouſand men being detached to reinforce the garriſon, were intercepted in their march by Robert at the head of ſome Scottiſh troops, and entirely defeated. The king was no ſooner appriſed of this action, than he ad- vanced with his whole army, amounting to thirty-five thouſand men, and encamped at Werk, from whence he propoſed to march into Scotland after the Eaſter holidays, of the year 1297. Mean while an army of Scots, commanded by the earls of Muchan, Monteith, and ſeveral other noblemen, invaded England; and hav- ing made an unſucceſsful attempt upon Carliſle, returned to Scotland to oppoſe the progreſs of Edward. That prince paſſing the Tweed at Coldſtream, inveſted Ber- wick; and the fleet of the Cinque Ports entering the harbor, were ſo warmly received by the enemy, that, after an obſtinate engagement, they were obliged to re- tire with the loſs of ſeveral veſſels. The king perceived the ſmoke of the burning ſhips, ordered the aſſault to be given; and the Scots were ſo aſtoniſhed at the valor of the aſſailants, that they made no defence, but ſuffered themſelves to be ſlaughtered without oppoſition. The Scottiſh hiſtorians affirm that Edward was repulſed in ſeveral attacks, and at length had recourſe to a ſtratagem: that he withdrew his army, as if he had meant to raiſe the ſiege; and provided banners and enſigns like thoſe that were diſplayed by the Scottiſh kings and nobility; that he ordered his ſoldiers to wear St. Andrew's croſſes above their armour, a mark by which the Scots diſtin- guiſhed themſelves in battle; then returning ſuddenly, thoſe who belonged to the faction of Brus, advanced before the reſt, and told their countrymen, an army, headed by Baliol, was come to their relief. The peo- ple and garriſon crediting this information, ran out in crouds to meet their ſovereign; when a detachment of horſe cutting off their retreat, and ſeizing one of the gates, they were cut in pieces before they could put themſelves in a poſture of defence. The Engliſh army immediately entered the town without oppoſition, and maſſacred above ſeven thouſand men, women, and chil- dren. The Engliſh writers agree in the account of this carnage, which was made under the eye of Edward himſelf, not much to the credit of his humanity.

In conſequence of this acquiſition, Baliol reſigned his crown, and Scotland became without a king. It was during this interim, that the famous Wallace took the command of the Scottiſh army, defeated Edward's troops at Sterling, and laid ſiege to Berwick in the ſame year, but was forced to raiſe it by the earls of Hereford and Norfolk. Several battles were fought, victory de- claring ſometimes for one, and at other times for the other. At length Wallace was taken and executed as a traitor, upon which Robert de Brus aſpired to the Scot- tiſh throne. He ſubdued Scotland and expelled the Eng- liſh, which not a little exaſperated the new king of Eng- land, Edward II. who had aſcended the throne in the ſteps of his deceaſed father. Brus took Berwick in the year 1318, after having made all the neceſſary prepa- rations for a ſiege, as it was ſaid, by tampering with the governor.

2. BERWICK, SIEGE OF. Edward the following year reſolved to retake it, and with this view he, at the head of his army, inveſted it by land, while the fleet of the Cinque Ports blocked it up in ſuch a manner by ſea, that it could not poſſibly receive any ſuccors or proviſions. The operations of the ſiege were carried on with great vigor and alacrity, and the place was defended with equal courage by the great ſteward of Scotland, ſon-in-law of Robert de Brus, who ſuſtained ſeveral deſperate aſſaults, in ſome of which the Engliſh had actually mounted the ramparts. They were ſo advantageouſly poſted, that Robert could not attack them with any proſpect of ſuc- ceſs, and therefore he reſolved to make a diverſion in favor of the beſieged.

Edward's queen reſided at a village near York, little dreaming ſhe was in any danger from the Scots, who were ſuppoſed to be too much engroſſed by the defence of their own country to ſpare troops for an expedition into England. Robert formed a plan for ſurpriſing this princeſs; and the lord Douglas being charged with the execution, advanced with a body of choſen men towards the place of his deſtination: but the deſign miſcarried; for one of his ſpies being apprehended at York, was put to the torture, and diſcloſed his intention; ſo that the queen was removed to York, and from thence conveyed to Nottingham. The archbiſhop being determined to ſurpriſe the Scots in his turn, aſſembled his tenants, vaſ- ſals, and clergy, to the number of ten thouſand, and marched ſilently from York towards Milton on the Swale, where, by the information of the ſpy, he knew the enemy would be quartered on that day. Douglas, however, was too vigilant an officer to be ſurpriſed: his men were already ranged in order of battle; and, as the Engliſh approached with the wind in their faces, he ordered a great quantity of wet ſtraw to be kindled. They were immediately blinded by the ſmoke; and while they continued in this cloud, without being able to diſ-

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tinguiſh the number or poſture of the enemy, he fell upon them with ſuch fury, that they were inſtantly routed, and above three thouſand either killed on the ſpot, or drowned in the Swale. The king, appriſed of this diſaſter, raiſed the ſiege of Berwick, and divided his forces into two bodies, with a view to intercept the Scots in their retreat: but Douglas took his meaſures ſo well, that he avoided both diviſions, and returned to his own country laden with plunder.

The Scots continuing their depredations, Edward condeſcended to conclude a truce with them in the year 1322, for thirteen years, in which, among other articles, it was ſtipulated, that Berwick ſhould remain in their poſſeſſion, but not the leaſt alteration ſhould be made from its preſent condition; and in caſe either Edward or Robert died, the truce ſhould notwithſtanding remain in full force.

In the year 1327 Edward II. was murdered, and he was ſucceeded by Edward III. his ſon. A diſagreement among the nobles diſtracted the kingdom at this time, and the Scots reſolved to take the advantage of it, without regarding the truce. Soon after this a ſcandalous peace was patched up, but this was but of ſhort duration; for Edward having ſummoned Robert de Brus to do him homage, received a denial in poſitive terms; upon which that monarch denounced war againſt him as a contumacious vaſſal, and aſſiſted Edward Baliol, who had been his priſoner in England, in aſcending the throne of Scotland. The Bruſſians made vigorous efforts to oppoſe this election, but Edward ſupported it. The Bruſſians continuing rebellious, Baliol joined in league with Edward, to quell the inſurrection as it was called; and they made Newcaſtle upon Tyne the rendezvous of their troops.

3. BERWICK, SIEGE OF, AND BATTLE AT. The Bruſſians ſuſpecting Edward's deſign, reinforced the garriſon of Berwick, and put in two of their braveſt commanders. William de Keith was governor of the town, and Patrick Dunbar, earl of Marche, guardian of the caſtle. Edward ſet out from Newcaſtle in the beginning of the year 1333, and inveſted Berwick immediately, fixing his head quarters at Tweedemouth. The garriſon, under the eye of their brave officers, made ſuch a gallant defence, ruining the works of the beſiegers in repeated ſallies, that Edward, after having made ſeveral unſucceſsful attacks, reſolved to change it into a kind of blockade by ſea and land, in order to reduce them by famine; and in the mean time to penetrate with part of his army into the heart of Scotland, in hope of bringing the guardian to a deciſive battle. He accordingly left the conduct of the ſiege to Baliol, and entering that country, advanced as far as Edinburgh, without any other oppoſition than that of being incommoded in his march by the detachments of Archibald Douglas, now guardian of the realm, who wiſely avoided a general engagement.

After a tedious and fruitleſs progreſs through a barren country, from which the natives had conveyed their moſt valuable effects to inacceſſible faſtneſſes, he returned to Berwick, the ſiege of which he now reſumed with redoubled vigor; nor could he be diverted from his purpoſe, though Douglas marched into England, and even inveſted the caſtle of Banborough, in which the queen reſided: Edward knew the place was well fortified, and the Scots unprovided with implements for a ſiege; he therefore conſidered the attempt as an artifice to draw him from Berwick, which he reſolved to reduce at all events. The Scots continued to make an obſtinate defence, until their fortifications were almoſt entirely demoliſhed; and then they demanded a truce of five days, on condition of ſurrendering the place if it ſhould not be relieved before the expiration of that term. Sir William de Keith was furniſhed with a ſafe conduct, by virtue of which he repaired to Banborough, at that time beleaguered by Douglas, whom he perſuaded to march to the relief of the place: but the time expiring before he could approach the Engliſh army, Edward demanded the immediate ſurrender of the town and caſtle; and Seton, the deputy governor, ſtarting ſome difficulties, he ordered that officer's two ſons, whom he had received as hoſtages, to be hanged before the walls, in ſight of their father. This, at leaſt, is the account given by the Scottiſh writers, which however is denied by all the Engliſh hiſtorians, who affirm that the Scottiſh army came in ſight before the truce was expired, and therefore Edward could have no pretence for demanding a ſurrender.

Douglas, with a numerous army, arrived at Bothville, near Halidowne-hill, on Monday the twenty-ninth day of July, and drew up his forces in four diviſions, commanded by the principal nobility of Scotland. The Engliſh were poſted upon the hill, drawn up alſo in four battalions, flanked with archers, for which the kingdom was always famous. In this ſituation did Edward wait the attack of the enemy, who began to aſcend the hill with great impetuoſity about the hour of veſpers; but they met with ſuch a reception as in a little time checked their career. They were ſoon out of breath, in conſequence of running up the hill in armor; they were terribly galled by the arrows from the Engliſh; they ſuffered ſeverely from the huge ſtones that were rolled down upon them inceſſantly; and their general being killed by a ſpear, they fell into diſorder and dejection. Edward perceiving them fatigued, broken, and diſpirited, ordered John lord Darcy to attack them in flank with a body of light-armed foot from Ireland, while he himſelf fell in among them at the head of a choice brigade of men at arms and archers on horſeback. The men at arms in the Scottiſh army had diſmounted to begin the attack; and now, when they might have made ſome defence on horſeback, they found themſelves deprived of their horſes by the lacquies, who had fled with them from the field of battle. All reſiſtance was now at an end; the enemy were ſurrounded, and an horrible carnage enſued: twenty thouſand Scots fell in the battle, and in the purſuit; and almoſt the whole nobility of the kingdom were either killed or taken. This great victory was obtained at the expence of one knight, one eſquire, and thirteen foot ſoldiers, who loſt their lives; and the town and caſtle of Berwick ſurrendered the next morning.

Edward being now in poſſeſſion of this barrier, made ſeveral incurſions into Scotland, and even penetrated to its moſt northern extremity. The Scots at length, not having an army to oppoſe him, were fain to make a truce, which ſubſiſted during his reign; but a few months after the ſucceſſion of his grandſon Richard II. to the throne of England, in the year 1378, ſome Scottiſh freebooters, who had no commiſſion from the government of Scotland, found means to ſurpriſe the town of Berwick.

4. BERWICK, TAKEN. The Scottiſh earl of Marche, as ſoon as he heard of the depredation committed by his countrymen, offered to aſſiſt the earl of Northumberland in reducing Berwick to the Engliſh dominion. That nobleman immediately, at the head of ten thouſand men, ſummoned the caſtle to ſurrender; but Ramſay, the governor, anſwered, that he would defend the place to the laſt extremity. The defence was but of ſhort duration; for the earl, without the formality of a ſiege, aſſaulted the place, and took it by ſtorm, and put every Scot to the ſword. Elated with this ſucceſs, he propoſed marching into Scotland, but one of his detachments being defeated, he laid aſide the deſign, and things remained quiet till the year 1384, when the Scots thought proper to commit hoſtilities, from a motive of aggrandizement. The duke of Lancaſter was ſent to chaſtiſe them; but he loitered away his time in Northumberland, and this indolence gave them an opportunity to make preparation for his reception, and even to act on the offenſive; for they found means to bribe the deputy governor of Berwick to betray the caſtle into their hands. This piece of miſchief the duke imputed to the negligence of the earl of Northumberland, who had undertaken to keep a watchful eye over Berwick and the counties of Northumberland, Weſtmorland, and Cumberland. He ſummoned the earl to anſwer in parliament the ſeveral charges on his conduct; but the earl not thinking it proper to appear, ſentence was pronounced againſt him as a traitor. A few weeks after this, the Scots thought fit to ſubmit to a truce; but notwithſtanding this truce, the earl thought himſelf at liberty to recover Berwick, as it had been taken during a ceſſation of arms; with this view he put himſelf at the head of ſixteen thouſand men, and inveſted it. Having raiſed his batteries, he gave the garriſon to underſtand, that he would put them all

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to the ſword if they made the leaſt reſiſtance; but if they would ſurrender the place immediately, they ſhould have the gratification of two thouſand marks, and all honors of war. The governor complied with the propoſal, and the earl by this means retrieved his character, and the ſentence was repealed.

In the revolt of the Piercies in the year 1405, Henry IV. king of England, took Berwick from that family, after a ſhort reſiſtance. The Scots having afterwards obtained poſſeſſion of it, the duke of Gloceſter took it for Edward IV. king of England, in the year 1482; and in the year 1648, during the grand rebellion, general Langdale maſtered it for Charles I. but Cromwell appearing before it the ſame year, the garriſon ſurrendered without committing the leaſt hoſtility.

BESANCON, SIEGE OF. [the capital of Franche Comte, ſituated on the river Doux, fifty-five miles north from Geneva. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre, and ſome other Roman antiquities.] In the war of 1674, Lewis XIV. invaded Franche Comte, at this time poſſeſſed by the Spaniards, and in May inveſted Beſançon. Marechal Turenne directed the ſiege, but the king in perſon commanded the army, his preſence being abſolutely neceſſary to animate the ſoldiers, who were forced to undergo great hardſhips during this ſiege. The great rains that fell without intermiſſion, the high winds and cold nights, the water that overflowed the trenches and the whole camp, where the ſoldiers ſtood knee deep in mud and dirt; all theſe fatigues would queſtionleſs have tired out the patience of the men, if the king, who very much expoſed his own perſon, had not by his example and liberality upheld their drooping courage.

The place was provided with a garriſon of three thouſand men, one half being of the militia, beſides a good number of volunteers, all under the command of the baron de Soye, an old and brave officer. Notwithſtanding this, they made but a ſlender defence; the citadel itſelf, which was eſteemed impregnable, did not hold out above eight days. This citadel was newly fortified on the point of a rock, very near perpendicular on all ſides, having no more than one avenue leading to the top, which was well defended with ſeveral intrenchments, ſtrengthened with baſtions and half moons. The place however had this diſadvantage, that it was commanded by two adjacent rocky hills; but they were of ſo ſteep and difficult an aſcent, that, in all human appearance, it was impoſſible to bring any cannon to the tops of them. As they lay on the back ſide of the citadel, and within full reach of the cannon, the king went in perſon to view them. The attempt ſeemed to be the boldeſt that ever was undertaken; but the king commanded that all the night long, by the light of torches and links, they ſhould work at drawing up the cannon to the top of one of thoſe hills; and he did not ſtir from thence till he ſaw it put in execution. The beſieged, ſurpriſed at the boldneſs of the enterprize, however played upon them warmly with their cannon; but in ſpite of their fire, which played without intermiſſion, they continued their work, and raiſed a battery, which the next day began to play againſt the citadel: the inſide being all built of ſtone, the cannon-ſhot made terrible havoc in a fort which was of no great compaſs, ſo that every moment the ſtones flew about as thick as hail, which did great execution among the garriſon, many of whom were ſlain, and others not daring to appear but in the night-time. Thus the outworks being taken in a few days, the governor was forced to capitulate, on ſuch conditions as the French king was pleaſed to offer, which were none of the moſt honorable.

BETHUNE, SIEGE OF. [a city of Flanders, in the earldom of Artois, ſituated on the river Biette, about eighteen miles north-weſt from Arras.] In the year 1710, the duke of Marlborough ordered this town to be inveſted, and detached M. Schulemburg with twenty battalions, and eighteen ſquadrons, for that purpoſe, who ſummoned the garriſon on the fourteenth of July, but they refuſing to ſurrender, it was beſieged, and the duke, with his army, covered it from any attempts of M. Villars, who ſaid he would fight the duke the firſt ſiege he undertook; but after making ſome motions as if he intended to keep his word, he wheeled off, and, according to cuſtom, threw up a line of entrenchments. Meantime Schulemburg puſhed the ſiege with all poſſible vigor, and the garriſon made a brave and well-conducted ſally on the twenty-fourth, which put the whole army into confuſion. The diſpute was long and bloody; but at length the ſuperiority of numbers prevailed, and the beſieged were forced in, leaving near a hundred and fifty killed, and above three times that number wounded; nor was it bloodleſs to the victors, who loſt at leaſt as many. Nothing remarkable happened till the twenty-eighth of Auguſt, when the counterſcarp was taken ſword in hand; and the beſiegers being ready to attack every other oppoſition in the ſame manner, M. de Puy Vauban, the governor, became apprehenſive of a general aſſault, and his ammunition and proviſions being expended, he was neceſſitated to capitulate, having loſt near two thouſand men: for the remaining part of the garriſon, amounting to about ſeventeen hundred, he obtained honorable conditions. The loſs on the ſide of the beſiegers was three thouſand three hundred and ſixty-five men.

BICOCA, or BICOQUE, BATTLE AT. [a village of the Milaneſe in Upper Italy, ſituated about three miles from the city of Milan.] In the year 1522 pope Leo X. being deſirous of making war againſt the French monarch, Francis I. only wanted a pretext: before time had tired his patience, opportunity put into his hands a ſword with two edges; for Lautrec, the French governor of Milan, being too ſevere upon the inhabitants, cauſed many exiles, who aſſembled in a body, and ſeemed as if they intended to return by force of arms. The pope openly eſpouſed their cauſe, declaring the French had broke the peace, and prepared for a war. Colonna, his general, took the field at the head of twelve thouſand men; Lautrec advanced to him at the head of a ſuperior number, and the battle began in the village of Bicoca. The Swiſs troops in the French ſervice performed wonders; they were intrepid to a degree of madneſs; but not being properly ſupported by the French infantry, they were almoſt all cut off. The French troops made but a ſhort reſiſtance, and fled, owing to the chagrin of their general, who hated the cauſe he was fighting for. The number of ſlain on both ſides amounted to about four thouſand five hundred, and the wounded to ſomething more. The conſequences were the ſurrender of Cremona, Milan, and Novara, to the enemy. *Mezerai.*

BLACKHEATH, BATTLE ON. [in Kent, near Greenwich.] Henry VII. during his war with Scotland, having near exhauſted his finances, found himſelf under a neceſſity to refil his coffers, therefore ordered a large ſubſidy to be levied in all the counties: but in Cornwal the collectors met with unexpected oppoſition; the inhabitants of which loudly complained that they ſhould be ſaddled with ſuch a grievous impoſition, on account of ſome petty damage done at the other end of the kingdom. Theſe murmurs were encouraged by one Michael Joſeph, a popular and factious blackſmith, and Thomas Falmmock, a lawyer, of a very turbulent diſpoſition, who aſſured the common people, that the fiefs depending upon the crown were the proper funds aſſigned for the maintenance of war; that the poſſeſſors of thoſe fiefs held them on condition of defending the frontiers; that the king ought to apply to them, in caſe of an invaſion from Scotland, and not pillage the kingdom under the ſanction of parliament. He ſaid it would be ſhameful to ſubmit to ſuch impoſition, which was the work of evil miniſters, that made their court to the king at the expence of the poor people; that they ought to take arms in their own defence, without injury to any perſon whatſoever, go and preſent a petition to his majeſty, entreating him to eaſe them of ſuch a burthenſome tax, and puniſh his pernicious counſellors, the chief of whom were archbiſhop Morton, and Sir Reginald Bray, the two miniſters whom he conſulted in all his many tranſactions.

The populace being thus inflamed, the lawyer and the blackſmith offered to conduct them, until they ſhould be headed by ſome perſon of quality, which they were aſſured would be the caſe; and they forthwith armed themſelves with ſuch weapons as they could procure. Under the direction of theſe two incendiaries they marched through the counties of Devon and Somerſet, their numbers

numbers continually increasing in their rout. At Taunton they murdered a collector, who had been very rigorous in the execution of his office; and this was the only act of violence they committed. At Wells they were joined by the lord Audeley, an unquiet and ambitious nobleman, who being chosen their general, conducted them to Salisbury and Winchester, without allowing them to do the least injury to the places through which they passed. Instead of marching directly to London, according to their original design, they turned off towards Kent, in hopes of being joined by the people of that county, who were said to be very zealous for the liberty of the subject; but they were disappointed in their expectation; the noblemen and freeholders of Kent had taken such precautions to prevent an insurrection, that the Cornish men were not joined by one person in the county: a circumstance which discouraged a great number of the insurgents to such a degree, that they retired to their own habitations. The rest however, animated by the backwardness of the king, who had made no attempt to stop their progress, continued their march, boasting that they would either give him battle, or take London under his eye; and with this resolution they proceeded as far as Blackheath, and encamped between Eltham and Greenwich.

When the king first heard of this insurrection, he had already raised an army for the Scottish war, and given the command of it to the lord chamberlain Daubeney; but now he resolved to keep the best part of the troops in the southern part of the kingdom, and sent the earl of Surry, with a detachment to guard the northern frontiers. Understanding that the rebels did not waste the country in their march, he continued inactive, that he might judge of the disaffection that prevailed in the counties through which they passed, by the number that would join them in their rout: he was not without hopes that they would disperse of themselves, tired of the length and hardships of their march; and should they proceed to the neighbourhood of London, he foresaw that they would be more easily and effectually crushed at such a distance from their own country, than they could have been in the western parts of England.

The citizens of London were overwhelmed with consternation at their approach, until they saw the king exert himself in earnest for their defence, and even place himself between them and the danger. He no sooner understood that they were encamped on Blackheath than he divided his army into three bodies, one of which, commanded by the earl of Oxford, marched round the hill, in order to cut off their retreat, and attack them in the rear, should it be found necessary to practise that expedient: the second, under the conduct of the lord Daubeney, was destined to charge them in the front; and Henry himself, with the third division, incamped in St. George's fields, with a view to reinforce the others occasionally, or throw himself into London, in case of mischance. These dispositions being made, he declared that he would give the rebels battle on Monday, though his intention was to engage them on Saturday, which he deemed fortunate in all his enterprises. By this feint he hoped to find them unprepared; and it succeeded according to his wish.

On the twenty-second day of June, 1497, towards the close of the day, the lord Daubeney marched towards them in order of battle, having defeated an advanced guard at Deptford bridge, where they made a vigorous stand. He ascended the hill, and found them pretty far in the heath, drawing up in battalia, not without manifest confusion; for they did not expect to be attacked till Monday, and in that notion suffered themselves to be surprised. Nevertheless, they fought with uncommon courage, though in a tumultuous manner, and killed above three hundred of the king's soldiers, with arrows of a very uncommon length. The lord Daubeney attacked them with such fury and precipitation, that he was taken prisoner in the beginning of the action, but immediately rescued by the valor of his men, who charged with irresistible fury, and the rebels were routed with great slaughter; for when they attempted to fly, they found themselves intercepted by the earl of Oxford's division. The lord Audeley, Flammock, and the blacksmith were taken, and upwards of sixteen thousand fell in the field of battle: as for the rest, they submitted to the king's pleasure. Audeley was beheaded on Tower-hill; Flammock and the blacksmith suffered at Tyburn, the latter expressing great satisfaction that his name should be famous in after times; and all the rest were pardoned by proclamation.

BLAREGNIES, BATTLE AT, [a little town in French Flanders, or, according to some geographers, in Hainault; it lies seven miles south from Mons. This battle is also known by the names of BLANGIES, BLAUGIES, MALPLAQUET, and TANIERS, there being villages of these names near the field of battle.] It was expected at the close of the year 1708, that a general peace would have been concluded, as Lewis XIV. condescended to offer very favorable concessions; but the allied generals, who were made plenipotentiaries, and proud with successes, finding it their interest to continue the war, rejected his proposals, and made such insolent demands, that they knew Lewis would never consent to them, nor permit them to be repeated in his hearing, had he not been reduced to the last degree of distress. The monarch who had given law to all Europe, now felt the complicated pangs of grief, shame, and indignation; he submitted to the conditions he had offered, to be published, with the demands of the allies, and the proceedings of the whole negotiation. His subjects having viewed his conduct, exclaimed against the cruelty and arrogance of his enemies; though impoverished and half-starved by the war, they resolved to spend their whole substance in his support, and rather to fight his battles without pay, than leave him in the dire necessity of making peace on those dishonorable terms; animated by these sentiments, they made such efforts as amazed the whole world. In June 1709, one hundred and twenty thousand fighting men were ready to take the field; one half of which number it was thought the monarch could not have raised.

The allies opened the campaign with the siege of Tournay, and after the reduction of that place they proceeded towards Mons, with an intention to reduce it also. They passed the Schelde on the third day of September, and detached the prince of Hesse to attack the French lines from the Haisne to the Sombre, which were abandoned at his approach. On the seventh day of September marechal de Boufflers arrived in the French camp at Quievrain, content to act in an inferior capacity to marechal Villars, although his superior in point of seniority. The duke of Marlborough having received advice that the French were on their march to attack the advanced body under the command of the prince of Hesse, decamped from Havre in order to support that detachment. On the ninth the allies made a motion, by which their left wing came so near the enemy about two o'clock in the afternoon, that they cannonaded each other till evening; but the right wing of the allies being too far to come up to the place of action in time, there was too little day-light left to attack the enemy. The duke of Marlborough, prince Eugene, and the prince royal of Prussia, therefore passed the night with Mr. Goslinga, one of the field deputies of the States, that they might be ready if the enemy should make any attempt. Villars, though something superior in number of men, was so far from entertaining any design of attacking the allies, that, on the contrary, he began to fortify his camp, which was by nature very strong and advantageous, with great assiduity. Besides the thick hedges, which like a chain ran along his whole camp, he made deep lines to cover his infantry on the left; and on his right he cast up three intrenchments, one behind another, though the access without them was very difficult, because of a marshy ground which lay before them: his center, which was in a plain, was likewise secured by several entrenchments, defended in convenient places with heavy artillery; and besides all this, he had cut down a great number of trees, and laid them across the ways, to obstruct the passage of the confederate horse: he also cut down the hedges behind the lines, for the more easy march of his cavalry to support the infantry as occasion might require; so that his camp may be called, with some degree of propriety, a regular fortified citadel, situated behind the woods of la Merte and Taniers, in the neighbourhood of Malplaquet.

The

The confederate army, which amounted to above a hundred thousand men, encamped with its right near Sart and Bleron, and its left on the edge of the wood of Lagniere, the head quarters being at Blaregnies. Had the confederate generals resolved to attack the enemy on the first day of their approach, the battle would not have been so bloody, and the victory more decisive; for the French at that time had not begun to fortify their camp: but a large detachment of the allies, which had been employed in the siege of Tournay, had not yet joined the main army; therefore the battle was postponed till the arrival of this reinforcement, and this gave the French time to cover themselves with intrenchments in such a manner, that they were almost inaccessible. The troops from Tournay joined the duke of Marlborough on the eleventh day of September, very early in the morning, at which time the confederates began to erect batteries. They raised one of twenty-eight pieces of cannon on the left, another of forty in the center; and the rest of the artillery was distributed on the right. A very thick fog favored the erecting these batteries, which were completed by half an hour past seven, when the weather clearing up, the two armies had a full view of each other.

At eight o'clock the signal for the attack was given, by a discharge of fifty pieces of cannon; and the cannonading continued very brisk on both sides. Prince Eugene advanced with his left into the wood of Sart, and eighty-six battalions of that wing, commanded by general Schulemburgh, the duke of Argyle, and other generals, and twenty-two battalions under the command of count Lottum, attacked the enemy with such bravery, that, notwithstanding the barricadoes of felled trees, and other obstacles they met in their way, after an hour's resistance, they drove the French out of their intrenchments in the woods of Sart and Taniers. The design of this attack was to drive the enemy out of those woods, and then to make an effort on their intrenchments on the plain, all which was happily effected. Thus the infantry of the enemy's left wing became ruined. General Withers, with nineteen battalions, attacked the enemy behind the woods of Great Blaregnies and Taniers, with the same vigor and success. Thirty-six Dutch battalions, commanded by the prince of Orange, and baron Fagel, advanced against the enemy's right, posted in the wood of La Merte, and covered with three intrenchments. Here the battle was maintained with the most desperate courage on both sides. The Dutch obliged the French to quit the first intrenchment, but were repulsed from the second with great slaughter. The prince of Orange still persisted in his efforts with incredible perseverance and intrepidity, even after two horses had been killed under him, and the greatest part of his officers either slain or disabled. He at length forced the second intrenchment, and entered the third; when M. d'Artagnan poured in upon him with amazing rapidity such a torrent of men, as might have overwhelmed him; but he avoided the heaviest part of the fire by retreating a few paces, and having recollected himself from his surprise, he took the colors of the regiment of Mey, and with as much unconcernedness as intrepidity, carried them to the intrenchment, and planted them there, calling out to his troops, "Hither, hither, my friends; hither to me!" The men, emulated by this noble example, were quickly rallied, and brought again to the charge; but d'Artagnan, who fought with an obstinacy of courage that seemed to border on despair, with a superiority of numbers, obliged him to retire behind the hedges.

In the mean time all things went well on the left, and the duke of Marlborough finding it hazardous to make a motion towards the right in the heat of action, to recover the repulse there, thought proper to pursue the advantage he had gained. He pressed forward very hard, insomuch that the enemy were obliged to retire before him. As soon as he perceived them drawing off their cannon, he ordered the earl of Orkney, with fifteen battalions, to attack, and, if possible, force their entrenchments in the plain between the woods of Sart and Janfari; and if he succeeded, to maintain the post. The earl's resolution was crowned with success, after a short dispute; and the horse of the confederates now advanced, commanded in person by the duke of Marlborough, prince Eugene, and the prince of Hesse: the French king's household troops at first put them into some disorder; but the duke quickly rallied them, and made his troops put on so good a face, that the enemy soon fell into disorder, and dispersed. However, they made an excellent retreat towards Bavay, under the conduct of Boufflers, who took post between Quesnoy and Valenciennes.

Prince Eugene's share of this victory was very considerable, as he commanded a separate army from the duke of Marlborough. The prince's left wing attacked the enemy immediately after the signal of attack was given; of the wood of Sart, Villars and he were masters alternately several hours. Prince Eugene may be truly said to have waded through blood to the enemy's entrenchments. In this obstinate fight some battalions having expended all their ammunition, and lost their bayonets, fought several minutes with the buts of their muskets. A furious fight of five hours was maintained with the utmost bravery, at the head of the intrenchments, in which both French and Imperialists were vanquished and victorious by turns. At length victory declared for the latter, but not till almost all their infantry were cut to pieces: the cavalry then came in, and sustained several severe shocks; but the duke of Marlborough making at this time a vigorous effort, greatly favored prince Eugene, who seconded the operation in the best manner possible, by making a furious onset. These attacks decided the contest; for the enemy's lines were pushed one upon another, and all opposition seemed at an end. Prince Eugene received a slight wound in his head, but it did not oblige him to retire. When he was persuaded to have it dressed, he calmly answered, "To "what purpose, if we are to die here? If we live, "there will be time enough in the evening."

The allies had not many trophies to boast of their victory; only sixteen pieces of artillery, and about forty colors and standards were taken, with a good number of prisoners. The loss of the enemy was never exactly known; it was computed by the most modest accounts, at fifteen thousand men; they lost no officer of note. Among their wounded was the chevalier de St. George, who charged twelve times at the head of the household troops; his hurt was in the arm by a sword, in his last attack; and the marechal de Villars was wounded in the knee, which obliged him to be carried off the field of battle. Afterwards he confidently asserted, that if he himself had not been wounded, the confederates would certainly have been defeated.

Many accounts have been published of the loss of the allies, but the most particular and faithful is the following.

In the duke of Marlborough's army.

	Killed	Wounded
British	575	1081
Prussians	309	894
Hanoverians	298	1119
Dutch	2381	6081
Total	3563	9175

In prince Eugene's army.

Imperialists	190	328
Danes	534	750
Saxons	196	510
Palatines	89	273
Dutch	711	888
Hessians	135	392
Wirtemberghers	132	290
Total	1987	3431
Total of both armies	5550	12606

Amongst the slain were several officers of distinction, particularly count Lottum, general Tettau, count Oxenstiern, and the marquis of Tullibardine. Brigadier

Croonſtrom and lieutenant-general Webb were dangerouſly wounded; but the duke of Argyle, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by extraordinary feats of valor, eſcaped unhurt, though ſeveral muſket balls penetrated through his cloaths, hat, and peruke.

Conſidering the ſituation of the French, the number of their troops, and the manner in which they were fortified, nothing could be more raſh and imprudent than the attack which coſt the lives of ſo many brave men, and was attended with ſo little advantage to the conquerors (the ſiege and ſurrender of Mons). Perhaps the duke of Marlborough thought a victory abſolutely neceſſary to ſupport his ſinking intereſt at the court of Great Britain. His intention was to have given battle before the enemy had entrenched themſelves; but prince Eugene inſiſted upon delaying the action until the reinforcement ſhould arrive from Tournay: and the extraordinary carnage is imputed to the impetuoſity of the prince of Orange, whoſe aim through this whole war was to raiſe himſelf into conſideration with the States General, by ſignal acts of military proweſs.

The author of the Tatler ſays, "Had this engagement happened in the time of the old Romans, and ſuch things been acted in their ſervice, there would not be a foot of the wood which was pierced but had been conſecrated to ſome deity, or made honorable by the death of him who expired in it for the ſake of his country. It had been ſaid on ſome monument at the entrance of it, Here the duke of Argyle drew his ſword, and ſaid, *March*. Here Webb, after having an accompliſhed fame for gallantry, expoſed himſelf like a common ſoldier. Here Rivett, who was wounded in the beginning of the day, and carried off as dead, returned to the field, and received his death. Medals had been ſtruck for our general's behaviour when he firſt came into the plain. Here was the fury of the action, and here the hero ſtood as fearleſs as if he had been invulnerable. Such certainly had been the cares of that ſtate, for their own honor, and in gratitude of their heroic ſubjects. The wood intrenched; the plain made more impaſſable than the wood, and all the difficulties oppoſed to the *moſt gallant army, moſt intrepid leaders that ever the ſun ſhone on*, would have furniſhed matter for the ableſt pens to have recorded them in eulogiums and panegyrics."

This battle was the more remarkable, as it was in reality an engagement between two ſeparate armies on each ſide. Prince Eugene commanded a complete body of fifty thouſand men, with wings of horſe on the right and left; and the duke of Marlborough another entire army, of which the Engliſh made the right, and the Dutch the left. On the other ſide, the mareſchal duke de Villars commanded a ſeparate army of the French on the left, drawn up againſt prince Eugene; and the mareſchal de Boufflers another on the right with that under the command of the duke of Marlborough.

In commemoration of this bloody battle, two medals were ſtruck;

I.

By the Engliſh. Repreſenting a fight in a wood, and victory flying before it, with garlands of laurels in her hands, and this motto,

CONCORDIA ET VIRTUTE.

By concord and fortitude.

In the exergue:

GALLIS AD TASNIERE DEVICTIS. AUG. XXXI. MDCCIX.

The French vanquiſhed at Taniers. Aug. 31, 1709.

On the reverſe, the queen's buſt, with her titles, &c.

II.

By the Dutch. Repreſenting a landſcape, with a tree almoſt ſtripped of its leaves and branches; at a diſtance the city of Mons, and behind it the ſun ſetting, very red, as it generally does after a ſtorm, with this inſcription,

CRUENTUS OCCIDIT.

It ſets in a bloody hue.

In the exergue:

GALLIA AD MONTES HANNOVIÆ VICTI. A. 1709. 11 SEPT.

The French defeated near Mons in Hainault, Sept. 11, 1709.

On the reverſe, the buſts of prince Eugene and the duke of Marlborough, facing each other, with their titles, &c.

The mareſchal de Villars being wounded, he left the buſineſs of acquainting the French king of his diſaſter to mareſchal Boufflers, who did it in two very ſingular letters; which, for a ſpecimen of French vanity and adulation, perhaps the reader will not be diſpleaſed with our tranſcribing part of them.

I.

Mareſchal Boufflers to the king of France, written on the day of battle.

SIRE,

The mareſchal de Villars has this day received a wound; but the ſurgeons ſay there is no danger. It is a great affliction to me, ſire, that I am unfortunately obliged to ſend you the news of the loſs of a new battle: but I can aſſure your majeſty, never was misfortune attended with greater glory. All your majeſty's troops have acquired the greateſt reputation, as well for their valor as for their firmneſs and obſtinacy, not yielding at laſt but to the enemy's ſuperiority *(of courage and not numbers)*, having all done perfect wonders.——I can aſſure your majeſty that the enemy's loſs is three times greater than ours, and that they can make no other advantage of this glorious action than gaining the field of battle.——I can alſo aſſure your majeſty, that all the general officers did their duty perfectly well, and with the greateſt bravery and ſkill. M. d'Artagnan, who commanded the right of the foot, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in a particular manner, as well by his valor as by his good orders; as alſo the duke of Guiche. M. de Gaſſion, who commanded the right of the horſe, did wonders at the head of your majeſty's houſhold troops, and ſhewed on this occaſion his courage and abilities, having puſhed and defeated more than once, two or three of the enemy's lines ſword in hand. The prince de Rohan and M. de Vidame did all that could be expected from perſons of the greateſt valor. The gendarmerie did wonders alſo; the cavalry behaved themſelves very well, and all the troops ſtood with an incredible firmneſs one of the briſkeſt cannonades that ever was. All the foot did wonders, and diſtinguiſhed themſelves.——The whole army will be reaſſembled to-morrow. Never was a retreat, after ſo long, bloody, and obſtinate a fight, made with more order and firmneſs. I do not believe that the enemy took twenty men from us; ſo that all they have, they took in the action: nor do I believe that we loſt any ſtandards or colors. The enemy followed us in battalia as far as Givri, but with reſpect, not daring to attack us.

II.

Mareſchal Boufflers to the king of France, dated the thirteenth of September, 1709.

SIRE,

Your majeſty may have ſeen by my letter of the eleventh inſtant the unfortunate ſucceſs of the action of that day, and with how much glory for your majeſty's troops and arms that misfortune was attended. I may in truth aſſure you, ſire, that the glory of that day is beyond whatever I have ſaid, or can ſay to your majeſty, who will learn it from the enemy's relations, which cannot ſufficiently extol and commend the boldneſs, valor, firmneſs, and obſtinacy of your majeſty's troops, of which they have ſeverely felt the effects. Inſtead of owning they have been well beaten, they only acknowlege they bought too dear the field of battle. They ſpeak with admiration of our fine retreat, of its good diſpoſition, and the boldneſs with which it was made. They

ſay,

ſay, they have acknowleged in this action the ancient Frenchmen, and find they only want to be well led *(an excellent compliment upon himſelf, who was the leader in this action)*.

The enemy's army marched yeſterday in the afternoon towards Mons, which they are going to beſiege. They reckon this enterpriſe will employ them till the latter end of this month; and that they ſhall undertake nothing more, both by reaſon of the advanced ſeaſon, and becauſe their whole infantry were defeated and ruined in this action. *(How came they then to conquer!)*

Your majeſty's whole army is reaſſembled between Queſnoy and Valenciennes, encamped in very good order in a line, and very well diſpoſed to begin another action, if your majeſty's ſervice ſhould require it *(Why did they not then relieve Mons?)*; and inſtead of being caſt down, I can aſſure your majeſty, they look more audacious *(as the lions at Smithfield bars)*. The front of the camp ſtretches three leagues, and is certainly *very reſpectable*.

The marechal de Villars has pitched on the marquis de Nangis to carry to your majeſty the enemy's ſtandards and colors which we have gathered up *(but not taken)*, and which already amount to a pretty good number. The marquis ſhewed to me ſome reluctancy *(well he might!)* to accept this commiſſion, by reaſon of the misfortune we had to loſe the field of battle; but this battle, and our retreat, have ſo much the air of a victory, and the enemy's prodigious loſs looks ſo like a defeat, that I have perſuaded him to gratify M. de Villars's deſire. No body is able to give your majeſty a better account of the whole action, and the diſpoſitions, than the ſaid ſieur de Nangis. He will inform your majeſty that the enemy's left wing, which was engaged with our right, was entirely defeated *(and yet that very right wing run away!)*

It is hard to ſay whether theſe letters contain more inſtances of vanity and flattery, or more inconſiſtencies. The confederates certainly, by beating thoſe men who performed ſuch wonders, muſt have been ſupernatural; however, we muſt make ſome allowance for the vivacity of a French genius, and the neceſſity he lay under of blinding the old king his maſter, and hiding his loſs. One muſt ſuppoſe too that Lewis himſelf was in a ſtate of dotage, to give ear to this tale of flattery. The author of the Tatler has very prettily epitomiſed theſe letters in the following words.

SIRE,

This is to let your majeſty underſtand, that to your immortal honor, and the deſtruction of the confederates, your troops have loſt another battle. Artagnan did wonders; Rohan performed miracles; Guiche did wonders; Gaſſion performed miracles; the whole army diſtinguiſhed themſelves, and every body did wonders. And to conclude the wonders of the day, I can aſſure your majeſty, that though you have loſt the field of battle, you have not loſt an inch of ground; the enemy marched behind us with reſpect, and we ran away from them as bold as lions.

BLENHEIM, BATTLE AT. [a village in Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, upon the confines of Suabia. It ſtands on the north ſide of the Danube, and has on the north ſide of it, a very ſmall rivulet, called the Meul-Weyer. It is three miles almoſt eaſt from Hochſtadt, nine weſt-ſouth-weſt from Donawert, thirty north-eaſt from Ulm, and thirty-one north-weſt from Augſburg.] Nothing could be more deplorable than the ſituation to which the emperor Leopold was reduced, in the beginning of the year 1704. The ſiege of Vienna, his capital, was on one ſide threatened by the French and Bavarians, and on the other, by the prince Ragotſky, at the head of the Hungarians, fighting for their liberty, and ſupported by the treaſure of France as well as Turkey. In this dreadful emergency, by the advice of prince Eugene, the emperor implored the aſſiſtance of her Britannic majeſty; and the duke of Marlborough explained to her the neceſſity of undertaking his relief. The plan was approved of by the Britiſh miniſtry, and if the Engliſh general had not marched to the relief of the emperor, it is probable the houſe of Auſtria would have been entirely ruined. An account of his rapid and glorious march into Germany, the reader will find under DONAWERT. He forced his way through the enemy's lines, after a bloody conteſt; but the number of ſlain is but of little conſequence to a general, provided he gains his point. Marlborough took Donawert, paſſed the Danube, and laid all Bavaria under contribution. Marechal Villeroi, who attempted to follow him when he begun his march, preſently loſt ſight of him, and did not learn where he was, till he heard of the victory at Donawert. Marlborough reſolved that prince Lewis of Baden, who was with him at Donawert, ſhould undertake the ſiege of Ingolſtadt, whilſt prince Eugene and himſelf ſhould obſerve the elector of Bavaria, who had actually croſſed the Danube at Lawingen. In the evening of the eleventh day of Auguſt, 1704, the duke joined the forces of the prince at the camp of Munſter.

It will be highly neceſſary here, in order to give the reader a better idea of what follows, to give a particular account of the ſituation and circumſtances of the ſpot of ground which was then between the two armies, and upon which the two armies were encamped. It is a plain of near two leagues long, but of an unequal breadth, the entrance into it not being above the breadth of a cannon ſhot, but widening ſoon after to the breadth of about a league. It is bordered on one ſide by the wood of Schellenberg, and on the other, by the Danube, and three or four rivulets croſs this plain, in their courſe to the Danube. This, with the inconvenience of ſeveral marſhes, together with the villages and hamlets, which are ſcattered here and there in this plain, to the number of above twenty, rendered the march of the confederate army, to attack the enemy, very troubleſome. The little town of Hochſtadt is ſituated at the other extremity of the plain, oppoſite to the confederate army, on the north ſide of the Danube, and at the mouth of a rivulet, which, running by the village of Oberwemingen, there falls into this river. Here it was the confederate generals intended to have formed their camp, but the enemy were beforehand with them, and had taken poſſeſſion of the whole ſpace between Blenheim and Lutzingen, and had placed their advanced guard on the other ſide of the rivulet, which was on the front of their camp.

So ſoon as the generals returned to the army, they ordered the neceſſary paſſages to be made; and the pioniers were ſent near Thiffingen, to make bridges of communication on a rivulet, which indeed was narrow, but had high banks. They were hardly got to their works, when the advanced guards of the enemy came ſo near as between Schweiningen and Thiffingen, and their huſſars, obliging the pioniers to retire, as far as the advanced guards of the confederate army, gave a ſort of alarm to the whole camp.

The duke of Marlborough returned that way, with the whole piquet, ſeven ſquadrons of dragoons, which were encamped before the quarters-general, and five Engliſh battalions of Row's brigade, with the battalions of Engliſh guards, which were followed by a brigade of Heſſe, and a good party of the army: but being come to the rivulet where the pioniers had been repulſed, they found that the enemy not only retired, but returned full gallop to their main army. The confederate advanced guard was reinforced, and left under the command of a major-general; and the two brigades of foot, which were in the village of Thiffingen, were alſo left under the command of a like officer, who poſted his men in the hedges thereabouts.

At four in the afternoon they plainly diſcovered, from the tower of Thiffingen, the enemy's camp, their tents being ſet up; and ſaw that they were poſſeſſed of a very advantageous poſt on a hill; that their right flank was covered by the Danube, and the village of Blenheim, and their left by the village of Lutzingen; and that they had before them a rivulet, whoſe banks were high, and the bottom marſhy; ſo that it was believed at firſt to be impaſſable, as indeed it was afterwards found to be in ſeveral places. They had, beſides, the village of Oberklau in the center of their army, and the village of Unterklau, on the oppoſite ſide of the rivulet; and two mills towards the mouth of the rivulet, which

ſecured

ſecured the paſſage on that ſide, and ſerved as redoubts for the defence of the river of Blenheim.

In theſe circumſtances, it was thought a very hazardous enterpriſe, to attack ſo numerous an army, in ſo advantageous a poſt, which the confederates could not approach, but by filing off, and by paſſing, in view of the enemy, a marſhy rivulet, which could not be done in good order. But, on the other hand, there ſeemed to be an indiſpenſable neceſſity of falling immediately upon the enemy, before they had time to fortify themſelves in that poſt: for not only the confederate army would have wanted forage, much ſooner than Ingolſtadt could have been taken, but the generals had very good information from intercepted letters, that the marſhal de Villeroi had orders to leave monſ. de Coigni, in the camp near Offenburg, with a body of troops, ſufficient to keep thoſe of the allies within the lines of Biehl, and was ready, with the remainder of his army, to make an irruption into the country of Wirtemberg. That army might then have acted in concert with the elector of Bavaria, and have been reinforced by detachments from that prince's army, to fall afterwards on the rear of the lines of Biehl; ſo that, thereby, the French armies would have eſtabliſhed a free communication from the Rhine to the Danube, and have forced all to ſubmit to them, as far as the Mayn. In the mean time the elector, from his camp at Hochſtadt, might have ruined a great part of the circle of Franconia, and have brought things to that paſs, that the auxiliaries, under the duke of Marlborough, would not have been able to find either ſubſiſtance, or winter quarters on the Danube, and in the upper Germany; though, on the other hand, that great and ſeaſonable ſupply, could not have left the empire in the winter, without expoſing it to the brink of ruin, from which they had ſo lately, and ſo happily retrieved it, and without leaving a very great ſuperiority to the enemy. Some alledge another reaſon; viz. That in caſe of a victory, of which his grace was pretty confident, he was now out of danger of any part of the honor of it being attributed to prince Lewis's conduct; that of the victory at Donawert having been (though unjuſtly) almoſt aſcribed to him, by ſome, who made it their buſineſs to leſſen the duke's merit, where the leaſt pretence was to be found, though never ſo far ſtretched.

Theſe (without conſidering the laſt mentioned) were prevalent arguments to engage the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene to hazard a battle, though under greater diſadvantages; yet there were not wanting thoſe, who accuſed theſe two great generals of raſhneſs in the attempt, and inſinuated that they would not have been ſufficient to have excuſed them, had ſucceſs been wanting. The Engliſh (ſay they in particular) would not have pardoned the duke, for hazarding the lives of their countrymen, in favor of the Imperialiſts: but here theſe remarkers ſeem to be under an undeniable miſtake; for we certainly were in an humor, at that time, to have ſacrificed more in favor of that court, which, in the opinion of many, has not ſince ſhewn the greateſt marks of gratitude in return. It is, indeed, true, that ſucceſs generally covers a raſh action, and on the contrary, a miſcarriage is as often the cauſe that temerity is not forgiven. The grounds, however, upon which theſe arguments were founded, ſeem inconteſtible; and they had their due weight with our generals. For, that very night, all the neceſſary diſpoſitions were made for the attack, and the baggage was ſent to Rietlingen, a village between Munſter and Donawert.

In the mean time, ſeveral general officers came, and repreſented to the duke of Marlborough the difficulties of the deſign, in their moſt lively colours; but they had no effect on his ſteady reſolution, which he had not fixed, without weighing every circumſtance, and the conſequences which might, or could poſſibly attend them. He knew, that the poſt which the enemy poſſeſſed, was capable of being put, in a very ſhort time, out of all danger of future attacks; he duly conſidered, that even a defeat itſelf could hardly be more fatal than lying ſtill and doing nothing: on the other hand, the glory of a victory, which he had in view, and which, from an experience of the bravery of the troops under his command, led by officers of the moſt conſummate judgment and valor, was alone capable to diſpel theſe clouds of diffidence, however juſt, in the minds of men of a leſs enlightened genius and underſtanding: he therefore, only told them, that he was ſenſible of all theſe difficulties; but the attempt was abſolutely neceſſary: upon which the orders, which were diſtribued throughout the whole army, were received with ſuch alacrity and chearfulneſs, as gave a happy preſage of the glorious ſucceſs that followed.

It plainly appeared, by every circumſtance of the duke's behaviour, antecedent to this glorious action, that he was reſolved either to conquer, or die in the attempt; *and* (to his eternal honor be it ſaid) *a little before the battle, he devoted himſelf to the* ALMIGHTY LORD AND RULER OF HOSTS, *in preſence of his chaplain, and received the ſacrament.* And no leſs memorable and praiſeworthy is what his grace is reported to have ſaid after the battle, viz. "That he believed he had prayed more "that day, than all the chaplains of the army."

The confederate army had fifty-two pieces of cannon, and conſiſted of ſixty-ſix battalions and one hundred and ſeventy-eight ſquadrons, which might amount to fifty or fifty-two thouſand men. That of the enemy was near ſixty thouſand ſtrong, conſiſting of eighty-two battalions, and one hundred and ſixty ſquadrons, with ninety (or as ſome ſay one hundred) pieces of cannon, eight whereof were twenty-four pounders. Their right wing was commanded by the marechal de Tallard, and made up of the army he had brought to the elector's aſſiſtance, conſiſting of ſixty ſquadrons and forty battalions of the beſt troops of France. On the left, was the elector, with the Bavarians, and the marechal de Marſin, with the French troops under his command.

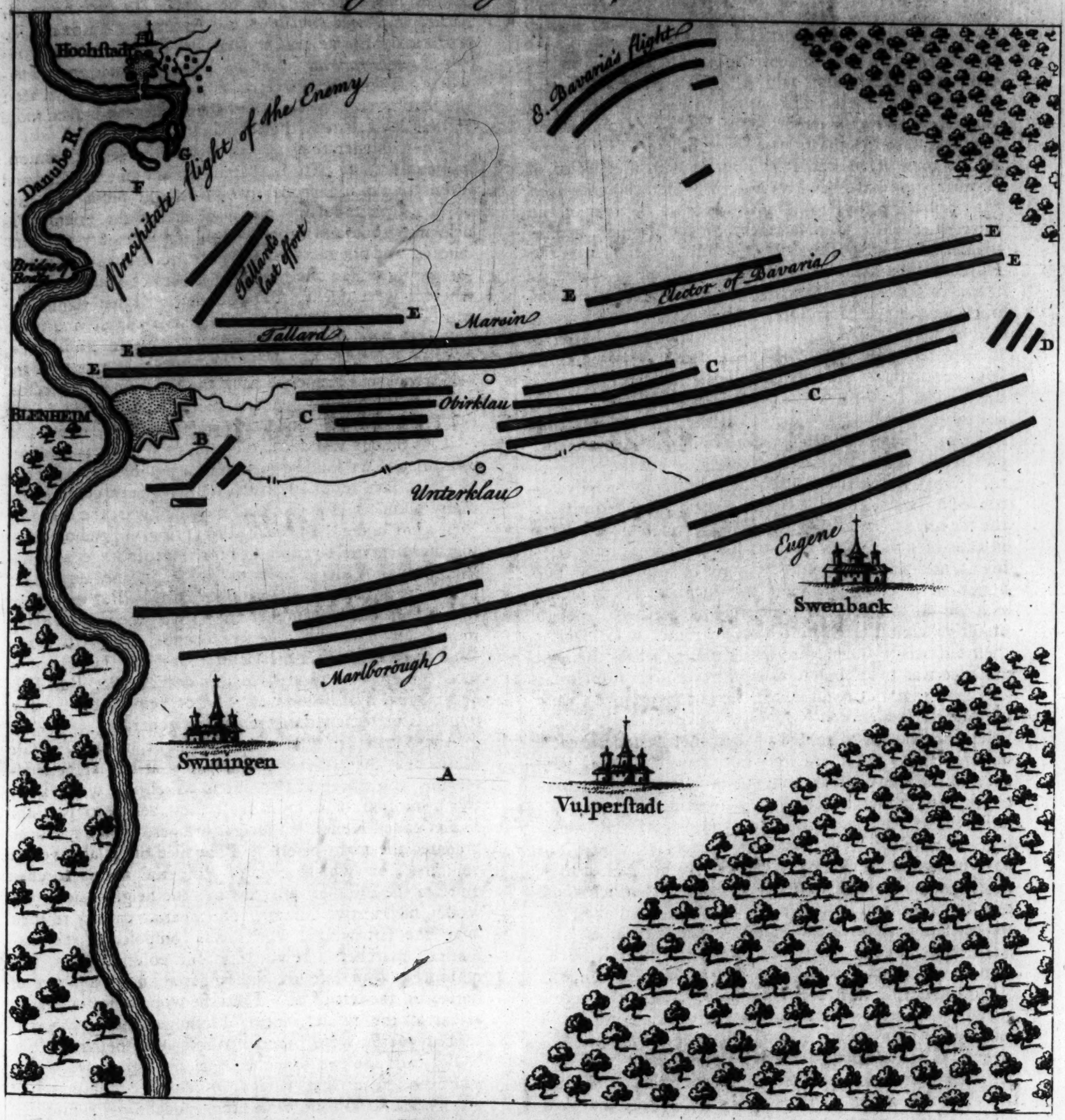
This bloody and deciſive battle, merits a particular attention, and we ſhall be as minute as poſſible. The French generals, ſays monſ. de Voltaire, have been cenſured for many blunders, the principal of which was, the bringing their army under the neceſſity of fighting, inſtead of ſuffering the enemy to be conſumed for want of forage, and giving marſhal Villeroi time to fall upon the unguarded Netherlands, or march into Germany. But in anſwer to this reproach, we muſt conſider, that the French being more numerous than the confederate army, they had ſome reaſon to expect the victory, and had they obtained this, the emperor muſt have been dethroned. But Tallard's great misfortune was, that of being ſhort-ſighted, which is extremely dangerous for a general.

About half an hour after midnight, the confederate drums beat the general, the aſſembly at half an hour after one, the march at two, upon which the whole army was in motion, and by three, they began to paſs the rivulet called Keſſel, on ſeveral bridges, which had been prepared the night before. They filed off in about eight columns, of which, two of Imperial foot marched quite to the right of all, towards the height, along the wood, having two columns of Imperial cavalry to their left; the left wing, which was compoſed of the auxiliaries, marched likewiſe, in four columns, viz. two of foot, on the left of the Imperial horſe, and two of horſe, on the left of all. Thus the whole army advanced as far as the rivulet, near Thiffingen, where the advanced guards were ordered to return to their reſpective bodies, and the two brigades of Heſſian infantry, which had been left in that village, under the command of major-general Wilks, with fifteen ſquadrons, which the duke of Marlborough commanded out, formed, on the left of all, a ninth column, and thus they marched towards Schweiningen.

As ſoon as the nine columns were arrived, between that village and the wood, they made a halt, to obſerve the enemy, who ſeemed unconcerned, and did not make any great motion. About ſix o'clock (the thirteenth of Auguſt) the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene, who had poſted themſelves on a riſing ground, called to them all the generals, to give them the neceſſary directions for the attack, and then the army advanced to the plain, where they were drawn up in order of battle. The left wing, which was under the immediate care of the duke of Marlborough, conſiſted of eight and forty battalions and eighty-ſix ſquadrons, whereof fourteen battalions, and thirteen ſquadrons, were Engliſh troops; two and twenty ſquadrons Daniſh; fourteen battalions and nineteen ſquadrons Dutch; thirteen battalions and five

PLAN of the famous BATTLE of BLENHEIM.

Fought Aug.st 13.th 1704



EXPLANATION.

A. *March of the Confederate Army into the plain, in 9 Columns.*

B. *Attack on Blenheim.*

CCC *The Confederate having passed the Morass & Rivulet Charge the Enemy.*

D. *7 Battalions of Danes who Cover'd the flank of Prince Eugene.*

E·E·E·E·E·E·E. *The French & Bavarians in Order of Battle.*

E. *Tallard taken.*

G.G. *French take the Danube.*

Engrav'd for the Military Dictionary.

BRITISH MUSEUM

five and twenty ſquadrons of the forces of Lunenburg; ſeven ſquadrons of the troops of Heſſe, and ſome troops of Wirtemberg.

About ſeven, before the confederate army was quite drawn up in battalia, the enemy at the approach of their vanguard gave a ſignal, by firing two pieces of cannon, to call in their foragers. They alſo ſet fire to the villages of Unterklau, Wolperſtette, Weiler, Berghauſen, and Schweinenbach, and their whole army was perceived to be in motion. They then beat the general, afterwards the aſſembly, and the confederates ſaw them in arms before their camp, their generals, with their aids de camps, galloping to and fro, to put all things in order.

The marechal de Tallard, in particular, having made all his diſpoſitions on the enemy's right, where he commanded, gave orders to M. de Surlauben, who commanded the right of the cavalry, to have a watchful eye on the motions of the confederates, and that as ſoon as a certain number of them had paſſed the rivulet, he ſhould charge them. M. de Clerambault had orders to remain in the village of Blenheim, and there to withſtand the enemy's attack with all his might. This done, the marechal galloped to the center, where he found the elector and the marechal de Marſin, who had juſt been making the neceſſary diſpoſitions on their left, and were ranging their infantry in the beſt poſture they could, to withſtand the attack of the allies. M. de Tallard gave his electoral highneſs an account of what diſpoſitions he had made, with which he ſeemed perfectly ſatisfied, and embracing him, told him he hoped he ſhould do it with a yet greater ſatisfaction in the evening. The marſhal ſtaid in the center to obſerve the diſpoſition of the confederates, and took that time to dine, with three or four general officers who were with him. He was prevailed upon (as M. de Quincy ſays, much againſt his will, and in a very wrong time) to go to the left, that he might be the better judge of the diſpoſitions made there.

On the confederate ſide, two brigades of foot, commanded by the lord Cutts, lieutenant-general, the major-generals St. Paul and Wilks, and the brigadiers Row and Ferguſon, and ſupported by fifteen ſquadrons, under the command of major-general Wood, were ordered, on the left, to poſſeſs themſelves of the two water-mills, near Blenheim, which the enemy immediately ſet on fire.

The confederate army, in the mean time, advanced into the plain; four columns marched to the left, towards the village of Greynheim, and four of the imperial troops took the right, towards the village of Schweinenbach, leaving Wolperſtette and Berghauſen to the left. Being come to the rivulet, they found it difficult for the cavalry to paſs, the banks being on each ſide high, the water ſtanding, and, beſides, it was marſhy to the right of Oberklau, as alſo between Unterklau and the mills; it was therefore reſolved to facilitate the paſſage, by means of the planks of their pontoons.

About eleven o'clock, the whole army being in battalia, in two lines, except ſome ſquadrons which made a body of reſerve, and the moraſs being found marſhy, and unpaſſable for the infantry, they quickly made five bridges with the planks of their pontoons, and repaired the bridge on the high road, which the enemy had deſtroyed. At the ſame time, prince Eugene cauſed the right wing to march along the wood, to fall on the flank of the elector, who extended his left in proportion, to prevent prince Eugene's gaining his flank, and in order to face him. The enemy fearing alſo, leſt the confederates ſhould gain the flank of their right wing, by poſſeſſing themſelves of the village of Blenheim, ſent ſeveral detachments of foot that way, and poſted eight and twenty battalions, and twelve ſquadrons of dragoons, in the place: they alſo poſted ſome infantry in the villages of Oberklau and Lutzingen, which extremely weakened their main battalia, and was one of the principal cauſes of their defeat.

To favor the paſſage of the left wing, the two brigades of foot, commanded by the lord Cutts, were ordered to go over the rivulet (which had been ſounded by the duke's order) firſt; which done, they poſted themſelves in a bottom near the village of Blenheim, and for ſeveral hours ſtood the fire of ſix pieces of cannon, planted on the eminence near the village, with wonderful reſolution. At the ſame time the enemy fired very briſkly on the bridges that were laid for the paſſage of their infantry; but the confederates ſoon returned the compliment from two of their batteries, one Engliſh, and the other Dutch, and the execution was conſiderable on both ſides.

The French, who own that they had ninety pieces of cannon advantageouſly placed in a line, before the whole front of their army, pretend they did great execution from their batteries, and that the allies loſt two thouſand men before the battle begun; but if it had been ſo, it redounds to their own ſhame, to be ſo totally routed as they were in the end, after ſo advantageous a beginning.

About noon every thing was ready on the left wing for the attack; and, becauſe it was found that in ſeveral places the horſe would want faſcines to paſs the moraſs, orders were given that the horſe of the ſecond line ſhould provide themſelves, each ſquadron with twenty. By this time a good part of the infantry of the main battalia of the confederate army had poſted themſelves in and about the village of Unterklau, and the prince of Holſtein-Beck poſſeſſed himſelf of that of Weiler or Schonbach, and cauſed a counter battery to be erected there.

Theſe preparations being all made, the duke of Marlborough gave orders for a general attack, which was begun on the left, a quarter before one. Major-general Wilks made the firſt onſet, with the five Engliſh battalions of How, Ingoldſby, Marlborough, Row, and North and Gray, and four battalions of Heſſians, ſupported by the lord Cutts and major-general St. Paul, with eleven other battalions; and the fifteen ſquadrons of horſe under the command of major-general Wood. The five Engliſh battalions, led on by brigadier Row, who charged on foot at the head of his own regiment with an unparalelled intrepidity, aſſaulted the village of Blenheim, advancing to the very muzzles of the enemies muſkets, and ſome of the officers exchanging thruſts of ſwords with the French through the palliſadoes; but being expoſed to a fire much ſuperior to theirs, they were ſoon forced to retire, leaving behind them near one-third part of their men either killed or mortally wounded, and amongſt the latter brigadier Row himſelf.

In this retreat they were purſued by thirteen ſquadrons of the French gendarmerie and carabiniers, and would entirely have cut them in pieces, had not the Heſſian infantry ſtopped their career, by the great fire they made upon them. The French being repulſed, and forced to fly in their turn, were chaſed by five ſquadrons of Engliſh horſe, who by this time had paſſed the rivulet: but whilſt they rallied themſelves, ſome freſh brigades of the enemy, ſuperior in number, charged the Engliſh horſe with great vigor, and obliged many of them to repaſs the rivulet with precipitation. Here the Heſſians again performed notable ſervice, putting the enemy to the rout by their continual fire, and regaining a pair of colors which they had taken from Row's regiment. Whilſt Row's brigade rallied themſelves, that of Ferguſon, commanded by himſelf, attacked the village of Blenheim on the left, but with no better ſucceſs; and though both returned three or four times to the charge with equal vigor, yet they were both ſtill repulſed with like diſadvantage; ſo that it was found impoſſible to force the enemy in that poſt, without entirely ſacrificing the infantry.

The Engliſh foot having thus begun the engagement on the left, the horſe of the ſame wing paſſed the rivulet, pell-mell, over againſt the center, or main battalia of the enemy. The horſe of the right wing likewiſe paſſed the rivulet, having made ſeveral paſſages with divers pieces of wood, which they found at hand, and a good number of faſcines. In a word, all paſſed and drew up in order of battle, as well as the ground would permit, on the other ſide of the rivulet. The enemy gave them all the time they could deſire for that purpoſe, keeping themſelves very quiet on the hill they were poſſeſſed of, without deſcending into the meadow towards the rivulet, inſomuch that even the ſecond line of their horſe had time to form themſelves: and to this capital fault of the French ſome principally aſcribe the victory which enſued.

It has been ſaid, but with what truth or grounds we ſhall leave undetermined, that this neglect proceeded from an ill-timed haughtineſs and preſumption of the marechal de Tallard, who being informed that the allies were laying bridges on the rivulet, uſed this expreſſion; "If they "have not bridges enough, I will lend them ſome."

And when they told him that our troops were actually coming over the rivulet, is reported vainly to have ſaid, "Let them paſs; the more there comes over, the more "we ſhall have to kill and take priſoners." But others, who make it their buſineſs to excuſe that general, aſſure us, on the contrary, that he had given poſitive orders not to let the enemy paſs the rivulet, but to charge them as they paſſed; which orders were not executed. M. de Quincy ſays, orders were given to M. de Surlauben (as we have obſerved before) to charge when a certain number of them were paſſed, and that M. de Clerambault ſhould remain in Blenheim, which ſeems in ſome meaſure to favor the report of the marechal's preſumption.

At length the cavalry of the confederates left wing marching up towards the hill, that of the enemy began to move, and charged them with a great deal of fury. The French infantry, which was in the village of Blenheim, made at the ſame time a terrible fire from behind ſome hedges of that village, on the flank of the confederate cavalry, which were advanced too near; ſo that the firſt line of horſe of their left, from the head of the line to the three regiments of the troops of Hanover, viz. the electoral regiment, that of Voigt, and that of Noyelles, was put into ſuch diſorder, that part of them retired even beyond the rivulet. Hereupon lieutenant-general Bulau, commander in chief of the troops of Lunenburgh, brought up his own regiment of dragoons, and two of the troops of Zell, viz. that of major-general Villers, and that of brigadier Bothmar, from the ſecond line, which charged the enemy's horſe with ſo much vigor, that they broke them, and drove them beyond the ſecond rivulet, called Meulweyer, and from thence to the very hedges of the village of Blenheim. This gave time to thoſe who had given ground to repaſs the rivulet, and to form a ſecond line behind thoſe regiments of dragoons, and ſome others that had joined them; ſo that thoſe dragoons remained in the firſt line all the remaining time of the action.

The cavalry of the confederates left wing having by this ſucceſs gained the advantage of forming themſelves entirely in order of battle, advanced leiſurely to the top of the hill, and charged ſeveral times the enemy's horſe, who were always routed; but who, nevertheleſs, rallied every time, though at a conſiderable diſtance, and thereby gave the allies an opportunity of gaining ground. The latter preparing to make a freſh attack, the marechal de Tallard cauſed ten of his battalions to advance, to fill the intervals of his cavalry, in order to make a laſt effort; which the prince of Heſſe Caſſel, general of the horſe, and the lieutenant-generals Lumley, Bulau, Hompeſch, and Ingoldſby, perceiving, they cauſed three battalions of the troops of Zell to come up to ſuſtain the horſe: they then returned to the charge; but the ſuperior fire of the enemy's infantry put their firſt line into ſome diſorder, ſo that it ſhrunk back, and remained for ſome time at or about ſixty paces diſtance from the enemy, neither party advancing againſt the other.

At length the allies renewed the charge, and they did it with ſo much vigor and ſucceſs, that having broke and routed the enemy's horſe, the ten battalions, who found themſelves abandoned by them, were entirely cut in pieces, none eſcaping but a very few ſoldiers, who threw themſelves on the ground as dead, to ſave their lives.

It may not be improper to obſerve in this place, that the French themſelves are obliged to allow the ſuperior conduct of our Britiſh hero. "During all theſe charges, "ſays M. de Quincy (and we find the ſame remark in "other French hiſtorians), the duke of Marlborough "having found the poſt of Blenheim impracticable, only "made a ſhew (of attacking that poſt) with a front of "battalions, out of muſket-ſhot. Theſe he cauſed to "advance by platoons only, who having diſcharged "their fire arms retired, and gave way to others who "relieved them, and did the ſame. This was done "during the ſeveral charges of their cavalry, in order "to keep all the troops which were in the village in "action, while the duke of Marlborough marched the "ſtrength of his troops oppoſite to the center of M. de "Tallard's army, where he had obſerved there was "no infantry. If this had been perceived, it would have "been eaſy to have prevented it, by marching thither "all the troops which were in the ſecond line of the "village, where they were of no manner of ſervice; "but, unhappily for us, we did not diſcover it, and the "allies knew how to take advantage of our neglect."

Marechal de Tallard rallied his broken cavalry behind ſome tents, which were ſtill ſtanding in his camp, but ſeeing things in this deſperate condition, he reſolved to draw off his dragoons and infantry out of the village of Blenheim. He thereupon ſent one of his aids de camp to the marechal de Marſin, to deſire him to face the enemy with ſome troops on the right of the village of Oberklau, to keep them in play, and favor the retreat of the infantry that was in Blenheim: but M. de Marſin informed this meſſenger, that he had too much on his hands in the front of his village (where he had to deal with the duke of Marlborough in perſon) and the reſt of the line, to ſpare any troops; for he was ſo far from being victorious, that all he could do was to maintain his ground.

In the mean time lieutenant-general Ingoldſby made the prince of Heſſe, and the lieutenant-generals Lumley and Hompeſch ſenſible, how eaſy it would be entirely to defeat the French cavalry, by charging them on the right flank; which advice being put in execution with a great deal of vigor, the enemy were ſoon brought into diſorder, and put to flight, and their rout was entire: part of them endeavoured to gain the bridge they had on the Danube, between Blenheim and Hochſtadt; the other part, among whom were the gens d'armes, were cloſely purſued by the dragoons of Bothmar, and thoſe who eſcaped the ſlaughter threw themſelves into the Danube, where moſt of them were drowned.

In this particular it is that the French accounts differ the moſt from ours: they allow but a very few to have been drowned in the Danube (M. de Quincy reduces the number to leſs than fifty); but they at the ſame time own, that part of the gens d'armes, with ſeveral general officers, were ſurrounded by the confederate cavalry, and that of thoſe who attempted to fight their way through, a great many were taken priſoners.

Thoſe who fled towards Hochſtadt rallied once more, and made a ſhew as if they deſigned to ſuccor the reſt; but the regiment of Bothmar faced them, and kept them in awe for ſome time, till being at length joined by ſome other regiments, the enemy fled full gallop to Hochſtadt.

The marechal de Tallard was ſurrounded by the fugitives, and taken near a mill, behind the village of Sonderen, not far from the Danube, by M. de Boinenburg, a lieutenant-colonel of the troop of Heſſe, and aid de camp to the prince of Heſſe Caſſel. He choſe rather to ſurrender than to run the hazard of drowning, as had been the fate of moſt of his cavalry which had taken to the Danube to eſcape from the purſuit of the victorious confederate troops: he was taken in ſight of the prince of Heſſe Caſſel, as his highneſs himſelf obſerved in a letter written to the States General the night after the battle. The marquis de Montperoux, general of horſe, de Seppeville, de Silly, and de la Valiere, major-generals; M. de la Meſſiliere, St. Pouange, de Ligondais, and ſeveral other officers of note, were likewiſe made priſoners in this defeat.

And here it may not be an improper digreſſion to obſerve what a power fear and conſternation can have over a body of troops, when they are once poſſeſſed with it, of which we have a flagrant inſtance before us. Theſe troops, which compoſed the right of the French army, not only fled before the victorious Engliſh, but did it in the utmoſt confuſion and diſorder, without any regard to the command of their ſuperiors, or obſerving whither or which way they fled. They looked upon themſelves as loſt, beyond all hopes of recovery, and giving way to deſpair, ſuffered themſelves to be drove to perdition, like a flock of ſheep to the ſlaughter. A whole body

of

of their cavalry, the beſt and moſt renowned of their whole army, ſeized with the ſame panic, hurried away the marechal de Tallard with them in their flight, and, void of all thought, threw themſelves by whole ſquadrons into the Danube, men and horſes, officers and troopers. Some few had the good fortune to eſcape, but much the greater part, to avoid an uncertain death, which at worſt could but have overtaken them in the field of battle, and laid them down in the bed of honor, ruſhed upon a certain and ignominious death in the river. The impotent marechal, not capable of ſtemming this torrent of deſpair, was obliged to ſurrender priſoner of war, with ſeveral other general officers who were in his company.

During theſe tranſactions at the village of Blenheim, and in the center, the duke of Marlborough cauſed the village of Oberklau, which was marechal de Marſin's quarters, to be attacked by the brigade Berenſdorff, conſiſting of ten battalions. The prince of Holſtein-Beck, who commanded them as major-general, and who came to the army but the day before, paſſed the rivulet at the head of two battalions with great reſolution; but as the Imperial cavalry, which was to have ſupported him, were wanting in their duty, and kept muſket-ſhot from him, he was hardly got over when ſeven or eight of the enemy's battalions fell upon him with great fury, before he could form his two battalions, ſo that one of them, that of Goor, was almoſt entirely cut in pieces, and the prince himſelf deſperately wounded, and taken priſoner. They put the prince, wounded as he was, upon a waggon, in order to carry him away; but fortune afterwards ſhifting hands, he was retaken in that condition, with three or four bleeding wounds on him, of which he afterwards died.

Notwithſtanding this firſt ſhock, theſe battalions were no ſooner ſupported by ſome Daniſh and Hanoverian cavalry, than they charged a ſecond time, but with no better ſucceſs; till upon the third charge, the duke of Marlborough having himſelf brought up ſome ſquadrons, which were ſupported by others of the body of reſerve, made them advance, with ſome battalions, beyond the rivulet, whereupon the enemy began to retire.

His grace now thought it time to repair towards the attack of the horſe, where he indeed found the action already decided in his favor, as we have ſeen above; yet he came time enough to have his ſhare of puſhing the thirty ſquadrons of French horſe, and among them moſt of the gens d'armes, into the Danube.

As ſoon as the duke had performed theſe conſiderable ſervices, the action in the center being now decided in favor of the confederates, his grace cauſed part of his victorious cavalry to halt, to obſerve the motion of that part of the enemy, which by this time was drawn up beyond the moraſs of Hochſtadt. During this halt, the elector of Bavaria was perceived making his retreat from the village of Lutzingen; upon which a meſſenger was diſpatched to general Hompeſch (who, with ſeveral ſquadrons, was purſuing the enemy towards Morſelingen, and who had already overtaken two of their battalions, and forced them to lay down their arms) with orders to face about, and march to join thoſe who halted; as well to prevent the elector's falling upon Hompeſch's rear, as to form a body, in order to charge that prince, who marched in great haſte, but in pretty good order, with his ſquadrons on the left, and his battalions on the right.

Before general Hompeſch returned from his chace, the right wing of the confederate army was perceived at ſome diſtance behind the elector; and appearing to be part of his army, marching in ſuch manner as might eaſily have flanked them, had the duke of Marlborough immediately charged him, his grace, with great prudence, ſent out a party to view them. During this time the elector continued marching off with great precipitation, till he reached the moraſs of Morſelingen.

The French horſe being entirely defeated, and the confederates maſters of all the ground which was between the enemy's left and the village of Blenheim, the eight and twenty battalions, and twelve ſquadrons of dragoons, which were in that village, found themſelves cut off from the reſt of their army, and deſpairing of being able to make their eſcape, after a weak attempt to repulſe the whole infantry which ſurrounded the village, they at length capitulated about eight in the evening, laid down their arms, delivered their colours and ſtandards, and ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war, on condition that the officers ſhould not be ſearched. The duke, who upon all occaſions ſhewed a generous and tender diſpoſition to his priſoners, not only granted this condition, but, as an additional favor, ſuffered the officers to wear their ſwords; and night coming on, the Engliſh troops, to whom this little army had ſurrendered, formed a lane at Blenheim, in which the priſoners were encloſed, while they continued on their arms all night to ſecure them.

By this it appears that of the whole French infantry, which the marechal de Tallard had brought to the aſſiſtance of the elector of Bavaria, conſiſting of forty battalions, all veterans, and the very choice of the French infantry, only two battalions eſcaped; ſince eight and twenty were here made priſoners, and ten were entirely cut in pieces, as we have ſeen above.

The fate of the ten battalions which were entirely cut off, and whoſe ſlaughter thoſe in Blenheim could not but know, without doubt brought a panic upon them, which in ſome meaſure cauſed this tame ſurrender, for which their commanders were ſeverely (and indeed juſtly) cenſured, even by their own countrymen, as having ſo quietly given up the choiceſt infantry of France, and brought ſuch a ſtain upon the nation, as the gaining of ten battles will ſcarce wipe off again. One of their own generals, ſpeaking of their puſillanimity, ſays, "M. "de Clerambault (who commanded the dragoons and "infantry in chief) without taking a reſolution worthy "of his name, with a powerful body, which was yet "entire, as ſoon as he ſaw the rout of our cavalry, "cauſed his poſtilion to ſound the Danube, and throw-"ing himſelf into it was drowned." The marquis de Quincy, to excuſe this puſillanimity of M. de Clerambault, ſays it was reported that his horſe being frightened by a cannon ball, which paſſed near him, threw his rider into the Danube, where he was drowned. The ſame author draws likewiſe from hence an argument to excuſe the tame ſurrender of theſe troops, "who (ſays "he) if they had not loſt their commander, might ea-"ſily have retreated; but the marquis de Blanzac, who "commanded under him, knowing nothing of this "misfortune, waited for his orders." The ſame general farther adds, "The duke of Marlborough judging "rightly that there were old troops in the place, the "overcoming of which would coſt him dear, made uſe "of M. Deſdonville, his priſoner, to exhort them to "accept of their lives." This (the truth of which we have no reaſon to doubt, the French themſelves allowing it in their accounts) is another mark of the duke's conſummate prudence, in not unneceſſarily hazarding the lives of the troops under his command, and expoſing them to apparent danger, when the ſame end was to be attained by other means; for it is certain, ſo large a body, poſted in a village ſo well fortified, that it had been able to reſiſt the ſeveral ſtrenuous attacks which the confederates had that day already made upon it (as we have ſeen above) if they had continued to defend themſelves with the ſame reſolution, might have given the confederates a great deal of trouble, and would not have been ſubdued without great bloodſhed and ſlaughter; whereas now that infantry (to uſe the expreſſion of a French officer) is the laughing ſtock of nations.

Having given an account of the ſucceſs of the confederates on the left wing, we are now to give an account of what paſſed on the right, under the command of prince Eugene, who labored under great difficulties, having to deal with the elector of Bavaria and the marechal de Marſin, both old generals, of great courage, conduct, and experience, eſpecially the former, who had commanded in all the wars of Flanders in king William's time, and had before that commanded the Imperial army in Hungary, and particularly in the year 1688 took the famous city of Belgrade from the Turks. Such were the generals prince Eugene had to deal with. The infantry of this wing conſiſted only of ſeven battalions of Daniſh, and eleven of Pruſſian forces; but his cavalry was ninety-two ſquadrons of the troops of the emperor, the king of Pruſſia, the circle of Suabia, Wirtemberg, and

and other princes assistates of the empire; though his foot in the end proved most victorious, as we shall see below. The enemy, on their side, had in their left wing thirty battalions, and though we do not any where find the precise number of squadrons they had in this wing, yet by the number we find marechal de Tallard had in the other wing, and the general account we have of their whole force, their number on this side must have been about seventy or eighty; and they had posted fourteen battalions in the village of Oberklau, the attack of which the duke of Marlborough had taken upon him with his infantry.

The horse of the right wing of the confederates were posted most of them over against Oberklau, but the eighteen battalions, who were to the right of all, had a great way to march before they could get up the hill; and, besides, the passage of the rivulet being very difficult, the attack could not begin on that side so soon as prince Eugene could have wished: moreover, the troops of the right, which posted themselves in a bottom not far from Lutzingen, were obliged to remain exposed, during three hours, to the cannonading of the enemy, without being able to use their artillery, till at length a counter battery was raised near the wood.

Though the right could not charge till half an hour after the left had begun the attack, yet they were pretty successful at first; for the infantry, notwithstanding they were much inferior to that of the enemy, stood their ground against them with great firmness and resolution, and the cavalry broke that of the enemy's first line; but they were so vigorously repulsed by that of their second line, that part of them were driven in great confusion beyond the rivulet, and the infantry having no more horse to sustain them, was obliged, notwithstanding the great resistance they made, to retreat three or four hundred paces with considerable loss, especially the two battalions which were in the flank, insomuch that things were at that time in a very bad condition on that side. The infantry stood firm near the wood, and prince Eugene having rallied the horse, brought them up again to the charge; but they were repulsed a second time. They were rallied once more, and for near three quarters of an hour they stood within about sixty paces of the enemy, neither side making any motion. The confederates made use of that time to post the troops advantageously, and to put them in order, after which they charged a third time. The cavalry had at first some advantage over that of the enemy, but were afterwards repulsed by them; whereas their infantry broke and overthrew that with which they were engaged, though they could not march up to them, but through a most difficult ground, where a small number of troops was sufficient to stop a greater. Upon this prince Eugene left his cavalry, seeing little probability of being able to rally them again, and put himself at the head of the infantry, who improving the disorder into which they had put that of the enemy, pursued them over hills, dales, rocks, and woods, and having charged them again, entirely routed them, and continued the chase for above an hour's march, as far as the village of Lutzingen. Here prince Eugene caused his victorious foot to make a stand, to give time to his cavalry, which had rallied a great way behind, to rejoin them.

It is very remarkable, that at this last charge, when prince Eugene's infantry defeated with so much vigor that of the enemy, but two of their squadrons stood by them, notwithstanding which they pursued their advantage, and gave the enemy no time to recover themselves. The French horse, daunted by their success, retired leisurely. Prince Eugene's horse followed them the same pace, till having joined their foot, the whole wing continued the chace for the space of an hour, with all the chearfulness which could be expected from troops wearied with an action of above five hours, after a march of ten hours, in an extreme hot day, and followed the enemy as far as the villages of Morselingen and Pellenhoven, where they made a shew as if they would stand their ground, that they might gain time to pass a great morass, and reach Dillingen and Lawingen.

As soon as the action on the left wing was decided, the duke of Marlborough disposed himself to march with part of that wing towards the village of Oberklau, to charge the left of the enemy on their flank, and to succor their own right under prince Eugene; but he was informed by the way, by one of that prince's aids de camps, that there was no further occasion for it; that all was recovered on his highness's side, and that the enemy had abandoned the villages of Oberklau and Lutzingen, after having set them on fire.

Thus this stupendous battle, which during near five hours was fought with dubious fortune, ended at last in a most complete victory on that side which before the engagement had a visible disadvantage; and the success of this great day, under the blessing of the all-ruling Providence, may justly be attributed to the invincible courage and intrepidity of the confederate troops, and to the conduct and bravery of their generals, though the enemy were, indeed, guilty of some oversights, which did not a little facilitate their overthrow.

Such was that celebrated battle, known in England by the name of Blenheim, of Hochstadt in France, and of Bleynheim in Germany. The conquerors lost about four hundred and fifty men killed, and near eight thousand were wounded; the greatest part in that wing commanded by prince Eugene. The army of the vanquished was almost entirely destroyed; of sixty thousand men, who had been so long victorious, there remained not more than twenty thousand; twelve thousand were left dead on the field of battle; the greatest part of thirty squadrons of horse and dragoons perished in the river Danube; thirteen thousand were made prisoners; one hundred pieces of cannon were taken, with twenty-four mortars, one hundred and twenty-nine colors, one hundred and seventy-one standards, seventeen pair of kettle drums, three thousand six hundred tents, thirty-four coaches, three hundred loaden mules, two bridges of boats, fifteen pontoons, fifteen barrels and eight casks filled with silver.

The loss of the battle was imputed to two capital errors committed by marechal de Tallard; namely, his weakening the centery by detaching such a number of troops to the village of Blenheim, and his suffering the confederates to pass the rivulet and form unmolested. Certain it is these circumstances contributed to the success of the duke of Marlborough, who rode through the hottest of the fire with the calmest intrepidity, giving his orders with that presence of mind and deliberation, which was so peculiar to his character. When he next day visited Tallard, he told that general he was sorry such a misfortune should happen personally on one for whom he had a profound esteem. The marechal congratulated him on having vanquished the finest troops in the world, a compliment to which the duke replied, "That he thought his own troops were the best in the "world, since they had conquered those on whom the "marechal had bestowed such an encomium."

Those who fled were dispersed different ways. Never was victory more complete on the field of battle, nor in its consequences; in less than a month the enemy lost three hundred miles of territory. Bavaria too, being now subjected to the emperor, felt at once all the enraged rigor of the Austrian government. On a sudden how strangely was the scene changed: the elector of Bavaria, who but a few days ago had entertained the most sanguine expectations of being raised to the Imperial dignity, had taken possession of Passau, and had opened all the passes to Vienna, was now a fugitive. In his flight to Brussels he met his brother, the elector of Cologne, who was likewise driven from his dominions; they embraced each other, and shed tears. The court of Versailles, hitherto accustomed to prosperity, was now filled with amazement and consternation. No body durst tell the king so cruel a truth. Madame Maintenon was at last obliged to take upon herself the office to inform his majesty that he was no longer invincible.

The duke of Marlborough, at his first appearance in the house of peers after his return to England, was honored with the following very extraordinary eulogium, pronounced by the lord keeper the fifteenth of December, 1704.

My lord duke of Marlborough,

THE happy success that hath attended her majesty's arms under your grace's command in Germany the last campaign

campaign, is ſo truly great, ſo truly glorious in all its circumſtances, that few inſtances in the hiſtory of former ages can equal, much leſs excel the luſtre of it.

Your grace has not overthrown young and unſkilful generals, raw and undiſciplined troops; but your grace has conquered the French and Bavarian armies; armies that were fully inſtructed in all the arts of war, ſelect veteran troops, flushed with former victories, and commanded by generals of great experience and bravery.

The glorious victories your grace has obtained at Schellenberg (ſee DONAWERT) and Hochſtadt, are very great, very illuſtrious in themſelves; but they are ſtill greater in their conſequences to her majeſty and her allies. The emperor is thereby relieved; the empire itſelf freed from a dangerous enemy in the very bowels of it; the exorbitant power of France is checked; and, I hope, an happy ſtep towards reducing that monarch within his due bounds, and ſecuring the liberties of Europe.

The honor of theſe glorious victories, great as they are, under the immediate bleſſing of Almighty God, is chiefly, if not alone, owing to your grace's conduct and valor.

This is the unanimous voice of England, and all her majeſty's allies.

My lord,

This moſt honorable houſe is highly ſenſible of the great and ſignal ſervices your grace has done her majeſty this campaign, and of the immortal honor you have done the Engliſh nation; and have commanded me to give you their thanks for the ſame. And I do accordingly give your grace the thanks of this houſe, for the great honor your grace has done the nation, and for the great and ſignal ſervices you have done her majeſty and this kingdom the laſt campaign.

The duke's anſwer was as follows:

My lords,

I AM extremely ſenſible of the great honor your lordſhips are pleaſed to do me. I muſt beg, on this occaſion, to do right to all the officers and ſoldiers I had the honor of having under my command. Next to the bleſſing of God, the good ſucceſs of this campaign is owing to their extraordinary courage. I am ſure it will be a great ſatisfaction, as well as encouragement, to the whole army, to find their ſervices ſo favorably accepted.

A compliment of the ſame nature was preſented to the duke by a committee of the houſe of commons. That houſe took into conſideration his great ſervices, and in an addreſs to the queen, beſought her majeſty to conſider of ſome proper means to perpetuate the memory of ſuch noble actions. In a few days ſhe gave them to underſtand by a meſſage, that ſhe was inclined to grant the intereſt of the crown in the honor and manor of Woodſtock, and hundred of Wooton, to the duke of Marlborough and his heirs; and that, as the lieutenancy and rangerſhip of the parks, with the rents and profits of the manors and hundreds were granted for two lives, ſhe wiſhed that incumbrance could be removed. A bill was immediately brought in, enabling the queen to beſtow thoſe honors and manors on the duke of Marlborough and his heirs; and the queen was deſired to advance the ſum for clearing the incumbrances. She not only complied with this addreſs, but likewiſe ordered the comptroller of her works to build in Woodſtock park a magnificent palace for the duke and his heirs, upon a plan much more ſolid than beautiful. This noble pile is decorated with exquiſite paintings of the battle, &c. and is known by the name of Blenheim houſe.

On the third day of January, 1705, the colors and ſtandards taken at Blenheim were ſet up in Weſtminſter hall; and three days after the duke of Marlborough was entertained by the city of London. Marechal de Tallard, with the other French generals made priſoners in the battle, were immediately after their arrival in England conducted by the royal regiment of horſe guards to Nottingham and Litchfield, where they were treated with great reſpect, and allowed the privilege of riding ten miles around the places of their confinement. Tallard remained at Nottingham till the year 1712.

The emperor was not wanting on his part to perpetuate the memory of this glorious victory; he cauſed a ſtately pillar to be erected on the field of battle, with an inſcription on it concluding in theſe words,

Exercitui victori, cum immortali gloria, imperavit
JOHANNES, dux de MARLBOROUGH, ANGLUS.

There is in the hands of the canon of Wurtzburg, a very elegant Latin inſcription, intended for this pillar: according to M. Blainville, it was choſen out of a hundred, compoſed by the moſt learned men of Germany; perhaps it may not be amiſs to give the reader a copy of it.

MONUMENTUM,
Æternæ memoriæ ſacrum,
Anno M.DCC.IV. die XIII Auguſt.
In hac regione
Ingenti clade fuſus eſt exercitus Gallo-Bavarus.
Sub Ductu
Emanuelis Electoris, Comitumque de Tallard et Marſin.
Quorum primus, prœlio captus cum XL præfectis belli primariis,
CLXXXX minoris ordinis, et XII mill. gregariis.
Præter deletos in campo XII mill, et in flumen præcipitatos.
Exercitui victori cum immortali gloria imperavit
Hinc pro Leopoldo Cæſare Eugenius e Sabaudia Princeps,
Hinc Johannes Dux de Marlborroug, Anglus;
Qui ſub Auſpiciis Annæ Reginæ ſtrenuum militum
A Tameſi ad Danubium duxerat,
Ut Germaniæ periclitanti ſuccurreret.
Quod, junctus cum Ludovico Marchione Badenſi copiis,
Expugnato ad Donawertham monte, valle et aggere munitiſſimo,
Summâ cum fortitudine incepit.
Et poſt conflictum inter Bleindheim et Hoechſtatt,
Pari conſtantia et felicitate confecit.
Erat adverſa acies et numero, et luci ſitu ſuperior.
Neque alius patebat ad victoriam, quam per paludes aditus.
Sciant fœderati Duces inviam virtuti nullam eſſe viam.
Diſcant proceres
Conjurationem cum patriæ hoſtibus, raro eſſe impunitam.
Et agnoſcat tandem Ludovicus XIV.
Neminem ante obitum debere aut felicem
Aut magnum prædicari.

M. l'abbe le Blanc, in his letters on the Engliſh and French nations, ſays Mr. Addiſon's poem, THE CAMPAIGN, is a more laſting monument of the battle of Blenheim, than either the pillar on the field of battle, or Blenheim houſe.

Medals were not wanting to aſſiſt in perpetuating the memory of this famous battle; but here they ſeem loſt amidſt ſo many ſplendid monuments conſecrated to eternity, while to other actions of an inferior nature they add a luſtre: however, out of the multitude that were ſtruck on this occaſion we have ſelected the two following.

I.

In England. Britannia with her ſpear in her right hand, and victory with her attendants in her left, with this legend.

DE GALL. ET BAV. AD BLENHEIM.

That is, *De Gallis, et Bavaria, ad Blenheim.* In Engliſh, *Of the French and Bavarians at Blenheim.*

In the exergue.

CAPT. ET CÆS. XXX. M. SIGN. RELAT. CLXIII.

That is, *Capta et cæſa triginta millia, ſigna relata; centum ſexaginta tria*, 1704. In Engliſh, *Thirteen thouſand men taken or killed, and one hundred and ſixty-three ſtandards and colours carried off*, 1704.

On the reverſe, the queen's buſt, with her titles, &c.

II.

In Holland. The buſts of prince Eugene and the duke of Marlborough facing each other, with theſe inſcriptions.

EUGENIUS, PRINCEPS SABAUDIA.
JOHANNES DUX MARLBOROUGH.

Under them, in the exergue, is the following diſtich.

HIC POLLUX, HIC CASTOR ADEST, QUOS GLORIA FRATRES,
HOOGSTET QUE FACIT. TUQUOQUE, GALLE VIDES.

In Engliſh. *Behold Pollux and Caſtor, whom glory and the battle at Hochſtat have made one, of which thou, O France, art a witneſs.*

On the reverſe is repreſented the battle; the heroes on horſeback; the field covered with ſlain, and a troop of the enemy laying down their arms; with Fame by her trumpet proclaiming the victory in theſe words:

HEROUM CONCORDIA VICTRIX.

In Engliſh. *The victory is owing to the unanimity of theſe two heroes.*

And in the exergue is this diſtich.

QUE CONJUNCTA SIMUL NUNC FULGENT SIDERA, AMICIS.
HOSTE TRIUMPHATO, PROSPERA CUNCTA FERUNT.

In Engliſh. *Theſe two bright conſtellations, which ſhine forth here with the greateſt luſtre, having triumphed over the enemy, carry proſperity with them where-ever they go.*

BLOREHEATH, BATTLE AT. [in Staffordſhire, about a mile from Drayton in Shropſhire. At the head of the river Sow, which is in the neighbourhood, a ſtone is ſet up to the memory of James, lord Audley. *Cambden.*] This battle was one of thoſe occaſioned by the differences between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, in the reign of Henry VI. To avoid repetition, we ſhall refer the reader for the motives to the firſt battle at St. ALBAN's. The duke of York, after that battle, was received at court very graciouſly, but ſtill that nobleman and his adherents, dreaded ſome perfidy on the part of queen Margaret. They left the court on various pretences. Not long after this, happened an incident which occaſioned another rupture. One of the ſervants of the earl of Warwick chanced to quarrel with another of the king's, who was wounded in the fray; the reſt of the king's domeſtics armed themſelves in order to take revenge, but the delinquent eſcaped. However, they fell upon the earl's train, and even attempted to attack his perſon, but he baffled their efforts, and got ſafe to his barge, which was waiting for him on the Thames, to carry him into the city, after having ſeen ſeveral of his followers ſlain in his defence. He did not doubt but it was all an artifice of Margaret's to kill him, and he was ſoon confirmed in his opinion; for he heard that the king had iſſued out a warrant to commit him to the Tower. Upon which he retired to his father, the earl of Saliſbury, to conſult about meaſures to be taken againſt the queen. The father and ſon agreed in opinion, that this attack was a ſnare laid by Margaret for the life of Warwick; and that as this nobleman was the idol of the ſoldiery, they ſhould make it a pretence for declaring open war againſt the queen and her adherents. In theſe ſentiments they viſited the duke of York, who adopted their ideas on this ſubject, and they concerted their meaſures accordingly. Warwick went to Calais in order to ſecure that fortreſs, and York began to levy forces in Wales, while Saliſbury aſſembled between five and ſix thouſand men; with whom he intended to advance to London, and demand ſatisfaction for the outrage committed againſt his ſon Warwick.

Mean while Margaret ſet out with the king, on a progreſs, into the counties of Warwick, Stafford, and Cheſter, in order to conciliate the affections of the people, and by means of her artful behaviour, and aſſumed affability, formed a ſtrong aſſociation in behalf of herſelf. Underſtanding that the earl of Saliſbury had raiſed a body of forces, and was on his march to join the duke of York in Herefordſhire, ſhe granted a commiſſion to the lord Audley, to aſſemble troops, and prevent the junction of theſe noblemen. He accordingly levied ten thouſand men, with whom he advanced againſt Saliſbury, who had proceeded as far as Bloreheath. Here the two armies came within ſight of each other, and the earl, though his forces were not above half the number of the enemy, reſolved to give them battle. They were poſted by a rivulet, and on the twenty-third day of September, 1459, Saliſbury made a feint of retreating, as if he had been afraid of an attack. Audley, on this ſuppoſition, paſſed the rivulet with great precipitation, in order to purſue the fugitives; and when part of his troops had croſſed the brook, the earl wheeling about all on a ſudden, fell upon them with ſuch impetuoſity before they could form, that after an obſtinate engagement that laſted near five hours, the royaliſts were totally defeated, with the loſs of their general and two thouſand four hundred men ſlain upon the field of battle. The Cheſhire men are ſaid, by Hollingſhed, to be the greateſt ſufferers. They wore this day little ſilver ſwans, in compliance with an order from the queen, who had diſtributed them to the gentlemen of that county.

Saliſbury having thus opened his paſſage, marched into Wales, where he joined the duke of York, who was employed in raiſing an army for the proſecution of his deſign. But Henry ſoon afterwards publiſhed a proclamation, promiſing a pardon to all the inſurgents that would lay down their arms and ſubmit. It had a ſurpriſing effect. The malecontent lords ſoon found themſelves abandoned by the principal part of the army. Upon which they reſolved to retire, ſome to Ireland, and others to Calais. But though the rebellion was quelled for this time, it was not long before another rupture broke out. See NORTHAMPTON.

BOISLEDUC, SIEGE OF, called by the Dutch HERTOGENBOSCH. [a ſtrong town of Brabant, ſituated on the river Domel, about forty-three miles north-eaſt from Antwerp.] In the year 1629, when the nobility of the Spaniſh Netherlands were ready to revolt, Frederic-Henry, prince of Orange, reſolved to turn theſe diviſions to his own advantage; and ſeeing he had a favorable opportunity, he with thirty thouſand men, all on a ſudden appeared before Boiſleduc, the garriſon of which conſiſted of about three thouſand men, under the command of baron Grobendonk, who, refuſing to ſurrender, the prince beſieged the town. The firſt fourteen days paſſed without any thing remarkable; the governor contenting

BRITISH MUSEUM

An Accurate Map of ITALY

tenting himself with being a spectator of the prince's extraordinary art and industry, in fortifying his camp, who opened his trenches on the twenty-seventh of May, 1629, and in a few days took the forts Isabella and Anthony by storm. Grobendonk seemed now awakened out of his lethargy, he made several brave and well-conducted sallies, in some of which he was so successful, as to destroy the works of the besiegers, and let open the sluices: the joy for these little advantages, was heightened by more important news, that count de Bergen, with an army of twenty-five thousand, was marching to his relief. On the 27th of June the count appeared, and attempted to force the prince's lines, but having received three repulses, drew off, leaving a good number of the killed and wounded. He afterwards, in conjunction with Montecuculi, made several attempts to draw the prince off the siege, by invading the Dutch territories; but all in vain, he seemed bent on this particular enterprise, his resolution was fixed in gaining his point, even though it should be at the expence of his dominions. The fire was renewed with redoubled vigor on both sides, desperate sallies were made, and considerable breaches, most of the cannon on the ramparts were dismounted, and the town lay open to an assault in six places, when the governor desired to capitulate, on the fourteenth day of September. The garrison was reduced to twelve hundred men, in want of provisions and ammunition. The besiegers are said to have lost nine thousand men in this siege. This town has since continued in the hands of the Dutch, who have so improved its natural fortifications, that now it is said to be the strongest town in Brabant.

BOLOGNA, SIEGE OF. [the capital of the Bolognese in Italy, situated in one of the most fruitful plains of that country, on several small rivulets, and a navigable canal about fifty miles north from Florence. The city in general, is magnificent and beautiful. Its churches and monasteries are richly ornamented with several costly paintings, well worthy the observation of every curious traveller. The town is subject to the pope, and governed by his vice-legate.] The holy see, in order to regain the territorities it had lost in the fourteenth century, formed a design upon Bologna, at this time possessed by the French. The viceroy of Naples, commander of the confederate troops in the service of the church, appeared before it on the twenty-sixth of January, 1512. On the twenty-eighth, his batteries began to play; part of the wall was beaten down, and some soldiers got into a tower, where they displayed their colours, but were soon drove out again by the besieged.

Count Peter Navarro finished a mine, and having set fire to it, part of the wall of the city was lifted up, so that they without saw those in the town, and the townsmen those in the field under the wall; yet it fell again in the same place, and settled as fast as at first. This was looked upon as a miracle, as well in itself, as because adjoining to the inside of the wall was a chapel, held in great veneration, called the Baracan, which, like the rest, was blown up and settled again. *Mariana credits this incompatible story, which is not recorded by any other historian.*

On the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth days of February, the snow fell without intermission, which gave the French general, encamped in the neighbourhood, an opportunity of throwing himself into the city with a good body of men undiscovered.

The besiegers now began to despair of mastering the place, especially as the weather continued so severe; therefore it was resoved to raise the siege, and garrison the neigbouring towns with the troops. They are said to have lost near four thousand men in this fruitless attempt, for which the general did not escape a large share of censure from the public in general. The principal charges, says Mariana, were, "That without regarding the unseasonableness of the weather, he let slip "eight days, in which he might have made considerable "progress; that the army encamped too far from the "city; that the breaches were not well carried on, "nor the mines rightly placed: in fine, that the grounds "were so ill kept, they gave the enemy an opportunity "of getting into the town without being discovered." The truth is, the weather was too severe to keep a constant look over the enemy; and neither the Swiss came as was expected, nor did the Venetians send any supplies of men.

BONN, SIEGE OF. [a city of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, situated on the west shore of the river Rhine, twelve miles south from Cologne.] In May of the year 1588, the duke of Parma detached the prince of Chymay with a large body of troops, to besiege this place, but the governor Otto baron de Potlitz, making a more vigorous resistance than he expected, the duke was obliged to reinforce him with another body of troops, under the command of the earl of Mansfeldt. These two commanders agreed to turn the siege into a blockade, and in September, the garrison capitulated on honorable conditions, rather necessitated by famine than the vigor of the assailants.

2. BONN, SIEGE OF. This city, having, by the elector of Cologne, been put into the hands of Lewis XIV. William, prince of Orange, afterwards king of Great Britain, being at war with that monarch, he in the year 1673, after the taking of Naerden, secured the frontiers of Holland with part of his army, and with the rest marched along the Rhine into Germany. Not far from Bonn, he joined his troops with those under Montecuculi, and they undertook the siege of Bonn. On the fourth of November the trenches were opened, and on the eleventh they carried by assault an half moon, before the gate of Cologne; in which action count Schellard, the governor, was killed, with the greatest part of his regiment. Next day three mines being ready to spring, and the besiegers preparing to give a general assault, the garrison thought proper to capitulate. The taking of this place, obliged Lewis to withdraw his troops and evacuate all that part of the Netherlands he had conquered, except Maestricht.

3. BONN, SIEGE OF. In the year 1689, when the elector of Brandenburg had made himself master of Keyserswaert, he laid siege to Bonn, which had been the year before surprised by the cardinal Furstemberg, but his operations were retarded, by being obliged to make detachments to assist in other conquests, and the garrison making frequent sallies, sometimes with such success, as to even alarm his whole camp, in which, however, they commonly lost a great many men. When general Scoening arrived in his camp, with a large reinforcement, the siege was carried on with more vigor, and the approaches were brought to the very foot of the counterscarp, which was carried by assault, together with the horn-work and half-moon, and had the breach been wide enough for four men abreast, the Brandenburghers had entered the town pell-mell. However, they lodged themselves on the counterscarp, and prepared next day to take the city by storm, being master of all the outworks: which the governor baron de Hasfield being informed of, offered to capitulate. After some disputes, the articles were settled, which were no way favorable to the garrison.

In the town was found inclosed in a vault, an iron chest full of gold medals, valued at one hundred thousand crowns. The duke of Schomberg's very rich baggage was also found in this city, and restored to his grace. In 1702, Bonn stood out for its elector, in the French interest.

4. BONN, SIEGE OF. In April, of the year 1703, the duke of Marlborough ordered it to be invested by a large body of troops, under lieutenant-general Bulau. The preparations for besieging it were as great, as if the confederates intended to take a whole kingdom by assault. The town was very furiously bombarded from nine mortars and five hundred pieces of cannon. In four days after the trenches were opened, the fort was carried by storm, and all the men who defended it, put to the sword, except a few who escaped in a little boat. The town only remaining in the enemy's hands, the prince of Hesse and general Dedem were ordered to carry it by assault, if possible; but the marquis d'Allegre, the governor, made a well conducted sally, and baffled their effort. However, by the superiority of the confederates, he was repulsed in his turn, and the prince of Hesse pursued him to the counterscarp, and took it by storm, and in less than an hour, made a lodgment on it. The batteries of the besiegers were plied so briskly, that the

the town was on fire in many places, and the walls were little better than an heap of rubbiſh. At length M. d'Allegre, ſeeing the place was no longer tenable, ſurrendered on honorable conditions, after a very noble and vigorous defence, from the twenty-fourth day of April, to the fifteenth day of May. The number of men killed on either ſide is not exactly known, there were at leaſt two thouſand between them, two thirds of which number belonged to the confederates.

BOROUGH-BRIDGE, BATTLE AT. [a town of the North-Riding of Yorkſhire, ſituated on the river Eure, over which it has a bridge. It lies about three miles from Rippon, and fifteen north-weſt from York.] There is ſcarce a nation under the ſun that has been more diſtracted by civil wars than England. We have before us the riſe, and progreſs, and extinction of one of thoſe inteſtine feuds; a brief relation of which we ſhall preſent the reader with, as it ſerves to illuſtrate this article.

In the year 1321, during the reign of Edward II. the two D'Eſpenſers, who were his favorites, ſo far ingratiated themſelves into his eſteem, as to be able to maintain an abſolue authority over the whole realm. They were arbitrary, proud, and avaricious. They uſurped the lands belonging to many of the barons; ſeized their caſtles; and by dint of threats, extorted them to confirm their poſſeſſions. The lords of the Welſh marſhes ſtood up in defence of their privileges, ſeeing theſe rapacious favorites were bent on depriving them of all their poſſeſſions. They took the field, and ſent a meſſage to the king, demanding that he would diſmiſs them, or commit them into cuſtody, that they might anſwer for the crimes laid to their charge; otherwiſe they would renounce their allegiance, and do juſtice on the criminals by their own authority. Edward deſired the barons to meet him at Gloceſter; they refuſed; but marched at the head of a numerous army into London, where they obliged the king to condemn his favorites to perpetual exile.

The king could not digeſt this affront, yet he ſtifled the ſeeds of reſentment in his heart, till he received another inſult upon his dignity, which awakened all his anger. His queen in a journey of devotion to Canterbury, ſent her officers to demand a lodging at the caſtle of Ledes, belonging to Bartholomew Badleſmere, one who had joined the diſcontented barons. The queen was refuſed admittance, and the domeſtic told, that he might go and provide a lodging for his miſtreſs elſewhere. She went herſelf to the gate, but received a flat denial from the wife of Badleſmere, he being not at home. The queen complained of this affair to the king, who, incenſed at this outrage, with a body of forces immediately inveſted the caſtle and took it, and executed the garriſon with their officers, as traitors. The D'Eſpenſers, encouraged by this ſucceſs, returned to court, where they were very cordially received. The earl of Lancaſter, who was their avowed enemy, could not look on this ſtep without indignation. He loudly exclaimed againſt the perfidy of Edward; ſaying, his ſubjects could not depend upon his promiſe, nor even his oath. Edward more and more exaſperated againſt the barons, reſolved to chaſtiſe them at the head of his army. He reduced many of their caſtles, took the town of Gloceſter; burned thoſe of Elmſly and Henley; and ravaged the adjacent country. The earl of Lancaſter in the mean time, aſſembled all his troops, with thoſe of the diſcontented barons, in Yorkſhire.

Edward, the year following (1322) marched into the north, in order to give the earl of Lancaſter battle. That prince, when he had taken a full view of Edward's troops, retired with precipitation, finding their number to be vaſtly ſuperior to his own. Robert, lord Holland, coming up with a reinforcement of five hundred men to the earl, immediately after his retreat, and concluding he was defeated and taken, ſubmitted to the king, and was ſent priſoner to Dover. The caſtles of Kenilworth and Tutbury, ſurrendered at diſcretion, and the earls of Kent and Surrey purſued the fugitives to Pontefract-caſtle, alſo belonging to the earl of Lancaſter, who threw in a reinforcement, and continued his flight, in hopes of finding refuge in the Scotiſh army: but when he reached Borough-bridge, he found Sir Simon Warde and Sir Andrew de Harcla, governors of York, and Carliſle, ready to oppoſe his paſſage, at the head of an army, which they had raiſed for that purpoſe by his majeſty's order. Lancaſter and Hereford finding themſelves thus hemmed in between two bodies of the enemy, reſolved to force the bridge before their purſuers ſhould come up. In this reſolution he attacked the enemy, who were poſted on the other ſide of the bridge, but his troops being ſeized with a panic ran away at the ſecond onſet. Hereford attempted to ford the river, but he was killed before he could mount his horſe, by a Welch ſoldier, who with his ſword ran him through the belly: his followers diſpirited, abandoned the place of action, and ſought for refuge in the town: Roger de Clifford in bringing them off was dangerouſly wounded. The earl of Lancaſter endeavoured to paſs at another ford, but finding it guarded by the enemy, he attempted to bribe Harcla to connive at his paſſage. That officer rejected his offers with diſdain; he concluded a peace with him till next morning, and returned to Borough-bridge, inſtead of making a bold effort to repel the enemy, to whom he was greatly ſuperior in number. Harcla was joined in the night by the ſheriff of Yorkſhire, and entering the town early in the morning, took Lancaſter, with above an hundred barons, bannerets, and knights, without the leaſt reſiſtance. Beſides theſe, a great number of gentlemen were taken and conveyed to York; though many changed their apparel for rags, and eſcaped in diſguiſe of beggars.

Edward was now bleſſed with an opportunity of glutting his revenge againſt his moſt formidable adverſary, and he enjoyed it with all the triumph of a weak mind, that never harboured one ſentiment of generoſity. He proceeded to the earl's caſtle at Pontefract, which ſurrendered upon the firſt news of his misfortune, and ſending for the priſoner from York, ordered him to be lodged one night in a tower, which he was ſaid to have built as a priſon for his majeſty. He was now forſaken by his popularity in ſuch a manner, that his own vaſſals inſulted him in the ſtreets of Pontefract, through which he was conveyed to the caſtle: they reviled him in the moſt abuſive terms, and in deriſion ſtiled him king Arthur; a fictitious name, which he aſſumed in his correſpondence with Scotland.

In the morning after his arrival he was brought into the preſence of the king, who upbraided him with his pride, inſolence, and treaſon. A kind of court-martial being conſtituted by the earls of Kent, Richmond, Pembroke, Surry, Arundel, Athol, and Angus, he was found guilty of appearing in arms againſt the king at Burton and Borough-bridge, and condemned to be drawn, hanged, and quartered, as a traitor. In conſideration of his being a prince of the blood, his ſentence was changed into decapitation, and executed immediately after condemnation, with every mark of diſgrace. He was mounted on a meagre horſe, without ſaddle or bridle, conveyed through Pontefract, with an hood upon his head, to an eminence at the diſtance of a mile from the town; there he was ordered to ſtand with his face towards Scotland, and beheaded by a Londoner. The ſame ſentence was denounced againſt Warin de l'Iſle, William Touchet, Thomas Maudnet, Henry de Bradebourn, William Fitz-Williams, William Cheyney, Joſſelin de Deinville, and the lords Mowbray and Clifford, who underwent the pains and penalties of the law without mitigation. The life of Hugh de Audley was ſaved, becauſe he had married the king's niece. John de Boutetourt, John de Kingſton, Nicholas de Piercy, John de Montravers, and William Tanſel, eſcaped to the continent. The lord Badleſmere, and Bertram de Aſhburnham, were drawn, hanged, and quartered at Canterbury; Sir T. Colepepper ſuffered the ſame death at Wincheſter; John Giffard, and Sir Roger Elmeſbruge, were executed at Glouceſter; Stephen Barret at Swaneſeye; William Fleming at Cardiff; Henry de Tzeys at London; Sir Francis Aldenham at Windſor, and others at different places of the kingdom. This hecatomb being devoted to the vengeance of the king and his miniſters, the two D'Eſpenſers were amply compenſated with ſeveral rich manors for the loſſes they had ſuſtained during the revolt of the barons. The elder D'Eſpenſer was created earl of Wincheſter; and Andrew de Harcla rewarded for his ſervices with the earldom of Carliſle. Thus ended a rebellion, which was raiſed without any

deſign of dethroning, or perhaps of doing him the leaſt injury, but only to ſecure the privileges and poſſeſſions of the people. The eſpouſers of this cauſe we find ſacrificed to the reſentment of a weak monarch, and two capricious courtiers. Such were the conſequences of this battle.

BOSWORTH, BATTLE AT. [a ſmall market town in Leiceſterſhire, ſituated eleven miles ſouth-weſt from Leiceſter.] Richard III. having by his tyranny and cruelty rendered himſelf odious to the nation; that even the Yorkiſts were incenſed againſt him, while the Lancaſtrians made every effort they were able towards dethroning him: their emiſſaries were ſent, and inſtructed to excite inſurrections in ſeveral parts of the kingdom, in order to divide Richard's troops, and diſtract his attention, while Henry, earl of Richmond, ſhould invade the kingdom, proceed to the capital, and ſeize the crown. The duke of Buckingham, who was at the head of this ſcheme, uſed every art to elude the vigilance of Richard, who ſuſpected ſome miſchief, though he was ignorant of the quarter from which the ſtorm impended: but the fatigues and neceſſities Buckingham's adherents underwent ſoon diſpirited them, and notwithſtanding all his remonſtrances and entreaties, the deſertion was ſo great, that at length he was left with one domeſtic only. In this forlorn ſituation, he ſaw no other reſource than that of concealing himſelf, until he ſhould be able to take other meaſures; he therefore retired to the houſe of one Baniſter, who had lived in his ſervice, and owed his all to the bounty of the duke and his father. Richard was no ſooner informed of the diſperſion of his enemies, than he publiſhed a proclamation, ſetting the price of a thouſand pounds on the duke's head; and Baniſter was ſuch an ungrateful wretch as to betray his maſter and benefactor for the reward. The duke was carried to Shrewſbury, and there beheaded, without any form of proceſs.

The earl of Richmond ſtill continued to think his affairs in England proſperous, notwithſtanding this ſevere check, which rather exaſperated than diſpirited him; and Richard, on the contrary hand, thought it would make ſuch an impreſſion upon all his enemies, that none would dare to oppoſe his meaſures, and with this view he laid up his fleet, which had been equipped to oppoſe the deſigns of Richmond, who ſeizing this opportunity, embarked his troops at Harfleur, and in ſix days arrived in Milford haven. Next day he advanced to Haverford, where he was received amidſt the acclamations of the inhabitants: from hence he diſpatched an expreſs to his mother, with an account of his arrival and intended march to London; then he ſent intimation to his friends to join him upon his route, and ſet out for Shrewſbury, where he purpoſed to paſs the Severne. Richard being informed of his landing, ordered Sir Thomas Herbert to aſſemble the militia of Wales, and ſtop the progreſs of the earl, until he ſhould be in a condition to march againſt him; but Herbert having been already gained over by Richmond's friends, allowed him to paſs unmoleſted. He was joined on his route by Sir Rees ap Thomas, the moſt powerful commoner in Wales, and a great number of gentlemen of that country, ſo that his army daily encreaſed, and in a few days he arrived at Shrewſbury, which he entered without oppoſition.

Mean while a body of five thouſand men was raiſed by the lord Stanley and his brother Sir William, on pretence of ſerving Richard, and they advanced to Litchfield, as if their deſign was to oppoſe the invader; but Sir William had a private interview with Richmond, whom he aſſured of his brother's aſſiſtance, as ſoon as he could declare himſelf with any ſafety to his ſon, the lord Strange, who was detained as an hoſtage by the tyrant.

The monarch had by this time aſſembled his forces at Nottingham: hearing that the earl's deſign was to march to London, he reſolved to give him battle on his route, and with that view encamped between Leiceſter and Coventry. Henry in the mean time advanced to Litchfield, from whence the lord Stanley retired at his approach, and took poſt at Atherſtone; and the earl having taken his meaſures with the two brothers, continued his march to Leiceſter, where he propoſed to venture a deciſive engagement. In the neighbourhood of Tamworth he dropped behind his army, and in a fit of muſing he loſt his way, ſo that he was obliged to lie all night at a village, without daring to aſk the road, for fear of being ſuſpected, and falling into the hands of his enemies. Next morning he made ſhift to rejoin his army at Tamworth, where finding his friends had been greatly alarmed at his abſence, he told them he had gone to confer with ſome noblemen, who did not chuſe to appear as yet in his behalf. That ſame day he privately viſited the lord Stanley at Atherſtone; and on the morrow, being informed that Richard had marched from Leiceſter to give him battle, he ordered to ſpare him one half of the way.

On the twenty-ſecond day of Auguſt the two armies came in ſight of each other at Boſworth, which is rendered famous in hiſtory by the battle which terminated the diſpute between the houſes of York and Lancaſter. Richard's army conſiſted of twelve thouſand men, well accoutred; the command of the van he conferred on the duke of Norfolk, and he himſelf took poſt in the center, with the crown upon his head, either as a mark of diſtinction, or a calling to his adverſary. The earl of Richmond drew up his troops, amounting to five thouſand men, ill armed, in two lines; the command of the firſt he gave to the earl of Oxford, while he himſelf conducted the other. Lord Stanley, who quitted Atherſtone, took poſt in a piece of ground fronting the interval between the two armies; and his brother, at the head of two thouſand men, ſtood facing him on the other ſide. Richard ſuſpecting Stanley's deſign, ordered him to join his army; and receiving an equivocal anſwer, would have put his ſon to death, had not he been diverted from his purpoſe by the remonſtrances of his generals, who obſerved that ſuch a ſacrifice could be of no advantage to the royal cauſe, but would infallibly provoke Stanley and his brother to join the foe, though perhaps his intention was to remain neuter, and declare for the victor. Richard was perſuaded by theſe repreſentations; but he committed a fatal error in leaving the two brothers at liberty to act as they ſhould think proper: his army being equal in number to that of Richmond and the Stanleys, when joined together, he ought to have poſted two bodies oppoſite the brothers, with orders to attack them if they ſhould attempt to join the enemy, while he himſelf, with the remainder, might have given battle to Henry.

The two leaders having harangued their ſoldiers, the earl of Richmond made a motion to the left, in order to avoid a moraſs that divided the two armies; and by his prudent meaſure not only ſecured his right flank, but gained another advantage, in having the ſun at his back, while it ſhone full in the face of the enemy. Richard ſeeing him approach, commanded the trumpets to ſound, and the battle began with a general diſcharge of arrows, after which the king's army advanced to cloſe combat. The lord Stanley perceiving that the duke of Norfolk extended his line to the left, in order to ſurround the enemy, ſuddenly joined the earl of Richmond's right wing, in order to ſuſtain the attack, and Norfolk ſeeing his junction, made a halt to cloſe the files, which had been too much opened for the extenſion of the line. The match being now pretty equal, the fight was renewed, though not with equal ardor, on both ſides; the king's troops ſeemed to act with reluctance, and were in all probability diſpirited by the conduct of the two Stanleys, not knowing but their example might be followed by others in the heat of the engagement. On the other hand, the earl of Oxford charged them with ſuch impetuoſity, as contributed to damp their courage, and fill their hearts with deſpondence. Richard, in order to animate them with his preſence and example, advanced to the front of the battle; there perceiving his competitor, who had quitted the ſecond line for the ſame purpoſe, he couched his lance, and clapping ſpurs to his horſe, ran againſt him with ſuch fury, that he killed his ſtandard bearer, Sir William Brandon, father of Charles Brandon, afterwards duke of Suffolk, and unhorſed Sir John Cheney, an officer remarkable for his ſtrength and proweſs. Henry, though he did not ſeem very eager to engage ſuch an antagoniſt, advanced to meet him, and kept him at his ſword's point, until they were parted by the ſoldiers, who interpoſed. While Richard made his furious effort againſt the perſon of his adverſary, Sir

William Stanley declared for Richmond, and attacking the royaliſts in flank, drove their right wing upon the center, which was ſo diſordered by the ſhock, that it began to fly with the utmoſt precipitation; while the earl of Northumberland, who commanded a ſeparate body, ſtood motionleſs, and refuſed to act againſt the enemy.

The king ſeeing all his endeavors ineffectual to rally his troops, which were by this time in the utmoſt confuſion, and either ſcorning to outlive the diſgrace of an overthrow, or dreading the thought of falling alive into the hands of his enemy, ruſhed into the midſt of the battle, where he fought with moſt deſperate courage, until he was overpowered by numbers, and fell dead in the midſt of thoſe he had ſlain. Though the battle laſted about two hours, including the time ſpent in the purſuit, there was not above one thouſand of the royaliſts killed on the occaſion, becauſe the greater part fled betimes without fighting; and the earl did not loſe above an hundred men, of whom Sir William Brandon was the moſt conſiderable. On the ſide of the vanquiſhed, beſides Richard himſelf, the duke of Norfolk loſt his life; the lord Ferrars of Chertſey, Sir Richard Radcliff, and Sir Robert Brackenbury met with the ſame fate; the earl of Surry, ſon to the duke of Norfolk, was then priſoner and confined in the tower of London, from which, however, he was ſoon ſet at liberty; the earl of Northumberland, and ſeveral partiſans of Richard, were taken into favor, and others had the good fortune to eſcape; but Cateſby, the famous miniſter and confidant of the tyrant, who had ſo villainouſly betrayed Haſtings, having fallen into the hands of the victors, was executed in two days after the battle at Boſworth, with ſome others of the ſame ſtamp, who had devoted themſelves to the ſervice of Richard.

Immediately after the engagement, the earl of Richmond fell down on his knees in the open field, and thanked the Almighty for the bleſſing he had beſtowed on his arms; then riding up to an eminence, he applauded the ſoldiers for their gallant behavior, and promiſed to reward them according to their deſerts. Richard's crown being found among the ſpoils of the field, was by the lord Stanley placed upon the head of Henry, who was ſaluted as king by the whole army, and from that moment he aſſumed the title. Richard's body being ſtripped ſtark naked, and covered with wounds, filth, and blood, was thrown over a horſe's back, with the arms on one ſide, and the legs on the other, and carried to Leiceſter, where, after having been expoſed two days, and treated with the utmoſt indignity, it was buried in the abbey church in a private manner; though Henry, in reſpect to his family, ordered a tomb to be erected over his grave.

Such was the end of Richard III. the moſt cruel, unrelenting tyrant that ever ſat on the Engliſh throne. He ſeems to have been an utter ſtranger to the ſofter emotions of the human heart, and entirely deſtitute of every ſocial ſentiment; his ruling paſſion was ambition; for the gratification of which he trampled upon every law, whether human, or divine: but this thirſt of dominion was unattended with the leaſt mark of generoſity, or any deſire of rendering himſelf agreeable to his fellow-creatures. He was often characteriſed by the name of the boar; and he and his three favorites, Cateſby, Radcliff, and Lovel, were included in a ſatirical couplet, which was frequently repeated in his life-time.

The cat, the rat, and Lovel, the dog,
Rule all England under the hog.

The conſequences of this famous action are ſo well known, that we need not repeat them.

BOTHWELL-BRIDGE, BATTLE AT. [a village of Lanerkſhire, about two miles and an half from Hamilton, ſituated on the river Clyde, over which it has a bridge.] In the year 1679, the duke of Hamilton having become the minion of the people, king Charles II. reſolved to veſt him with the government of Scotland, which was in the hands of the duke of Lauderdale, whoſe intereſt declined daily. At preſent it was ſo relaxed, and the diſtractions in England were ſo well known, that the covenanters rejected all reſtraint, and took up arms in defence of their conventicles. They hated Sharpe, archbiſhop of St. Andrew's, with the moſt implacable enmity, as an apoſtate and perſecutor of God's people. A troop of theſe armed fanatics chancing to meet this prelate and his daughter in his coach, upon a heath in the neighbourhood of St. Andrew's, dragged him from the carriage, and without paying the leaſt regard to the cries and entreaties of his daughter, murdered him in the moſt barbarous manner. This cruel aſſaſſination was celebrated by the covenanters as an exploit meritorious in the ſight of God; they became more inſolent and enterpriſing; they publiſhed a declaration againſt prelacy, and burned ſeveral acts of parliament in the market-place of Rutherglen, a ſmall borough near Glaſgow. Captain Graham, afterwards lord Dundee, attacked one of their conventicles, and was repulſed with the loſs of thirty men. They now reſolved to try their fortune in the field; they took poſſeſſion of Glaſgow, expelled the eſtabliſhed clergy, iſſued a proclamation, declaring they had taken up arms againſt the king's ſupremacy, popery, and a popiſh ſucceſſor. The king was no ſooner informed of this inſurrection, than he diſpatched Monmouth, with ſome troops of Engliſh cavalry, to Scotland. Theſe being joined by the Scottiſh guards, and ſome regiments of militia, marched againſt the inſurgents, who were poſted at Bothwell-bridge, between Glaſgow and Hamilton, to the number of eight thouſand, commanded by their miniſters. They defended the bridge, until their ammunition was expended; then they retired; and Monmouth paſſing, drew up his forces without oppoſition. They could not ſtand the fire of his artillery, but immediately fled in confuſion; ſeven hundred were killed in the purſuit, and twelve hundred taken priſoners. The duke treated them with great lenity: he diſmiſſed thoſe who promiſed to live peaceably under the government; three hundred who rejected this condition were embarked for the plantations, and periſhed in the voyage. The duke of Monmouth was naturally brave and merciful, but he was ſuppoſed to have courted popularity on this occaſion. The ſeeds of rebellion were now blaſted, and he prevailed upon the king to grant an act of indemnity in favor of thoſe poor wretches who had been harraſſed and hunted into rebellion by the ſeverity of the government; but Lauderdale took care to draw it up in ſuch a manner, that it rather ſeemed a full pardon to him, and all his adherents, than an indulgence to the intercommuned covenanters.

BOUCHAIN, SIEGE OF. [a fortified town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, ſituated on the Scheld, nine miles north from Cambray.] In the year 1676, the duke of Orleans laid ſiege to Bouchain, while Lewis XIV. with the grand army, covered it againſt any attempts of the prince of Orange. The garriſon only held out four days, and ſurrendered priſoners of war.

2. BOUCHAIN, SIEGE OF. When the duke of Marlborough firſt formed his deſign of beſieging Bouchain in the year 1711, his camp lay near Douay. The French lines thrown up by marechal Villars begun at Bouchain, and continued along the Sanſet and Scarpe to Arras, and thence along the Upper Scarpe to Canchè. Theſe famous lines were defended by redoubts, and other works, in ſuch a manner, that Villars judged them impenetrable, and called them the *Ne plus ultra* of Marlborough. This nobleman advancing within two leagues of the French lines, ordered a great number of faſcines to be made, declaring he would attack them next morning; ſo that Villars drew all his forces on that ſide, in expectation of an engagement. The duke, on the ſuppoſition that the paſſage of the Sanſet by Arleux would be left unguarded, had ordered the generals Cadogan and Hompeſch to aſſemble twenty battalions and ſeventeen ſquadrons from Douay and the neighbouring garriſons, and march to Arleux, where they ſhould endeavour to paſs the Sanſet: brigadier Sutton was detached with the artillery and pontoons, to lay bridges over the canal near Goulezen, and over the Scarpe at Vitry, while the duke, with the whole confederate army, began his march for the ſame place about nine in the evening. He proceeded with ſuch expedition, that by five in the morning he paſſed the river at Vitry; there he received intelligence that Hompeſch had taken poſſeſſion of the paſſes

Engrav'd for the Military Dictionary.

John Duke of Marlborough.

BRITISH MUSEUM

paſſes on the Sanſet and Schelde without oppoſition, the enemy having withdrawn their detachments from that ſide juſt as he had imagined. He himſelf, with his vanguard of fifty ſquadrons, haſtened his march towards Arleux, and before eight o'clock arrived at Bacha-Bacheul, where in two hours he was joined by the heads of the columns into which he had divided his infantry. Villars being certified of his intention, about two in the morning decamped with his whole army, and putting himſelf at the head of the king's houſhold troops, marched all night with ſuch expedition, that about eleven in the forenoon he was in ſight of the duke of Marlborough, who had by this time joined baron de Hompeſch. The French general immediately retreated to the main body of his army, which had advanced to the high road between Arras and Cambray, while the allies encamped on the Schelde, between Oiſy and Eſtrum, after a march of ten leagues without halting, ſcarce to be paralelled in hiſtory. By this plan, ſo happily executed, the duke of Marlborough fairly outwitted Villars; and without the loſs of one man, entered the lines which he had pronounced impenetrable. This ſtroke of the Engliſh general was extolled as a maſter-piece of military ſkill, while Villars was expoſed to the ridicule even of his own officers.

The field deputies of the States General propoſed that he ſhould give battle to the enemy, who paſſed the Schelde at Crevecour, in order to cover Bouchain; but the duke would not hazard an engagement, conſidering how much the army was fatigued by the long march, and that any misfortune while they continued in the French lines might be fatal. His intention was to beſiege Bouchain, an enterpriſe that was deemed impracticable, ſince it muſt be done in the ſight of a ſuperior army; the place was ſituated in a moraſs, ſtrongly fortified, and defended by a garriſon of ſix thouſand men, commanded by count de Ravignan. Notwithſtanding theſe diſadvantages, and the diſſuaſions of his own friends, he reſolved to undertake the ſiege, and in the mean time diſpatched brigadier Sutton to England, with an account of his having paſſed the French lines, which was not at all agreeable to his enemies. They had prognoſticated that nothing would be done during this campaign, and began to inſinuate, that the duke could ſtrike no ſtroke of importance without the aſſiſtance of prince Eugene, who had lately left him, by an order from the court of Vienna, to command in the empire againſt the elector of Bavaria: they now endeavoured to leſſen the glory of his ſucceſs, and even taxed him with having removed his camp from a convenient ſituation to a place where the troops were in danger of ſtarving. Nothing could be more provoking than this ſcandalous malevolence to a great man, who had done ſo much honor to his country, and was then expoſing his life in her ſervice.

On the tenth of Auguſt, 1711, Bouchain was inveſted, and the duke of Marlborough exerted himſelf to the utmoſt extent of his vigilance and capacity, well knowing the difficulties of the undertaking, and how much his reputation would depend upon his ſucceſs. He was indefatigable in forming lines, erecting regular forts, raiſing batteries, and throwing bridges over the Sanſet and Schelde, making a cauſeway through a deep moraſs, and providing for the ſecurity of convoys againſt a numerous army on one ſide, and the garriſon of Conde and Valenciennes on the other. Villars, on the contrary hand, took every precaution that ſkill and experience could ſuggeſt, to baffle the duke's endeavours; he even made ſome efforts to raiſe the ſiege, but they were rendered ineffectual by the duke's conſummate prudence and activity: he alſo laid a ſcheme for ſurpriſing Douay, but it likewiſe miſcarried. Marlborough certainly ſhewed on this occaſion the greateſt proofs of his foreſight and penetration he had ever done through the whole tenor of his life. The operations of the ſiege were directed by the generals Fagel, Colyer, and Schwartzen, while he with his army covered it. The approaches were carried on in the uſual manner till the thirtieth, when the diſpoſitions were altered; the generals each aſſigned themſelves a particular attack, and this was no ſooner done, and the batteries began again to play, than the cannon of the ramparts were diſmounted, and the outworks ruined. The baſtions on the right and left of the lower town were taken by ſtorm.

On the twelfth of September about noon, the beſieged ſeeing that the breaches at two of the attacks againſt the upper town were wide enough, and that all things were preparing for a general aſſault, beat the chamade; and hoſtages being exchanged, the French, who were conducted to general Fagel's quarters, whither the duke of Marlborough repaired, began to propoſe articles of capitulation, but were immediately anſwered by the duke, that he would not have them read; for ſince they had waited to the laſt extremity, they had no other terms to expect but to be made priſoners of war, bidding them acquaint their commander with it, and ſend back the hoſtages, if he would not accept theſe conditions. Upon the return of the hoſtages into the town, the governor refuſed to comply with that condition; the hoſtilities were therefore immediately renewed with incredible fury. The beſiegers made ſuch a terrible fire, that the beſieged hung out a white flag at all their attacks, and beat a parley again the ſame day; new hoſtages being exchanged, they conſented to ſurrender priſoners, but demanded to march out with the uſual marks of honor, and to be conducted to France, there to remain, without doing any ſervice, till they were exchanged. They pretended that they deſired this favor, becauſe of the miſery the priſoners of their nation were reduced to in Holland, where they ſeemed to be abandoned by their court, which took no care for their ſubſiſtence. This being likewiſe rejected, and the fire again renewed with greater fury than before, they at length agreed to become priſoners of war upon the duke's own terms, being now reduced to half their original number.

The governor ſaid, after he had marched out, that he was in a condition to have held out ſome days longer; but that his ſoldiers, ſeeing Villars did not attempt their relief agreeable to his promiſe, forced him to capitulate: but Marlborough's meaſures were ſo wiſely taken, that Villars could not make a diverſion in their favor. It muſt be allowed that this was the boldeſt enterpriſe during the whole war, that it required all the fortitude, ſkill, and reſolution of a great general, and all the valor and intrepidity of the confederate troops, who never before exhibited ſuch amazing proofs of courage. The paſſing of the French lines, and the taking of Bouchain, will be for ever recorded in the annals of England and France. This was the laſt military exploit performed by the great duke of Marlborough, for which, as well as all his other great cares and labors, he was moſt ſcandalouſly and ungratefully treated by his countrymen at home, while every other nation in Europe was filled with acclamations in his praiſe.

Marechal Villars, after the departure of the duke of Marlborough from the army, found means to ſurpriſe Bouchain the following year.

BOVINES, BATTLE AT. [a ſmall city of Namur, a province of the Auſtrian Netherlands, ſituated on the Maeſe, and between Tournay and Liſle.] We would, if it were poſſible, preſent the reader with a very particular and circumſtantial account of this battle, but the obſcurity in which hiſtorians have ſuffered the particulars to be buried, renders ineffectual our deſign. It is true many ſtrange ſtories have been told of this action, but they all ſeem the product of romantic imagination. As truth is every where the object of our ſearch, we ſhall content ourſelves with ſelecting the account only from ſuch writers as bear a teſtimony of regard.

King John of England, Otho, emperor of Germany, Ferdinand, earl of Flanders, with the dukes of Holland and Boulogne, having entered into an aſſociation to cruſh Philip II. king of France, it was agreed that John of England ſhould attack Poitou and Anjou, while they in conjunction attacked France from the Netherlands; but John's puſillanimity checked his career, and Philip having little to fear from that ſide, marched his army to oppoſe Otho and his confederates. At, or near Bovines, the two armies met on the twenty-ſeventh day of July, 1214, when a deſperate conflict enſued. The French troops fought with incredible bravery, and gained immortal honor, as their numbers ſcarcely exceeded half of their enemy's, who are ſaid by Mezerai to amount to

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an hundred and fifty thouſand fighting men. Philip excited his troops to deeds of valor by his perſonal proweſs; he was unhorſed, wounded in the neck, and trod under foot. The troops, emulated by the example of their monarch, bore down all oppoſition, and gained him a complete victory. They took Otho's ſtandard, whoſe device was a dragon, with a Roman eagle over it; the chariot that bore it they broke to pieces. Twenty-two other ſtandards were taken, with their bearers, and the earl of Flanders, with the dukes of Holland and Boulogne, and many other noblemen; Otho himſelf very narrowly eſcaped the ſame fate, but he died ſoon after, and, as it is ſaid, from the chagrin he ſuffered here. The vanquiſhed, overwhelmed with conſternation and diſmay, never thought of making a regular retreat; they ran away from the field of battle in confuſion, and in detachments. Philip did not fail to improve his advantage, his troops killed as many of the enemy in the purſuit, as in the action; till at length they retiring among faſtneſſes and unfrequented places could be purſued no longer. Thus in one day he ruined and diſperſed the mighty confederate army, deſigned for his deſtruction. John of England, terrified with the news of Philip's amazing ſucceſs, made the beſt of his way to England, after an inglorious campaign; and the barons of Anjou, Maine, and Normandy, who were to have revolted, and ſeconded the operations of Otho and John, durſt not appear in arms. Such were the conſequences of this great victory.

Philip now became ſo formidable in the eyes of his enemies, that no prince ever afterwards durſt attack him. He made a triumphal entry into Paris, where the citizens celebrated his ſucceſs eight days together. *Mat. Paris, Mezerai, Mailros.*

BOULOGNE, SIEGE OF. [a port town of Picardy, and capital of the Boulognois in France, ſituated at the mouth of the river Lenart, ſixteen miles ſouth-weſt from Calais.] In the year 882, the Danes, and their northern confederates, who had long infeſted thoſe parts of the French dommions which lie next the ſea, made a deſcent about two miles and an half from Boulogne, which hitherto they had not ventured to attack. Count Hernequin drew together the militia of the country to oppoſe them, but he was defeated, and the affair was more unhappy in its conſequence; inſtead of throwing his broken corps into the town, he abandoned the whole territory to the enemy, and ſought his ſafety in a precipitate retreat. The enemy, not caring to purſue, laid ſiege to Boulogne; and after demoliſhing its walls, entered the town, where they committed the moſt cruel barbarities on the inhabitants; the naked houſes did not eſcape their ferocity; the whole town was laid in a heap of ruins, the ſmall remains of which are ſtill to be ſeen. Philip, king of France, in 1231 rebuilt it as it now ſtands. We read of its being often attacked, but its ſieges have never been material, except

2. BOULOGNE, SIEGE OF. In the year 1492, Henry VII. king of England, invaded France, and laid ſiege to Boulogne the nineteenth of October, but by the treaty of Eſtaples, concluded eight days after, he was obliged to raiſe the ſiege.

3. BOULOGNE, SIEGE OF. In the year 1543, the emperor Charles, and Henry VIII. king of England, entered into a league againſt France, when it was agreed, that at the beginning of the following year each ſhould march forty thouſand men, which ſhould join in the neighbourhood of Paris. Had this deſign been executed, Paris, and all the country as far as the Loire, would have been in great danger; for the French troops did not amount to more than forty thouſand men: but inſtead of purſuing their original plan of operations, they amuſed themſelves in tedious ſieges. Charles ſat down before St. Didier, and Henry before Boulogne on the twenty-ſixth of July, 1544; he puſhed the ſiege with all imaginable vigor, but could not maſter it till the fourteenth of September. Some French authors ſay, that he owed this acquiſition to the cowardice of the governor, major Vervin, who in oppoſition to the earneſt remonſtrances of the inhabitants, was obſtinately bent upon ſurrendering. They acknowledge he held out till the Engliſh had given one general aſſault; but this they ſay was more owing to the valor of captain Corſe, than any reſolution of his own; and that the latter happening to fall in that aſſault, nothing could prevail with him to ſtand a ſecond, though the inhabitants offered to defend the town themſelves without any aſſiſtance from the garriſon. They add that before the hoſtages were delivered, he had certain information that the dauphin was upon his march to raiſe the ſiege, and would reach the town in three days at moſt. Whereas ſo much rain having fallen, the ground was become ſo ſlippery, it was impoſſible the beſiegers ſhould give a ſecond aſſault in that time: but the governor's fears prevailing ſo far, nothing could prevent his ſurrendering, and the Engliſh having got poſſeſſion of the town, drove out the French inhabitants. The dauphin came afterwards, and made ſome attempts to retake the place, but his efforts proved ineffectual, and Henry from this period began to diſtruſt his ally, but both were guilty of having infringed the treaty. Charles concluded a ſeparate peace, and Henry returned to England, expecting the French would invade in their turn. By the treaty made at Outreau, the twenty-fourth of March, 1550, Boulogne was reſtored, or rather, ſold to the French monarch for four thouſand crowns of gold.

BOURDEAUX, SIEGE OF. [a city of France, capital of Guienne, ſituated on the river Garonne, about ninety miles ſouth of Rochelle.] In the year 1699, new inſurrections began to riſe in different parts of France; the parliament of Bourdeaux were provoked to ſee their juriſdiction diminiſhed, by the eſtabliſhment of a court of aids, which deprived them of all buſineſs with the king's revenue. The complaints made to the duke of Eſpernon, their governor, producing no effect, they were at length incited to open rebellion, and took up arms juſt when the parliament of Paris laid down theirs. Spain being at this time at war with France, promiſed to aſſiſt the Bourdelois; who, with this view, took under their protection the princeſs of Condé, and made war againſt their governor. When they heard that marechal de Meillaraie, with the king's army, was advancing, they petitioned the king to remove Eſpernon, and they would continue loyal. But no ear being given to their requeſt, the citizens reſolved to ſtand the ſiege; and on the twelfth of September, 1650, the town was inveſted by the king's army: Mazarine hanged an officer of the malecontents, and the malecontents hanged another of the king's. Marechal de la Meilleraie commanded Pallnau to cut off the communication between the ſuburb and the city, whilſt he himſelf ſhould attack the barricades and houſes of the ſuburb; but having charged before Pallnau was come up, he met with greater reſiſtance than he had imagined. The muſketeers, who were poſted in the hedges and vineyards, which covered the ſuburbs, firſt ſtopt the forces of his majeſty, who loſt a great number of ſoldiers, and ſeveral officers. The duke of Bouillion was poſted in the church-yard of St. Surin, with as many of the townſmen as he had been able to get together, to relieve the poſts; and the duke of Rochefoucault was at the barricade, this being the principal attack. The action was very warm, an hundred and twenty of the townſmen being killed, and ſeven or eight hundred of the king's troops. Nevertheleſs the latter forced the barricade, took the ſuburbs, but could advance no farther.

The marechal thought it neceſſary to open the trenches, in order to carry the half moon. As it had no ditch, the townſmen would not mount guard there, and only ſhot from behind the adjacent walls. The beſiegers attacked this half moon three times, with the flower of their troops, and the Bourdelois made as many ſallies, in every one of which they ſcoured the French, and burnt the lodgments. The ſiege, at the thirteenth day, was not more advanced than the firſt. 'Tis ſurpriſing, that a heap of filth could ſerve as a fortification againſt eleven thouſand regular troops, nothing ſhews more evidently, how far the abilities of a general may go on thoſe occaſions, when all hopes of ſuccour are loſt. The duke of Bouillon, by the brave defence he made here, and by other well known actions, gave proof of his great ſkill in the ſcience of war. As the Bourdelois had not infantry enough to relieve the guards of ſuch poſts as were attached, and as thoſe who were not wounded, were too much harraſſed in fight,

BRITISH MUSEUM

Engraved for the Military Dictionary.

A. Bannerman Sculp.

Hamilton Earl of Orkney

Bouillon and Rochefoucault relieved them by the troopers who diſmounted, and they themſelves ſtaid in Bourdeaux, in order that their preſence might prevail with greater numbers to continue there. At laſt marechal de la Meilleraie carried on the French through the paſſage, which goes from the Carthuſians to the archbiſhoprick, and raiſed a battery of ſix pieces of cannon, which ruined the walls of the city. While theſe things were doing, the parliament of Paris ſent two officers of the great chamber, to intreat her majeſty to pardon the inhabitants of Guienne; having paid their compliments to the queen, they went immediately to Bourdeaux, repreſented in the ſtrongeſt terms to the parliament and to the townſmen, the great dangers to which they were expoſed, offered themſelves as ſureties for whatever promiſes the queen ſhould make, and at laſt prevailed with the Bourdelois to ſue for peace. Deputies from the city followed the two counſellors, who returned to Bourg; and after a truce of ſix days, the twenty-ninth of September, a treaty was concluded; by which it was ſtipulated, that the king ſhould pardon his ſubjects of Bourdeaux; that the prince of Condé and the duke d'Enguien, ſhould retire to Montrond; that the dukes of Bouillon and Rochefoucault give their parole of honour never to bear arms againſt the king, and that his majeſty ſhould come into Bourdeaux with only the guards uſually attending him, and ſend away his forces. Immediately, the princeſs of Condé and the prince her ſon, the dukes of Bouillon and Rochefoucault left Bourdeaux and went to Bourg, to pay their compliments to the king and queen. On their firſt approaching their majeſties, they fell upon their knees, and begged pardon; the queen received them very graciouſly, and they dined with cardinal Mazarine. The conferences they had with his eminence, to perſuade him to ſet the princes at liberty and join with them, raiſed the jealouſy of the Frondeurs, and afterwards gave occaſion to the enlargement of the princes, and the cardinal's exile. Their majeſties went on board a galley, which the Bourdelois had ſent them, and made their entry into Bourdeaux, the cannon firing, and in the middle of publick acclamations. They continued here ten days, during which, they reſtored the firſt preſident and the officers, who refuſed to join in the rebellion, and left the city. The fifteenth, the court ſet out for Fountainbleau, where they arrived about the end of the month. The miniſter, proud of his having ſo happily ended the war of Guienne, no longer ſpared the Frondeurs, and cauſed the three princes to be conveyed from the caſtle of Marcouſi to Havre-de-Grace, whence he thought it would be more difficult for his enemies to reſcue them.

BOYNE, BATTLE ON ITS BANKS. [a river in Ireland, which riſes in Queen's county, and falls into the Iriſh channel, a little below Drogheda.] On the fourth of June, 1690, king William ſet out for Ireland, attended by prince George of Denmark, the duke of Ormond, the earls of Oxford, Scarborough, Manchester, and many other perſons of diſtinction. On the fourteenth he landed at Carrickfergus, from whence he immediately proceeded to Belfaſt, where he was met by the duke of Schomberg, the prince of Wertemberg, major-general Kirke, and other officers. By this time colonel Woleſey, at the head of one thouſand men, had defeated a ſtrong detachment of the enemy near Belturbat. Sir John Lanier had taken Bedloe-caſtle, and that of Charlemont; a ſtrong poſt of great importance; together with Balingargy near Cavan, had been reduced.

King William having repoſed himſelf two or three days at Belfaſt, viſited the duke's head quarters at Liſburne, and advancing to Hilſborough, where he publiſhed an order againſt preſſing of horſes, and committing violence on the country people. When ſome of his general officers propoſed cautious meaſures, he declared he did not come to Ireland to let the graſs grow under his feet. He ordered the army to encamp, and to be reviewed at Loughbrilland, where he found it amounted to thirty-ſix thouſand effective men. Then he marched to Dundalk, and afterwards to Ardee, which the enemy had juſt abandoned.

King James truſted ſo much to the diſputes in the Engliſh parliament, that he did not believe his ſon-in-law would be able to quit that kingdom, and he had been ſix days in Ireland, before he received intimation of his arrival; but when he knew that, he left Dublin, under the guard of the militia, commanded by Lutterel, and with a reinforcement of ſix thouſand infantry, which he had lately received from France, joined the reſt of his forces, which now almoſt equalled William's army in number, excluſive of about fifteen thouſand men who remained in different garriſons. He occupied a very advantageous poſt on the bank of the Boyne, and, contrary to the advice of his general officers, reſolved to riſk a battle. They propoſed to ſtrengthen their garriſons, and retire to the Shannon, to wait the effect of the operations at ſea; for Lewis had promiſed to equip a powerful armament againſt the Engliſh fleet, and to ſend over a great number of ſmall frigates to deſtroy William's tranſports, as ſoon as their convoy ſhould be returned to England. The execution of this ſcheme was not at all difficult, and muſt have proved fatal to the Engliſh army, for their ſtores and ammunition were ſtill on board the ſhips, which ſailed along tne coaſt, as the troops advanced in their march, and there was not one ſecure harbour into which they could retire on any emergency. James, however was bent upon hazarding an engagement, and expreſſed uncommon confidence and alacrity. Beſides the river, which was deep, his front was ſecured by a moraſs and a riſing ground, ſo that the Engliſh army could not attack him, without manifeſt diſadvantage. King William marched up to the oppoſite bank of the river, and as he reconnoitred their ſituation, was expoſed to the fire of ſome field pieces, which the enemy had purpoſely planted againſt his perſon. They killed a man and two horſes cloſe by him, and the ſecond bullet rebounding from the earth, grazed upon his right ſhoulder, ſo as to carry off part of his cloaths and ſkin, and produce a conſiderable contuſion. This accident, which he bore without the leaſt emotion, created ſome confuſion among his attendants, which the enemy perceiving, concluded he was killed, and ſhouted aloud in token of their joy. Their whole camp reſounded with acclamations, and ſeveral ſquadrons of their horſe were drawn downwards, towards the river, as if they had intended to paſs it immediately, and attack the Engliſh army. The report was inſtantly communicated from place to place, until it reached Dublin; from thence it was conveyed to Paris, where, contrary to the cuſtom of the French court, the people were encouraged to celebrate the event with bonfires and illuminations. William rode along the line, to ſhew himſelf to the army after his narrow eſcape. At night he called a council of war, and declared his reſolution to attack the enemy in the morning. Schomberg at firſt oppoſed this deſign, but finding the king determined, he adviſed that a ſtrong detachment of horſe and foot ſhould that night paſs the Boyne, at Slane-bridge, and take poſt between the enemy and the paſs of Duleck, that the action might be the more deciſive. This counſel being rejected, the king determined that early in the morning (Tueſday, July the firſt,) lieutenant-general Douglas, with the right wing of the infantry, and young Schomberg with the horſe, ſhould paſs at Slane-bridge, while the main body of foot ſhould force their paſſage at Oldbridge, and the left at certain fords, between the enemy's camp and Drogheda. The duke perceiving his advice was not reliſhed by the Dutch generals, retired to his tent, where the order of battle being brought to him, he received it with an air of diſcontent, ſaying, it was the firſt that had ever been ſent him in that manner. The proper diſpoſitions being made, William rode quite through the army by torch-light, and then retired to his tent, after having given orders for the ſoldiers to diſtinguiſh themſelves from the enemy, by wearing green boughs in their hats, during the action.

At ſix o'clock in the morning, general Douglas, with young Schomberg, the earl of Portland, and Overkirk, marched towards Slane-bridge, and paſſed the river with very little oppoſition. When they reached the further bank, they perceived the enemy drawn up in two lines, and amounting to a conſiderable number of horſe and foot, with a moraſs in their front, ſo that Douglas was obliged to wait for a reinforcement. This being arrived, the infantry were led on to the charge, through the moraſs, while count Schomberg rode through it with

his cavalry, to attack the enemy in flank. The Iriſh, inſtead of waiting the aſſault, faced about, and retreated towards Duleck with ſome precipitation, yet not ſo faſt but that Schomberg fell in among their rear, and did conſiderable execution. King James, however, ſoon reinforced his left wing from the center, and the count was in his turn obliged to ſend for aſſiſtance. At this juncture, king William's main body, conſiſting of the Dutch guards, the French regiments, and ſome battalions of Engliſh, paſſed the river, which was waiſt high, under a general diſcharge of artillery. King James had imprudently removed his cannon from the other ſide, but he had poſted a ſtrong body of muſqueteers along the bank, behind hedges, houſes, and ſome works raiſed for the occaſion. They poured in a cloſe fire upon the Engliſh troops, before they reached the ſhore, but it produced very little effect, for the Iriſh gave way after a ſhort reſiſtance, and ſome battalions landed without further oppoſition. Yet before they could form, they were charged with great impetuoſity by a ſquadron of the enemy's horſe, and a conſiderable body of their cavalry and foot, commanded by general Hamilton, who advanced from behind ſome little hillocks to attack thoſe that were landed, as well as to prevent the reſt from reaching the ſhore. His infantry turned their backs and fled immediately, but the horſe charged with incredible fury, both upon the bank and in the river, ſo as to put the unformed regiments into confuſion. Then the duke of Schomberg paſſing the river in perſon, put himſelf at the head of the French proteſtants, and pointing to the enemy, ſaid, "Gentlemen, thoſe are your perſecutors." With theſe words he advanced to the attack, where he himſelf ſuſtained a violent onſet from a party of the Iriſh horſe, which had broke through one of the regiments, and were now on their return. They were miſtaken for Engliſh, and allowed to gallop to the duke, who received two ſevere wounds in the head, but the French regiments being now ſenſible of their miſtake, raſhly threw in their fire upon the Iriſh, while they were engaged with the duke, and inſtead of ſaving, ſhot him dead upon the ſpot.

Thus fell the gallant Schomberg, in the thirty-ſecond year of his age, after having rivalled the beſt generals in his age in military reputation. He was deſcended of a noble family in the Palatinate, and his mother was an Engliſhwoman, daughter of lord Dudley. Being obliged to leave his country on account of the troubles, by which it was agitated, he commenced a ſoldier of fortune, and ſerved ſucceſſively in the armies of Holland, England, France, Portugal, and Brandenbourg. He attained the dignities of marechal in France, grandee in Portugal, generaliſſimo in Pruſſia, and duke in England. He profeſſed the proteſtant religion, was courteous and humble in his deportment, cool, penetrating, reſolute, and ſagacious, nor was his probity inferior to his courage. The fate of this general had well nigh proved fatal to the Engliſh army, which was immediately involved in tumult and diſorder, while the infantry of king James rallied, and returned to their poſts, with a face of reſolution. They were juſt ready to fall upon the center, when king William having paſſed with the left wing, compoſed of the Daniſh, Dutch, and Inniſkilling horſe, advanced to attack them on the right. They were ſtruck with ſuch a panic at his appearance, that they made a ſudden halt, and then facing about, retreated to the village of Dunmore. There they made ſuch a vigorous ſtand, that the Dutch and Daniſh horſe, though headed by the king in perſon, recoiled; even the Iniſkilliners gave way, and that whole wing would have been routed, had not a detachment of dragoons, belonging to the regiments of Cunningham and Leviſon, diſmounted and lined the hedges on each ſide of the defile, through which the fugitives were driven. There they did ſuch execution upon the purſuers, as ſoon checked their ardour. The horſe which were broken, had now time to rally, and returning to the charge, drove the enemy before them in their turn.

In this action general Hamilton, who had been the life and ſoul of the Iriſh, during the whole engagement, was wounded and taken, an incident which diſcouraged them to ſuch a degree, that they made no further efforts to retrieve the advantage they had loſt. He was immediately brought to the king, who aſked him if he thought the Iriſh would make any further reſiſtance? he replied, "Upon my honor, I believe they will, for they have ſtill "a good body of horſe intire." William eying him with a look of diſdain, repeated, "Your honor, your "honor!" but took no other notice of his having acted contrary to his engagement, when he was permitted to go to Ireland, on promiſe of perſuading Tyrconnel to ſubmit to the new government. The Iriſh now abandoned the field with precipitation, but the French and Swiſs troops, who acted as auxiliaries under Lauzan, retreated in good order, after having maintained the battle for ſome time, with intrepidity and perſeverance. As king William did not think proper to purſue, the carnage was not great.

The Iriſh loſt about fifteen hundred men, among whom were the lords Dougan and Carlingford, Sir Neil O Neil, the marquis of Hocquencourt, &c. and the Engliſh about one third of that number, though the victory was dearly purchaſed in the death of the gallant Schomberg, and the brave Caillemote, who had followed the duke's fortunes, and commanded one of the proteſtant regiments; after having received a mortal wound he was carried back through the river by four ſoldiers, and though in the agonies of death, he with a chearful countenance, encouraged thoſe who were croſſing to do their duty, exclaiming, "A la glorie mes enfans; a la "glorie! To glory my lads; to glory!" Another very remarkable perſon fell in this action, the reverend Mr. Walker, who had ſo valiantly defended Londonderry againſt the whole army of king James. He had been very graciouſly received by king William, who gratified him with a reward of five thouſand pounds, and a promiſe of further favor; but his military genius ſtill predominating, he attended his royal patron, and being ſhot in the belly, died in a few minutes. King William's courage during the whole engagement, was more conſpicuous than his military ſkill, but his omitting to purſue, has been charged as a flagrant inſtance of his miſconduct.

King James ſtood, during the whole action, on the hill of Dunmore, ſurrounded with ſome ſquadrons of horſe, and ſeeing victory declare againſt him, retired to Dublin, without having made the leaſt effort to reaſſemble his broken forces. Had he poſſeſſed either ſpirit or conduct, his army might have been rallied and reinforced from his garriſons, ſo as to be in a condition to keep the field, and even act upon the offenſive, for his loſs was not ſo conſiderable, nor his overthrow ſo complete, had he not made them ſo by his own puſilanimity, as to be irretrievable. Soon after this action, James embarked for France, but not without taking his leave of the city of Dublin, which he reſigned to the fortune of the victor. He complained of the cowardice of the Iriſh, and forbid them to plunder the city, ſaying, though he was obliged to yield to force, he would ſtill labor for their deliverance; and taking the duke of Berwick, Tyrconnel, and the marquis of Powis, they embarked at Waterford, on board a veſſel which had been prepared for his reception. At ſea he fell in with the French ſquadron, commanded by the Sieur de Foran, who perſuaded him to go on board one of his frigates, which was a prime ſailor. In this he was ſafely conveyed to France, and returned to the place of his former reſidence at St. Germain's. Drogheda ſurrendered the day after the battle, and in a few days after that, king William took poſſeſſion of Dublin, which were the immediate conſequences.

BRECHIN, SIEGE OF THE CASTLE OF. [ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the town of Brechin, which ſtands on the river Southeſk in Angus in Scotland, about fifteen miles north-eaſt from Dundee.] Edward I. king of England, in order to oppoſe the progreſs of William Wallace, (ſee the firſt article of BERWICK) marched a fourth time into Scotland. That monarch appeared before the caſtle of Brechin, in the year 1303, and ſummoned the governor, Sir Thomas Maule, to ſurrender, who refuſed; upon which Edward reſolved to beſiege him. He was obliged to carry on his operations regularly. Maule made ſuch a vigorous defence, that Edward for twenty days plied his engines without ſucceſs. The governor ſeemed to make light of his endeavours, and even provoked him by exhibiting ſome marks of contempt, which however,

however, coſt him his life; for as he wiped the wall with his handkerchief, in deriſion of Edward's batteries, he was killed by a ſtone from one of their engines, and his death produced ſuch a conſternation in the garriſon, that they ſurrendered at diſcretion.

There are ſome writers who affirm that a body of Danes were defeated near the town of Brechin in the year 1010, in which Camus, their general, was killed, and that he was buried under the great ſtone which is now called Camus croſs.

BREDA, SIEGE OF. [a city of Brabant, ſituated on the river Merk, twenty-ſeven miles north-eaſt from Antwerp.] In the year 1581, this city was maſtered by the prince of Parma; 2. but the Hollanders, under prince Maurice of Naſſau, retook it in 1590 by ſurpriſe, with the loſs of only thirty-ſix men. The method prince Maurice took to effect his deſign, was the ſending a boat up the canal into the city, laden with turf, under which he concealed ſixty ſoldiers, who made themſelves maſters of the caſtle, and afterwards took the city by capitulation. The inhabitants of Breda tell a remarkable tale of one of theſe ſoldiers, who being unable to abſtain from coughing, by reaſon of the cold ſeaſon, he deſired his comrades to kill him, leſt the notice he was neceſſitated to make ſhould diſconcert their project, and they be all butchered, or made ſlaves; but whether he was killed, we are not acquainted.

3. BREDA, SIEGE OF. In 1625, this town was beſieged by the marquis de Spinola, the Spaniſh general, with an army of eighteen thouſand men. The town was now in a better ſtate of defence than ever: Juſtin of Naſſau (natural ſon to William the firſt) was governor; he had taken every precaution that a wiſe officer, and a brave ſoldier could ſuggeſt. On the twenty-ſeventh of Auguſt the place was inveſted, and continued to be ſo ſome time, without any bombardment; and Spinola did not attempt to make any regular approaches till November. They were no ſooner reſolved to be begun, than the governor found means to turn the courſe of the Merk, by a dyke, which had communication with the marſhes on which Spinola, with the flower of his army, was encamped. Thus the Spaniſh camp being laid under water, the troops were reduced to great extremities. In December the army amounted to only twelve thouſand fighting men; the garriſon was near half that number. The Spaniards now began to deſpair, and were on the point of abandoning their enterpriſe, when news arrived in their camp, that ſeventy Dutch veſſels with proviſions for the garriſon had been diſperſed and loſt in a ſtorm, and that the numerous garriſon was reduced to great neceſſities for want of food. This gave them freſh hopes, and Spinola gaining poſſeſſion of the dyke which had done him ſuch incredible damage, turned its courſe back into the Merck, and began to bombard the town. In February, 1626, he ſent for a reinforcement, and his army was augmented to twenty-five thouſand foot, and eight thouſand horſe. The garriſon at this time was to have been reinforced, but the auxiliary troops were retarded by the death of James I. king of England; and the prince of Orange and the French were no way forward; therefore it was March before they embarked at Calais, and April before they appeared to its relief, under the command of the new ſtadtholder, Frederick-Henry, who, upon Spinola's advancing to give him battle, retired, ſending at the ſame time orders to the governor of Breda to ſurrender when he thought proper. Theſe orders fell into Spinola's hands, and he, after examining their contents, forwarded them to the governor, who not ſeeing the prince's own hand ſigned to them, ſaid they were forged, and did not ſcruple to call the whole an artifice of Spinola's; therefore he diſmiſſed the Spaniſh officer, telling him he would defend the place to the laſt extremity; and that in reſpect to his preſent condition, he was miſinformed, for there were proviſions and ammunition enough in the town for ſix months longer; though this was intended to deceive Spinola; he diſpatched a courier to the prince of Orange, declaring his neceſſities. The prince returned him an anſwer, written with his own hand, to make the beſt terms he could, for he could give him no relief; upon which the governor capitulated on honorable conditions on the fifth of June, 1626. Spinola embraced him the day following, and ſpoke greatly in his praiſe. He afterwards received the thanks of the prince of Orange, and the States, for his noble and vigorous defence.

4. BREDA, SIEGE OF. The loſs of this important place greatly afflicted the Hollanders; they ſought every opportunity to regain it; and at length, in the year 1637, the ſiege was reſolved on. The prince of Orange found it neceſſary to conceal his deſign from the cardinal Infante, the Spaniſh general, or it would be impracticable; for this purpoſe he made preparations as if he intended to beſiege Dunkirk, which drew the cardinal's attention into Flanders, while he, by a rapid march, appeared unexpectedly before Breda; however, the place was not unprovided for his reception. Several additional fortifications had been lately added, and the garriſon conſiſted of three thouſand men, under the command of Omer de Fourbin, a man of known abilities and courage.

The cardinal, when he heard where the prince was, haſtened towards Antwerp, but thinking his force inſufficient to hazard a battle, without which he found he could not relieve Breda, therefore he remained a tame ſpectator of the ſiege ſome time; but inactivity was not his diſpoſition; he endeavored to divert the prince's attention, by advancing to beſiege other places; but his feints had no effect on the prince, who preſſed the ſiege with all poſſible vigor; notwithſtanding which the garriſon made an obſtinate defence, until at length, quite tired with ſevere duty, the governor deſired to capitulate, having held out near three months. He obtained honorable conditions, and great reputation by his noble defence; but the want of ammunition obliged him to ſurrender much ſooner than he intended.

BRENTFORD, BATTLE AT. [a market town of Middleſex, ſituated on the river Brent, and lies about ten miles weſt from London.] Edmund, ſirnamed Ironſide, had no ſooner filled the throne of England, which was vacant by the death of his father, Ethelred II. than he found himſelf involved in a war with Canute, the Dane, and that the biſhops and abbots, and many of the nobility of the kingdom had oppoſed his election, and declared for his enemy. Notwithſtanding their abnegation, Edmund found means to oppoſe his adverſary, and gained a victory over him at Penne in Somerſetſhire. But Canute recovered himſelf, and after the deſperate battle at Sceorſtan laid ſiege to London. Edmund obliged him to raiſe it, when he embarked his army on board his ſhips, and ſailed up the Thames as far as Brentford. Edmund paſſed the Brent full in Canute's face, and that of his whole army, and attacked him with ſuch impetuoſity, as preſently to give him a total overthrow, Anno 1016. We have none of the particulars of this action, except that the ſlaughter was very great, eſpecially of Canute's troops. Edmund ſoon after gained a ſmall advantage over the enemy at Ottenford; but that, and this at Brentford, were loſt by the battle at Aſhdown in Eſſex.

2. BRENTFORD, BATTLE AT. This was one of thoſe battles fought during the time of the grand rebellion in the year 1642. King Charles I. after his victory at Edge-hill, marched to Colebrook, and from thence intended to proceed to the capital, in hopes of ſtirring up a party in his favor. The parliament ſuſpected the deſign, and were ſeized with a panic: they deſired a peace, and ſent the earls of Northumberland and Pembroke, and three members of the lower houſe, with an humble petition, begging of his majeſty that he would chuſe his reſidence ſomewhere near London, where he might have an opportunity of treating with a committee of parliament, in order to prevent further bloodſhed. Charles was diſpoſed to accept of an accommodation, and named Windſor caſtle; and the deputies returned very well ſatisfied with the reception they had met with. In all probability a peace would have been the conſequence of this petition, had not prince Rupert, by his unruly ambition for arms, broke off all amicable meaſures. That prince, with the royal cavalry, advanced as far as Hounſlow, and underſtanding that the earl of Eſſex, the general of the parliament's forces, had taken poſſeſſion of Kingſton, Acton, and Brentford, ſo that he was in danger of being intercepted, he ſent a meſſenger to the king, deſiring he might be ſuſtained by the reſt of the army. The infantry immediately began their march, and the avenues

avenues of Brentford being barricaded by the enemy, the place was taken by aſſault, after a warm action, in which the king's troops took above five hundred priſoners, eleven pair of colours, fifteen pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of ammunition. The parliament loudly inveighed againſt this proceeding, and called it a proof of the king's inſincerity: but Charles, to ſhew them he was ſtill deſirous of peace, ſaid he would expect their deputies at Brentford. His meſſenger was impriſoned, and Eſſex's army reinforced, upon which Charles wheeled off to Kingſton. The battle on Hopton-heath was the next military exploit.

BRESLAU, BATTLE AT. [capital of the duchy of Breſlau, and of all Sileſia, ſituated on the river Oder. Here the treaty for ceding Sileſia to the king of Pruſſia was made, 1742, which was afterwards confirmed by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.] The king of Pruſſia after his unfortunate defeat at Colin, (the eighteenth of June, 1757) being obliged to raiſe the ſiege of Prague, retreated into Sileſia. This repulſe raiſed the courage of his enemies. The Ruſſians, who had for four months lingered on their march, now entered Pruſſia. The Swedes tranſported thirty thouſand men into Pomerania, to ſecond the operations of the Ruſſians. The French, who had made themſelves maſters of Hanover, threatened to invade Magdebourg, and the army of the empire to retake Saxony. This powerful confederacy, obliged him to divide his army, and the Auſtrians now took advantage of this diviſion, and invaded Sileſia: ſo that this conſummate general knew not which of theſe numerous armies to attack firſt. But imagining a defeat of the army of the empire would be moſt favorable to his affairs, as this army acted in ſome meaſure, in conjunction with the French. Accordingly he marched with ſurpriſing expedition, and gained a complete victory over it at Roſbach. During his abſence from Sileſia, the Auſtrians reſolved to carry all before them in that country. Prince Charles of Lorrain, the marechals Daun and Nadaſti, commanders of the Auſtrian army, penetrated as far as Breſlau, under the cannon of which, the prince of Bevern, with thirty thouſand Pruſſians, lay intrenched.

Theſe generals finding, before they could take the city, that the intrenchments muſt be forced, they made the neceſſary diſpoſitions for that purpoſe. Marechal Daun placed himſelf on the right, prince Charles commanded in the center, and marechal Nadaſti on the left. Thus did the Auſtrian army, conſiſting of one hundred thouſand men, on the twenty-firſt of November, 1757, march up to the intrenchments. Next day at daylight, they began to cannonade them from forty twenty-four pounders, and near an hundred leſſer pieces, which continued a few hours, when the ſmall arms began the fire, which was ſmarter than any of the officers in either army had ever ſeen before. The Auſtrians ſeemed irreſiſtable, and the Pruſſians inacceſſable. Both ſides fought with great animoſity, which contributed greatly to the carnage. The Auſtrians, at length, with incredible labor and fatigue, though wholly expoſed to a numerous artillery, well ſerved, and a prodigious fire of muſketry, cleared the redoubts, defiles, and moraſſes, notwithſtanding the braveſt oppoſition made by the Pruſſians. In a few minutes, however, they were obliged to give ground, and evacuate the poſſeſſions they had made; owing to the heavy fire of the Pruſſians, which they could not withſtand, and whoſe balls fell among them like ſhowers of hail.

Marechal Nadaſti, on whom the whole dependance of victory lay, made ſeveral attempts to carry the flanks of the intrenchments ſword in hand, but his braveſt efforts were every time repulſed, and the enemy's grape ſhot mowed down his infantry in lines. His troops were at length ſo incommoded with the dead and wounded under foot, they could not obſerve the regularity of order. Finding his taſk impracticable, he began to draw off his men, and make a retreat from the field of battle, when all at once, unexpectedly and unaccountably, the Pruſſian generals took the ſame reſolution. Part of their army had ſuffered greatly in the engagement, and they became apprehenſive of a total defeat, in caſe their intrenchments ſhould be forced in any part. They put a garriſon into Breſlau, and retired behind the Oder. The

Auſtrians returning, with aſtoniſhment ſaw themſelves maſters of the field they had been juſt obliged to relinquiſh.

In this action the Auſtrians loſt about twenty-ſix thouſand men, a number that almoſt equalled the whole Pruſſian army, which is ſaid to have loſt only four thouſand, including ſixteen hundred priſoners. It may indeed be obſerved, this victory, with which the Auſtrians were at firſt ſo greatly elated, was one of thoſe bloody actions, in which victory does not compenſate for the loſs. Count Kaunitz did not heſitate to ſay, as ſoon as he received the account of it, that ſuch another victory would ruin the whole Auſtrian army. Nor will it be difficult to be believed, when it is remembered that the heat of action laſted ſeven hours, and that there were four intrenchments to be forced, that were deemed inacceſſible according to the rules of war.

The immediate conſequence of this battle, was the ſurrender of Breſlau, which capitulated the following day, on condition that the garriſon ſhould not ſerve againſt the empreſs, nor her allies, for twelve months. But a more unfortunate ſtroke happened to the Pruſſians, which gave riſe to many conjectures. On the morning of the twenty-third of November, the prince of Bevern going to reconnoitre without eſcort, and attended only by a groom, fell in with an advanced party of Croats, a ſmall body of whom had croſſed the Oder; they took him priſoner, and he was conducted to Vienna, from whence he purchaſed his liberty, after a ſhort reſidence, and the king of Pruſſia on his arrival at Berlin, made him governor of Stetin.

The Auſtrians were not free from an accident, by which they loſt one of their beſt generals. The marechal Nadaſti, not having ſucceeded in the enterpriſe aſſigned him, the court of Vienna, from a miſ-repreſentation of his conduct, by marechal Daun, his avowed adverſary, thought fit to diſmiſs him from the ſervice; but it does not ſeem from any printed account of this action, that he was the leaſt culpable in his conduct, which, during the whole campaign, had contributed greatly to the glory of the Auſtrian arms. The king of France made ſeveral ſollicitations to the empreſs, that he might be reinſtated in his military employments; but marechal Daun's intereſt being all prevalent, there was no attention paid to them. The count Nadaſti leads now a ſecluded life, in ſolitude and oblivion, ſtifling under the ſame roof, thoſe noble qualifications which might adorn kings and heroes.

2. BRESLAU, BATTLE NEAR. The king of Pruſſia, as we have before obſerved, being abſent, and the defeated army having loſt its commander, his preſence now became indiſpenſably neceſſary, to oppoſe the progreſs of the enemy in Sileſia. He received advice of the unfortunate battle, and immediately began his march with ſurpriſing rapidity, which he continued nine days ſucceſſively without halting. When he effected the junction of his forces, he found the whole did not amount to more than fifty thouſand men, whereas the Auſtrian army, which had been greatly reinforced, was now augmented to a hundred and ten thouſand, according to their own accounts. As he approached Breſlau, the Auſtrians, confiding in their ſuperiority, abandoned their ſtrong camp, (the ſame which the prince of Bevern lately occupied) and advanced to meet him, but encamped near the village of Leuthen, about two miles from Breſlau. The ground was advantageous, and improved to the utmoſt, by the diligence and ſkill of count Daun, who remembering that he was the only general that had carried the honors of the field from the king of Pruſſia, knew how difficult it was to obtain a victory; he poſſeſſed himſelf of all the eminences, and ſecured them with artillery; to the right and left he erected batteries, which might flank the approach of the Pruſſians. The ground in front was rendered almoſt impaſſible, by felled trees, which were promiſcuouſly laid with their knots and boughs upwards.

At day break, on the fifth of December, 1757, the king, going to reconnoitre, perceived a large corps of the enemy poſted on a riſing ground, which he took for the whole Auſtrian army; but it not being light enough to exactly diſtinguiſh them, and he did not chuſe to advance alone, dreading a misfortune like the prince of Bevern's,

Bevern's, therefore he divided his army into two columns, and with the vanguard drew nearer to the enemy, when he diſcovered that the troops which occupied the riſing ground, conſiſted only of four regiments of Saxon light horſe, commanded by lieutenant-general count Noſtitz, he immediately attacked them with his huſſars, and after killing about three hundred of them, routed the reſt. He continued to advance with his column under favor of a fog, which happened to be very thick, and undiſcovered reached the enemies batteries, before they knew of his approach, and took poſſeſſion of them, after an obſtinate reſiſtance of about forty minutes. For this advantage he owed more to the aſſiſtance of the ſword than the muſket, as he had given ſtrict orders againſt firing, that the Auſtrian generals might not know he was ſo near them. Mean while the other column cleared away the felled trees, which obſtructed its forming, and both being executed at nearly the ſame time, the whole army preſented itſelf to prince Charles's front. Nothing could equal the ſurpriſe of that prince; he was thrown into confuſion with the bare appearance of the Pruſſian monarch, an object, which at that time he ſo little expected: marechal Daun was in the ſame dilemma. They were aſtoniſhed how the king had paſſed their batteries, which they had never heard to fire. However, there was no time to heſitate, the Pruſſian infantry were preparing to charge, and the Auſtrians were conſtrained to fight in a diſpoſition they did not like.

The king began the attack with his uſual reſolution, and at the ſecond fire obliged prince Charles to give ground, who rallied, and obliged him to do the ſame in his turn, but the prince was ſo eager to purſue, he made an interval in his motion to advance, which the Pruſſian general Seidlitz obſerving, he inſtantly, with a body of cavalry, threw himſelf into it, and cauſed great confuſion, as well as a terrible carnage in the Auſtrian army. The king was ſome time in doubt what could occaſion ſo great a tumult in the heart of the enemy, not knowing that Seidlitz was there, till receiving an aid de camp from that general, deſiring a reinforcement, with which he ſaid, he would drive the Auſtrian army off the field of battle.

The king, elated with an affair ſo much to his advantage, immediately make a vigorous effort with the whole front of his army, charging with ſuch fury and intrepidity, it was impoſſible to ſtand the ſhock. The enemy fell into diſorder, and Seidlitz was immediately relieved; mean time, a detachment of the enemy's cavalry, attempted ſome diverſion on the right flank of the Pruſſians, but were ſo gallantly received, that few eſcaped being either cut to pieces, or made priſoners. The king preſſing very hard, the enemy had not time to rally; but to remedy this evil, they immediately preſented a new front, by means of their prodigious numbers, ſuffering the broken regiments to leave the field of battle by the beſt way they could. This was handled in the ſame manner, and two more; then the whole Auſtrian army began to give way, and retire to Leuthen, which was defended on all ſides by intrenchments and redoubts. Here they rallied, and the action was renewed, and continued with a brave oppoſition on both ſides, a full hour: at length the Pruſſians, after many reiterated attacks, obliged the enemy to abandon this poſt with great precipitation, and two battalions of the Pruſſian guards in attacking their rear, ſeemed to cauſe more confuſion than the whole army had done before. The huſſars, and other light cavalry, detached in purſuit of the enemy, ſlew a great number, and made ſome thouſands priſoners. The king purſued as far as Liſſa, and halted, chuſing to give his victorious army ſome reſt, and there paſſed the night.

This action began at two o'clock and laſted till dark: The killed of the Auſtrians amounted to more than twelve thouſand men, and their wounded was near twice that number. Twenty-one thouſand five hundred were made priſoners, two hundred and forty-one pieces of cannon, ſixty pair of colours and ſtandards, and three hundred baggage waggons, laden, were taken.

Next day a cornet of the regiment of Ziethen, with only ten men, took an hundred Auſtrians in their flight, whom he conducted to the head quarters. For this exploit, he received the *Order of Merit* from the king, and was immediately created a captain.

The confuſion and deſtruction of the Auſtrian army was ſo great, that we do not remember to have ſeen its parallel in hiſtory. The roads from Sileſia to Bohemia, were almoſt rendered impaſſible by the number of carriages, ſome of which were broken, others for want of horſes abandoned, and the baggage of every ſort that lay in heaps, where-ever the fugitives had taken their route; almoſt the whole army was without officers. The private men knew not who had the command, nor where the head quarters were; they ran deſolate and dejected, without arms or baggage, to Schweidnitz, where marechal Daun taking the entire command upon himſelf, conducted them in the beſt manner he could into Bohemia.

After the defeat of the Auſtrian army, prince Charles threw a garriſon of twelve thouſand men into Breſlau, under the command of the lieutenant-generals Stahernberg and Beck, then he provided for his own ſafety, without troubling his head about the reſt of the army, and took the nigheſt road to Vienna, where they were making great preparations for celebrating the victory gained over the prince of Bevern, but this unfortunate ſtroke put a ſtop to their further proceedings.

A few days after the action, one of the Pruſſian detachments took a meſſenger, carrying ſome diſpatches from marechal Daun to Vienna. The officers brought the courier to the king, who, in examining the contents of the diſpatches, found a very affecting letter addreſſed to the empreſs, imploring her to ſend immediate ſuccours to the army, for it was almoſt totally ruined. The unavoidable accidents of war had reduced it to thirty thouſand men, who were in a moſt miſerable condition, in want of cloathing, proviſion, ſhoes, &c. This little billet did not fail to kindle in his breaſt the two contraſting paſſions, of pity and triumph. He felt for the unhappy ſufferers, but had reaſon to rejoice that victory was attended with ſo great an overthrow. He wrote at the bottom of it,

"All this I know to be true, FREDERIC."

and granted the courier a paſſport through his territories.

The dutch papers about this time, tranſmitted to us the account of an incident, perhaps not unworthy the readers attention.

The Auſtrian ambaſſador at the Hague, as ſoon as he received an account of the victory gained over the prince of Bevern, and the ſurrender of Breſlau, prepared ſome very pompous fireworks, and other magnificent preparations for celebrating the victory; but a few hours before they were to be played off, the Pruſſian ambaſſador made it known that his maſter had gained a complete victory over the grand Auſtrian army in the plains of Liſſa, near Breſlau. This ſudden turn of fortune, ſo amazed the Auſtrian ambaſſador, he knew not how to act, but reflecting he ſhould become ridiculous, if he exhibited his fireworks, therefore gave orders to the contrary. A few days after, the operators came to him, and demanded their hire, he refuſed to pay them, alledging their work was not completed, but ſome of them being men of note, they obliged him to fulfil his promiſe.

Several Saxon officers, who had enliſted under the Pruſſian banner at Pirna the year before, but deſerted, were now made priſoners; there were ſome among them whoſe faces the king knew, theſe he cauſed to be hanged on a gallows erected purpoſely in the center of his army.

Poſterity will hardly credit this amazing victory, nor could we, at this diſtance, have believed the accounts, had not the conſequences, which can never be concealed, declared it could be no other. If it ſhould be thought that we have exaggerated in either the numbers of the armies, or the ſlain, we ſhall endeavour to remove the ſuſpicion by replying, that we have made the ſtricteſt reſearch for all the accounts, and though we have not particularly followed any one, yet from the nature of the attacks, and the niceſt compariſon, we are led to preſume, we are as near the truth as any one account hitherto publiſhed.

The people of England were greatly elated with the ſucceſs of the king of Pruſſia, who became more and more their darling, they looked upon every victory he gained, as a battle fought for them. The news papers

were filled with panegyrics, and all popular eſteem ſeemed to center in him. Out of the various pieces which were wrote on this occaſion, we ſhall ſelect one, apprehending it will not be diſagreeable to our readers.

On the KING *of* PRUSSIA.

Ye tuneful Nine! Aonian maids!
Who rove through roſy-bower'd ſhades,
And ſweep the trembling lyre!
For FREDERIC wake each bolder ſtring,
And hail him, Victor, while ye ſing
The hero's martial fire.

Hark! to the liſt'ning world, loud Fame
Proclaims his deeds, extols his name,
And owns him for her ſon;
See! Glory's ſelf around him ſhed
Her brighteſt rays, and crowns his head
With laurels nobly won.

With indignation Auſtria burns;
Her broken treaties now ſhe mourns,
And rues the fatal day
When thouſands ſtrew'd the bloody field,
When haughty France was forc'd to yield *,
By FREDERIC taught the way.

Nor numbers could his arm oppoſe,
Through all their ranks pale Rout aroſe,
Confuſion and Diſmay.
Behold! they fly with coward fear;
See! FREDERIC follows at the rear,
And marks his bloody way!

His troops by great example fir'd,
With thirſt of glory all inſpir'd,
Seem more than men to dare;
While FREDERIC thunders at their head,
Array'd, like Mars, in all his dread,
And leads the ruſhing War.

Where Danger calls, he, boldly great,
Flies like a tempeſt wing'd with fate,
To fight Religion's cauſe;
Behold! he breaks th' enſlaving chain,
Which Gallia long prepar'd in vain,
For Freedom and her laws!

Let Auſtria, Ruſſia, France, combine,
And Sweden, 'gainſt the Hero join,
Confederates in vain!
Bred to the camp he mocks fatigue,
And laughs at toil, o'erthrows the league,
And will his rights maintain.

Unfold the long recording page
Of Time, where ſleep the Hero, Sage,
Immortaliz'd in duſt;
Where Greece young Ammon hails, divine,
In Roman annals Cæſars ſhine,
Of either age the boaſt:

Compar'd with FREDERIC, what are they?
His morn out-ſhines their brighteſt day,
And rivals all their fame:
In him the Hero, Sage, we find
Experience, Valor, Virtue join'd,
To aggrandize his name.

When call'd by Heav'n, he quits this ſphere,
And future times his Name revere,
Attentive to his praiſe;
May then ſome bard's exalted verſe,
The Hero's glorious feats rehearſe,
In ever-blooming lays.

'Till then, hail! God-like Hero! King!
Let ev'ry muſe her tribute bring,
An offering worthy thee!
May Providence around thy head
Her Angel-wings divinely ſpread,
To conquer and be free.

* At Roſbach.

BRESLAU, SIEGE OF. In a few days after the above action, the king prepared to beſiege Breſlau. Finding the garriſon were reſolved to defend it, he opened his trenches before it as ſoon as poſſible, and began a furious bombardment. The ardor of the Pruſſian ſoldiers is ſcarcely credible; it was with difficulty their officers could prevent their ſcaling the walls, and taking the town by aſſault, notwithſtanding the great fatigue they had undergone, and the ſeverity of the ſeaſon. The ſiege continued from the fourteenth of December till the twenty-ninth, when one of the baſtions being greatly damaged by a magazine of powder blown up near it, the garriſon ſurrendered priſoners of war, to the amount of thirteen thouſand men, ten thouſand of whom were fit to bear arms, the reſt were ſick and wounded. The Pruſſians in their approaches did not loſe thirty men, whereas the Auſtrians had above an hundred killed. This is ſomething ſurpriſing, as we find in moſt ſieges the beſiegers loſe more men than the beſieged.

Thus did the king of Pruſſia drive the Auſtrians out of Sileſia, whoſe troops but a few days before had almoſt the entire poſſeſſion of it. This ſudden turn of fortune amazed all Europe, and might well occaſion the Paris Gazette to cry out, "Now vanquiſhed, now victori-"ous." The number of men the Auſtrians are ſaid to have loſt, from the time of their entering Sileſia to their departure, amounted at leaſt to eighty thouſand men.

When he entered the city of Breſlau, he gave orders for taking into cuſtody ſeveral perſons, whom he ſuſpected of infidelity, particularly the canons of the cathedral; the biſhop, l'abbe Prade, had a guard ſet over his palace, but he found means to make his eſcape. There was never any authentic account what became of him: fame ſaid he was hanged, but as ſhe never knows what ſhe ſays, ſhe is not to be credited. There is more probability that he leads a monaſtic life in the purlieus of Rome; for it is certain he was ſeen at the Holy See a ſhort time after his departure from Breſlau.

The celebrated M. de Voltaire, in a letter to his friend M. d'Arget, of Lauſanne, has characteriſed the king of Pruſſia very prettily in theſe words.

"I grant you the king of Pruſſia may have ſome foi-"bles; but no body underſtands the game he is play-"ing better than he. He has infinite diſpatch, and his "troops have been diſciplined long before he came to "command them. It is an eaſy matter to conceive how "regular machines muſt behave, who have been long "uſed to war, who ſee their ſovereign at their head, "who are perſonally known to him, and whom he ex-"horts with his hat in his hand to their duty. Droll "fellows theſe at a platoon, at handling their cartridges, "and firing ſix or ſeven times in a minute. Yet with all "this dexterity, their maſter lately thought all was loſt. "About three months ago, he was diſpoſed to die; he "bid me adieu, both in verſe and proſe; but he is now "quite recovered. By his diſcipline and diſpatch, he "has gained two great battles (Roſbach and Breſlau) "in the ſpace of a month. He flies to the French, "turns back upon the Auſtrians, retakes Breſlau, takes "forty thouſand priſoners of war, and ——— makes "epigrams."

BREST, SIEGE OF. [an excellent port and harbor on Cameret bay, in the Atlantic ocean, and weſtern coaſt of Brittany in France, one hundred and fifty miles north-weſt from Nants, and three hundred weſt from Paris.] During the French wars in the reign of our famous Edward III. happened this ſiege, Anno 1374. The duke of Brittany, as the Bretons ſuſpected, ſent advice to his father-in-law, the king of England, of ſeven large Spaniſh carracks being in the harbor of St. Malo, becauſe the Engliſh admiral, the earl of Saliſbury, came with a fleet and deſtroyed them, to their great diſſatisfaction. Charles V. king of France, made uſe of this pretence for confiſcating that province; and the conſtable du Gueſclin being charged with the execution of this ſentence, entered Bretagne at the head of an army, and having ſubdued many places came before Breſt, in which was a loyal garriſon, commanded by Sir Robert Knolles. The army of the beſiegers amounted to about ſix thouſand men, who labored inceſſantly at the taſk they had undertaken. The beſieged having ſtood ſeveral aſſaults,

agreed

agreed to ſurrender, if not relieved in thirty days. The ſiege was now turned into a blockade; but the earl of Saliſbury landed his ſoldiers in the neighbourhood, and ſent word to the conſtable that he was come to relieve Breſt, and demanded that he would either releaſe the hoſtages, or come and give him battle; both theſe were rejected, and the earl relieved Breſt without oppoſition; but du Gueſclin ſent the hoſtages to priſon.

2. BREST, ATTEMPT ON. In the year 1694, king William reſolved to make the French feel the force of his arms in the moſt ſenſible manner; and taking the advantage, which the abſence of the Breſt fleet gave, he equipped a large fleet to ſcour the French coaſt, and make an attempt on Breſt.

On the firſt of May, 1694, admiral Ruſſel joined the fleet at St. Helen's, conſiſting of fifty-two Engliſh, and forty-one Dutch ſhips of the line, beſides frigates, fireſhips, and other ſmaller veſſels. The admiral having the land forces completely embarked, and every thing ready, ſailed with the whole fleet on the twenty-ninth of May, having before given the neceſſary directions for the ſeparating, at a proper ſtation, the ſquadron that was intended for the Breſt expedition, which was commanded by the lord Berkley. On the laſt day of the month, at nine in the morning, a council of war was held on board the Britannia, at which were preſent the following perſons, viz. Edward Ruſſel, Eſq; admiral of the fleet; the lord Berkley, admiral of the blue; Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, vice-admiral of the red; colonel Aylmer, vice-admiral of the blue; colonel Mitchel, rear-admiral of the red; the marquis of Carmarthen, rear-admiral of the blue; captain Byng, eldeſt captain to the admiral; lieutenant-general Talmaſh; the earl of Macclesfield; the lord Cutts; Sir Martin Beckman; admiral Allemonde, admiral of the Dutch; vice-admiral Vander-Putten; vice-admiral Schey; vice-admiral Vandergoes; rear-admiral Evertzen, and captain Vander-Duſſen, in which it was reſolved, that the fleet deſigned for Breſt ſhould immediately proceed to Camaret bay, and ſhould land the forces on board under the direction of lieutenant-general Talmaſh; and the neceſſary inſtructions were given to lord Berkley, and the officers that were to command under him.

For this place, on the fifth of June, the lord Berkley parted with his ſquadron from the grand fleet, having with him twenty-nine Engliſh and Dutch men of war of the line, beſides ſmall frigates, fireſhips, and machines, tenders, well-boats, and five bomb-ketches. On the ſixth a council of war was held, in which the proper meaſures were taken for landing the forces; and it was agreed that lord Cutts ſhould command ſix hundred grenadiers, and lieutenant-general Talmaſh advance in perſon, at the head of the troops that were to ſupport them. On the ſeventh, the fleet came to an anchor between Camaret bay, and the bay of Bertaume, the French playing upon them with bombs from four batteries. The marquis of Carmarthen demanded leave of lord Berkley, the admiral, to go into Camaret bay, in order to obſerve the ſituation of the forts, and the poſture of the enemy. On his lordſhip's return, and making his report, the admiral ordered two ſixty gun ſhips to go in, and cover the boats while they were landing; to which the marquis objecting that it was too ſmall a force, a council of war was called on the eighth, in which it was reſolved to ſend in three Engliſh, and as many Dutch frigates, beſides the two men of war beforementioned. One of theſe, however, the Richmond, deſerted the poſt aſſigned her, and the marquis of Carmarthen carried in the other five, and poſted them in their proper places; which, though a neceſſary, was a very dangerous ſervice; for at their going in, a bomb broke over the Monk, a great piece of which ſtuck through her poop, and two decks more, and came out again into the water, near one of the ſtern ports on the larboard ſide in the gun room, killing three marines, and one of them by the ſide of the marquis. So ſoon as the Monk got into the bay, and came up with the weſtern point, Camaret fort fired upon her very warmly; and when the reſt of the ſhips were properly poſted, they were ſurpriſed to find themſelves played upon from three batteries, not one of which was diſcerned till they felt the ſhot from it. Theſe military compliments they returned with great ſpirit; and by keeping a briſk fire, covered the troops in their landing, which was not, however, performed with that regularity that might have been expected. The reaſon of this was, the French had been ſo well informed of our deſign, and ſuch ſtrange delays had been made in embarking the forces, that when our fleet came upon the coaſt, they found the French every where covered with impregnable intrenchments, and ſupported by a body of regular troops, more numerous than the forces intended for this deſcent.

This was repreſented to lieutenant-general Talmaſh in the council of war, and he was adviſed not to expoſe himſelf or his men: to which he anſwered, "This "advice comes too late; the honor of the Engliſh na"tion is at ſtake, therefore I muſt and will land. I "know that I ſacrifice myſelf and the men; but it is "neceſſary, and muſt be done, that both our enemies "and allies may know, that even deſperate undertakings "cannot daunt Engliſh courage." He embarked on board the ſmall veſſels, with about eight hundred men, and landed as many of them as he could, but to very little purpoſe; for ſeveral of the well-boats ſticking, all that were in them were either killed or wounded, before they could get to ſhore; and thoſe that did land were very ſoon driven back to their boats, and with much difficulty carried off again. Amongſt the wounded was lieutenant-general Talmaſh himſelf, who received a ſhot in his thigh, of which he ſoon after died.

The marquis of Carmarthen, afterwards duke of Leeds, whoſe courage no man ever called in queſtion, tells us on this occaſion, that had the Engliſh force been double to what it was, they would have found the attempt impracticable. When the men on board the ſhips ſaw a few boats come off again, and the whole affair over, they began to be out of heart, and the marquis had much ado to bring them out of the bay. The Monk had not either a yard or a ſail ſtanding; ſhe was towed off; the reſt of the veſſels were alſo brought off with great difficulty, except a Dutch frigate, called the Teeſep, of thirty guns, which had 12 feet water in her hold, all her men being killed except eight; and of half an Engliſh company that was accidentally left on board her, only an enſign, a drummer, and a private man eſcaped; ſo that they were obliged to leave her behind. A council of war being called in the evening, it was reſolved therein to return to Spithead. The loſs upon this occaſion was computed at ſeven hundred of the land forces killed, wounded, and taken; and about four hundred killed and wounded on board the ſhips.

The marquis de Quincey, who is at once the moſt exact and moſt moderate of all the French writers, informs us, that at the time this attempt was made, M. de Vauban had taken care to put the town of Breſt into an excellent ſtate of defence; it was ſurrounded with ſtrong walls, good ramparts, large and deep ditches cut in the rock, with baſtions and half moons at proper diſtances. He had erected a new battery of ſixteen pieces of cannon, and ſix mortars, on the baſtion of the town, neareſt the caſtle, between it and the grand battery, with ſeveral ſmaller batteries in other places: he had likewiſe taken care to render all the vaults in the caſtle bomb-proof, and had made the beſt diſpoſition poſſible of ninety mortars, and three hundred pieces of cannon. As for the veſſels in the port, they were placed out of the reach even of bombs; and with reſpect to men, he had fourteen hundred bombardiers, three thouſand gentlemen, who ſerved as volunteers, and of regular troops four thouſand foot, and a regiment of dragoons. General Talmaſh's landing therefore with eight hundred men might well be called a ſacrifice, and yet more than half of theſe men could never be got on ſhore; we muſt therefore admit, that when the marquis ſays four hundred were killed, five hundred and forty-eight ſoldiers, and forty officers made priſoners, he carries the thing a little too far. Father Daniel, however, and ſome other writers, carry it as far, and indeed moſt of them agree in computing our whole loſs at two thouſand men. As to what they ſay of ſhips being ſunk, and hundreds of men drowned in the retreat, they are mere ornaments, neceſſary to a French detail; as their having but forty-

five

five men killed in this action, is another ſtroke of the marvellous, which every reader, perhaps, may not be in the humor to credit.

After this unlucky attempt, the unfortunate wounded general propoſed, that a ſmall ſquadron of frigates and bomb-veſſels might be ſent into the harbor of Breſt, to bombard that town; but this was judged to be a raſh, and, as things ſtood, an impracticable undertaking; therefore lord Berkley ſailed immediately for our own coaſts, and arrived on the fifteenth of June, 1694, at St. Helen's.

BREST FLEET, commanded by M. de Conflans, defeated by Sir Edward Hawke, in the year 1759. See BELLEISLE.

BRETON, CAPE. See LOUISBURG.

BRIEG, SIEGE OF. [a city of Sileſia, ſituated on the Oder, about eleven miles ſouth-eaſt from Breſlau, formerly very beautiful, eſpecially the college, arſenal, and caſtle; but now much decayed, and only famous for a manufacture of fine cloth, of which it ſells twelve thouſand beeves at a fair.] The Pruſſians, immediately after the battle at Molwitz, inveſted Brieg, which held out ſeven days; during that time they threw in two thouſand one hundred and twenty-two bombs, and fourteen thouſand ſeven hundred and fourteen cannon balls, which reduced a great part of the city to aſhes, and deſtroyed a wing of the caſtle. At the end of which time the garriſon capitulated upon honorable terms; and the Pruſſians poſſeſſed themſelves of the town the twenty-third of April, 1741, having only loſt about ſixty men in the approaches. The garriſon could have held out much longer, but ſeeing no hopes of relief, and dreading a ſtorm, they thought it beſt to ſurrender.

BRIHUEGA, SIEGE OF. [a town of New Caſtile in Spain, about forty-three miles north-eaſt from Madrid.] The duke de Vendome's relation of this affair, which he ſent to his court, ſeems to be the moſt impartial and true, therefore we have choſen his rather than count Staremberg's. King Philip having intelligence at Guadalaxara, the ſeventh of December, 1710, that the confederates had a conſiderable body of troops in Brihuega, under general Stanhope, his majeſty ſent forward at midnight the grenadiers and picquets of the army, under the command of the marquis de la Vera, who had ſtopped between Alcala and Guadalaxara, to advance with all expedition. The troops arrived the ſame day, in the afternoon, before Brihuega. Immediately the king cauſed the place to be viewed and inveſted; and after the firing of ſome cannon ſhot againſt the walls, the garriſon were ſummoned to ſurrender. Upon their refuſal, men were employed all the night in raiſing batteries; but it was impoſſible to ſet the miners to work under the wall. The batteries began to fire the ninth in the morning. In a little time they made a breach, but to no purpoſe, there being a terras of earth within the wall. The duke of Vendome, viewing the approaches to the place, obſerved on the left of the breach ſeveral houſes contiguous to the wall on the outſide; he cauſed ſome men to take poſſeſſion of them, with deſign to ſet the miners to work under the wall; and at the ſame time he ordered batteries to be placed, to open the wall on that ſide, and to beat down an adjacent gate. Diſpoſitions were made for beginning the attack with the detachment which the king of Spain had brought with him; it conſiſted of all the grenadiers, of one hundred men, choſen out of each of the eight battalions of guards, and of fifty men drawn out of each of twenty-two other battalions: then the infantry, who followed more ſlowly, arrived, and at the ſame time the reſt of the cavalry. His Catholic majeſty formed two attacks; and having given orders for ſupporting that of the left, which was the true attack, the breach being imperfect at the right, he was informed that count Staremberg was advancing to ſuccor Brihuega.

Upon this news, having taken advice of the duke of Vendome, the king cauſed the cavalry to march, which the duke of Vendome led, and poſted them himſelf on the hill, to that ſide by which the confederates were approaching, and then returned to his majeſty. The infantry made an aſſault on the town; the action was long and hard diſputed, becauſe the confederate troops were not only inured to ſervice, and numerous, but had likewiſe good intrenchments in the ſtreets; but the ſpringing of a mine, opened a pretty large breach, and beſides, the gate at the left was beaten down.

The place was entered, and the allies being forced, ſet fire to their firſt intrenchment, which was made of dry wood; as alſo to the neighbouring houſes, which ſtopt the troops: but the fire being extinguiſhed, they were puſhed from one houſe to another, and at length, driven to their laſt entrenchment. While this was doing at the attack on the left, the troops appointed to act at that on the right, executed the order given them by the duke of Vendome, to attack the breach, and maintain themſelves there, for making a diverſion of general Stanhope's forces; who, ſeeing themſelves reduced to extremity, and being abſolutely in want of ammunition, they beat a parley about ſix o'clock at night. The capitulation was regulated with the duke de Vendome: according to which, the garriſon, conſiſting of eight Engliſh battalions, and as many ſquadrons, and one Portugueze battalion, were made priſoners of war.

BRISSAC OLD, SIEGE OF. [a town of Germany, ſituated in Alſace on the Rhine, about thirty miles from Straſburg, a noted fortification, but a miſerable town.] In the year 1633, Guſtavus Horne, a Swede, general to Guſtavus Adolphus, made an attempt upon it, but the duke of Teria broke his meaſures, and threw ſuccours into it, which obliged the enemy to raiſe the ſiege.

2. BRISSAC, SIEGE OF. In the year 1638, when France had involved herſelf in a war with almoſt all Europe, by the intrigues of the queen mother and cardinal Richlieu, the duke of Weymar was ſent to beſiege this fortreſs, held at this time by the emperor, and by both parties looked upon as the bulwark of Germany. He ſat down before it in April, but finding his force too ſmall to reduce a place of its ſtrength, cardinal Richlieu ſent him two reinforcements, under the conduct of the viſcount de Turenne, and the count de Guebriant, as lietenant-generals; a rank, till that time not known in France. On the other hand, the emperor, the king of Spain, and the duke of Bavaria, neglected nothing to ſuccour that place; the preſervation of which, was of very great importance to them. General Goeutz, with duke Savelli, who had eſcaped out of priſon, aſſembled an army on the banks of the Danube, drew towards Briſac, made ſeveral marches round the town, and twice found means to throw in proviſions. In order to hinder the like ſuccours for the future, the duke of Weymar reſolved to attack the enemy's army, he went out of his lines with two thirds of his troops, which were in all but ſixteen thouſand men; general Goeutz had twenty thouſand. Weymar, after a march of leſs than two hours, through woody and very narrow ways, found the enemy in the plain of the Witten Weir, where he drew up his army in the line of battle: after ſome diſcharging of the artillery on both ſides, the two armies engaged with great fury, the right wing of the Imperialiſts was puſhed into a hollow way that was behind it, and routed, without being able to rally. Duke Savelli, who had commanded it, was taken, with ſeven pieces of cannon. Weymar's right wing being on very diſadvantageous ground, was put into diſorder: Goeutz, had poſted himſelf on an eminence, in order to attack it in flank, but the viſcount de Turenne, who commanded it, finding himſelf in danger of being ſurrounded, called the duke of Weymar to his aſſiſtance, and they and warmly charged Goeutz; who, nevertheleſs, kept his ground on the eminence.

As it would have been difficult to diſlodge him from it by force, recourſe was had to ſtratagem. The count de Guebalant adviſed the ſending ſome troops into the neighbouring foreſt, with drums and trumpets. At the noiſe made by thoſe inſtruments, the Imperialiſts, thinking they were going to be be attacked in the rear, quitted their eminence. Weymar's troops ſeized it, and at the ſame time took the cannon on the left wing of the Imperialiſts; in the heat and confuſion of the action, the Imperialiſts likewiſe took that of the confederates on the right wing, ſo that both ſides employed the enemy's artillery in cannonading each other. After a conflict that laſted ſeven hours, and in which, all the troops charged; ſeveral times the Imperialiſts were put to flight, and yielded the duke of Weymar a complete victory,

victory, the glory of which was shared by the count de Guebriant and the viscount de Turenne. Goeutz made his escape, having lost in this battle, all his cannon, his ammunition, three thousand waggons, five thousand sacks of corn, and all his baggage. Two thousand Imperialists were killed on the spot, fifteen hundred were made prisoners, and forty-five standards were taken, and all the colours. The emperor ordered all his generals to make a second attempt, at the hazard of a second defeat; not valuing the loss of an army, provided he could save a town, which in the hands of the French, would become the key of Germany, a barrier against the enterprises of the Imperialists on France, and an obstacle to Ferdinand's landing of succours to the Spaniards in the Low-Countries.

The duke of Weymar, however, being persuaded that the enemy were no longer in a condition to oppose his enterprise, returned to his intrenchments before Brisac, and continued the siege; but scarce had he finished his lines, when the duke of Lorrain, with a body of troops, marched against him, about the middle of October; Weymar quitted his lines a second time, and leaving a part of his army there, under the conduct of the viscount de Turenne, and the count de Guebriant, went to meet the enemy, whom he found near Tannes. The duke of Lorrain began the attack at ten in the morning, and after an obstinate fight, in the heat of which, the generals encountered one another, the enemy's squadrons were broke: the duke of Weymar, taking advantage of their disorder, entirely routed them, and obtained as compleat a victory over the Lorrainers, as he had done over the Germans. General Goeutz, and Lamboy, the Spanish general, who had succeeded Savelli, being apprised of the defeat of the Lorrainers, got some troops together, and came to the very banks of the Rhine through bye ways, and reached the duke of Weymar's quarters, before their march was perceived. They took a view of his lines, attacked them vigorously, and carried two redoubts: all was giving way before them, when Turenne and the count de Guibriani came up; they drove them out of the lines; and the Imperialists, who returned to the charge several times, being as often repulsed with loss, passed the Rhine, and laid siege to Ensisheim. From this place, the ancient capital of the Upper Alsace, on the river Ill, in the neighbourhood of Brisac, they might have incommoded Weymar's army: but the viscount did not allow them time to make themselves masters of that town, he attacked them with part of the French troops, beat them in their very camp; obliged them to raise the siege, and disperse themselves in such a manner, that they had no farther thoughts of relieving Brisac. During the siege of that town, which lasted near eight months, there were six engagements, of which, those of Witteinweir, Tannes, and Ensisheim, might be called battles.

The besieged suffered all the calamities, attending a long siege, before Reynac, who commanded in the place, would surrender. Provisions became so excessively scarce, that he was obliged to post some of his soldiers in the church yards, to prevent digging up the bodies of the dead. Of all the outworks, the besieged had only one fort left, called Reynac's Ravelin; but as by this they continued masters of the chief branch of the Rhine, they had hopes of receiving succours on that side, which hindered them from proposing or listening to any terms. The duke of Weymar having observed, that the viscount had been successful to all his undertakings during the siege, ordered him to attack that fort. Turenne advanced to it at the head of four hundred men, who cut down the pallisadoes with hatchets, entered it in three places at once, and put all who defended it to the sword. The governor of the town, after the loss of that fort, despairing of relief, at length capitulated. He surrendered on the seventeenth of December.

This conquest was confirmed to the French, by the treaty of Westphalia, but by the peace of Ryswick, resurrendered to the emperor.

3. BRISAC, SIEGE OF. In 1703, the French surprised it, or rather bought it. The duke of Burgundy, who was sent to besiege it, appeared before it, and pretended to make the formalities of a siege, when the troops seeing there was access into the town, entered it. Upon which the governor, count d'Arco, surrendered; for which he was afterwards tried, and being found guilty of treachery, condemned to lose his head. The sentence was executed on an open marsh, on the banks of the Leck. By the peace of Baden, it was again resurrendered to the emperor.

BRISTOL, SIEGE OF THE CASTLE OF. [Bristol is a city and port, situated on the river Avon, part in Glocestershire, and part in Somersetshire, ten miles west from Bath.] Edward II, in the year 1325, having incurred the displeasure of his wife, by entertaining as his favorite, Hugh D'Espenser, earl of Winchester. She resolved to invade England from France, the people hating D'Espenser, powerfully reinforced her party on her arrival. The military tenants, having refused to give the king any assistance, he fled into Wales, leaving D'Espenser with a garrison to defend Bristol. The earl of Kent, with the flower of the queen's troops, resolved to reduce it to her obedience. With this view, they invested it. The garrison, not liking their governor, mutined, and obliged him to surrender, after a weak resistance of three days. When the queen was informed that D'Espenser was taken, she ordered him to be tried on the charge of widening the breach between the king and his barons; of introducing a custom of condemning people without trial; and of adviſing his majesty to put the late earl of Lancaster to death without cause assigned. He was condemned to die the death of a traytor. He was hanged on the common gallows in his armour, the twenty-fifth of October, and his body cut to pieces, and given to the dogs, and his head was set up at Winchester.

2. BRISTOL, SIEGE OF THE CASTLE OF. Richard II. having in the year 1398, banished the duke of Lancaster, a popular nobleman, exacted very exorbitant sums from his people to support his extravagancies, and almost impoverished the kingdom. The subjects were greatly dissatisfied with these proceedings, they began to murmur, and to think of deposing Richard. The duke of Lancaster, who was in France, was invited over by many of the nobility, to head the party they would raise in his favor. At this time Richard was in Ireland, quelling an insurrection there. The duke of Lancaster landed in Yorkshire, and began his march towards the capital. In every county, multitudes espoused his cause. He entered London in triumph; having secured that city, he proceeded Westward. At Bristol he expected to meet with great resistance, but having received a reinforcement, by which his army amounted to sixty thousand men, he proceeded to it, and the castle refusing to surrender, he invested it, anno 1399. The garrison, commanded by Sir Peter Courteney, were prepared for a vigorous defence, but the duke assaulted it with so much ardor and resolution, that in four days they were fain to surrender at discretion. Three of Richard's adherents, viz. the earl of Wiltshire, Sir John Bussy, and Sir Henry Green, who were utterly detested by the people, being found in the castle, were beheaded, at the importunate request of the inhabitants. Richard hearing how things went against him, returned to England, and resigned his crown, in favor of Henry, duke of Lancaster, who was sirnamed Bolingbroke.

3. BRISTOL, SIEGE OF. In the year 1643, being the time of the grand rebellion, this city was besieged by the royalists. The project was formed by prince Rupert, and Charles having consented to it, the whole army moved towards the place, the garrison of which consisted of two thousand five hundred foot, and a regiment of dragoons, commanded by Nathaniel Tiennes, well provided with provisions and ammunition. The town was in a good posture of defence, as well as the castle. The Cornish troops took post on the side of Somersetshire, and the prince established his quarters on the side of Glocestershire. In a council of war, held on the twenty-sixth day of July, it was resolved to proceed by assault and not by approach, as is customary in most sieges. On the morrow, the troops began the attack on both sides of the town, with great intrepidity. The Cornish men met with such difficulties from the nature of the ground, and the obstinate defence of the besieged, that, notwithstanding their undaunted courage and resolution, they were repulsed three times with great slaughter,

and the loſs of many gallant officers. On the other ſide, where the place was more acceſſible, prince Rupert had better ſucceſs. Colonel Waſhington entered the line, and made room for the horſe to follow. The enemy forthwith abandoned their poſts, and retired within the town. So that the aſſailants, at the expence of much blood, had only obtained poſſeſſion of the ſuburbs, and retained little hope of making themſelves maſters of the city, when the governor demanded a parley. He obtained an honorable capitulation, in conſequence of which, he ſurrendered the town, and marched out with his arms and baggage, but the ſoldiers were inſulted and plundered by the royaliſts, in revenge of ſome former ill treatment they themſelves had met with, and many other outrages were committed in the city, on the ſuppoſition that the inhabitants were diſaffected to the cauſe of his majeſty.

4. BRISTOL, SIEGE OF. King Charles's affairs, after the battle at Naiſby, anno 1645, were thrown into a perplexed ſituation, prince Rupert retired to Briſtol, with, according to Ruſhworth, nine hundred horſe, two thouſand five hundred foot, and one thouſand five hundred auxiliaries, well provided with proviſions and ammunition. General Fairfax, commander of the parliament forces, laid ſiege to Briſtol, the twenty-ſecond of Auguſt, 1645. It was expected prince Rupert would perform wonders in defence of the place, and he even wrote to the king, that he ſhould be able to hold out four months, unleſs a mutiny ſhould compel him to ſurrender. Notwithſtanding this promiſe, he offered to capitulate on the firſt ſummons, and actually delivered up the place, before the beſiegers had made their approaches. Charles was ſo enraged at his behaviour, that he ordered him in a letter, to depart the kingdom, and revoked all his commiſſions. The prince publiſhed a a vindication of his conduct, but he does not demonſtrate the neceſſity of ſurrendering ſo immediately.

Briſtol was ſiezed in the year 1688, by the earl of Shrewſbury, for the prince of Orange.

BROD, BATTLE AT. [a ſmall town of Sclavonia, ſituated on the river Save, about ſixteen miles ſouth from Poſega.] In the year 1688, Prince Lewis of Baden, commanding a detachment of the Imperial army in Sclavonia, which conſiſted only of about three thouſand five hundred men, received intelligence that about five thouſand Turks lay encamped near Brod, he marched, the fifth of November, to give them battle, but at his arrival in the neighbourhood of Brod, found he had been miſinformed as to the number of his enemy, who were at leaſt fourteen thouſand, commanded by a baſha. However, calling the officers of his little army together, he told them, it was to no purpoſe to think of retreating, they were too far advanced; a retreat could not be made, but they would be purſued, and probably conſtrained to fight at a diſadvantage; therefore he adviſed an attack, truſting to Providence for the ſucceſs of it. The officers conſented, and the neceſſary preparations were made, but before they had done, the Turks had ſurrounded them, and in two or three places began the attack: the Hungarians very intrepidly ſuſtained the ſhock, and as quick as poſſible formed two fronts, and attacked the Turks with great fury; the horſe came down upon them firſt, who were immediately put into diſorder, and fled precipitately from the field of battle, without ever returning. The infantry made a vigorous onſet, but they were as well received, and the compliment as bravely returned. Victory continued doubtful near two hours; at length, after many extraordinary efforts, ſhe declared in favor of the Chriſtians, who were ſo far ſpent and fatigued with the work of carnage, as to be on the point of retreating, when, on a ſudden, a panic ſeized the Turks, and in a moment their whole army was in confuſion, and flying from the field of battle, without any body being able to acount for the cauſe. The Turks loſt about four thouſand ſeven hundred men killed, two hundred made priſoners, thirty-ſix colors, and the whole baggage were taken. The Hungarians had about eight hundred killed, and one thouſand one hundred wounded.

BRUNEFORD, BATTLE AT. [a little village near Bombridge in Northumberland. Some writers are of opinion, that this battle was fought near the Humber.] In the year 934, while Athelſtan, king of England, was buſied in ſome affairs at his court, Conſtantine, king of Scotland, and Anlaf, king of Northumberland, invaded his kingdom, at the head of a numerous army, with a view to conquer Bernicia for the Scottiſh king. Athelſtan no ſooner heard of this invaſion, than he ſtraightway marched with his army to give them battle, when he underſtood that they advanced to meet him, and the two armies came in ſight of each other near Bruneford. A battle would doubtleſs have immediately enſued, had not the numbers of men in both armies been ſo nearly equal, and both ſo advantageouſly poſted, as to render it a very hazardous attempt for one to force the other; therefore they lay ſome time inactive, until the inattention or the conduct of the adverſary ſhould afford an opportunity.

During this pauſe, Anlaf is ſaid to have entered the Engliſh camp as a muſician, and played ſo raviſhingly, as to attract the notice of Athelſtan, who ordered him to perform in the royal tent, and rewarded him with a liberal preſent. In his retreat he was known by a common ſoldier, who allowed him to paſs, and then informed the king of the diſcovery he had made. Athelſtan chid him for allowing him to retire, but applauded the man's fidelity, when he told him he had once taken the oath of allegiance to that prince, and therefore would never be concerned in any particular attempt againſt his perſon.

The king ſhifted his quarters that very day, and the ſame ſpot of ground was occupied by a biſhop, newly come to his camp, who loſt his life in conſequence of chuſing that ſituation; for in the middle of the night, Anlaf, at the head of a choſen band, attacked the Engliſh encampment, and penetrating to this place, ſlew the prelate, and all his attendants. Athelſtan, whoſe tent was removed at the diſtance of a mile from this ſcene of blood, taking the alarm, drew up his forces in order of battle, and at day-break the two armies were fairly engaged. They fought all day, with equal bravery on both ſides, till at length the chancellor Turketul, at the head of a ſelect body of Londoners, bore down all before him, and unhorſed the Scottiſh king, who was wounded and taken priſoner. The fate of this prince was no ſooner made known to the reſt of the confederates, than they gave way, and a terrible ſlaughter enſued. Beſides Conſtantine, who died of his wounds, ſix kings of Ireland and Wales, and twice that number of counts and generals loſt their lives in this engagement. The victory was as complete in its conſequences as on the field of battle, for Athelſtan met with no further oppoſition in reducing his opponents.

BRUNSWICK, SIEGE OF. [the capital of the duchy of that name, ſituated on the river Ocker in Lower Saxony, thirty-five miles eaſt from Hanover.] Towards the latter end of the fifteenth century, when Henry, ſirnamed the Bad, was duke of Brunſwick, ſeveral exorbitant taxes were attempted to be laid on all commodities, exported or imported. The inhabitants thought theſe demands unreaſonable, and declared their ſentiments againſt the ſaddling of theſe contributions. The duke very ſtiffly inſiſted, but they as obſtinately refuſed. For ſome time they thought the duke's menaces ſignified nothing, confiding in their own ſtrength and number, though without arms, proviſions, or any other preparations againſt a ſiege. This negligence is imputed to the inſtigations of ſome of the nobility, who told the inhabitants there was no danger of a ſiege.

Henry, on the other hand, privately ſounded all the neighbouring princes inclinations, in reference to his deſign againſt Brunſwick; ſome he conferred with in perſon, and engaged in his intereſt; others he renewed his former alliance with, and managed his buſineſs ſo dexterouſly, that he engaged them all, a thing very unuſual, to arm on his behalf againſt the city. Then it was that the burghers began to blame their own neglect, who in all this time had made no manner of preparations for their defence. It is true the place was well fortified, and populous; but then they had not trained a ſufficient number of citizens to defend the walls; and what was worſt of all, they had but a ſmall quantity of

provision for so vast a multitude, which must produce a famine, if the siege lasted any time. The besiegers made their attacks sometimes; but they had greater hopes from the famine, which would prove more pernicious to the Brunswickers.

The duke observing that the monastery of Reddage-Shuysen was commodious for him by its situation, he there pitched his camp towards the beginning of winter, and fortified the same in such a manner, as might be thought inexpugnable: he set guards on all places by which access might be had to the city. Some sallies were made, and skirmishes happened, wherein blood was shed; and there was likewise some cannonading, with alternate success. It was thought that the citizens, if they had exerted themselves, would have had the advantage; and that if they had joined a body out of the many thousands they had in the place, to the small number of regular troops they had, they might easily have been upon an equality with the besiegers; but a long peace, and unaccustomedness to arms, had made them slothful: they were often vigorous in intestine divisions, but shewed but little valor in opposing a foreign enemy.

The siege lasted part of the summer, the autumn, and the whole winter; and the chief hope of the duke and his allies consisted in starving the place to a surrender. Those who were without knew this very well; and therefore having laid up all the stores they could at Hildesheim, the people of that bishopric drew all the force they were able together, and from among their neighbours, and sent a message to the besieged to sally with all the force they could make, and meet the provision they had ready to throw into the place. The Hildesheimers, with all their store, arrived safe at the town of Peyna, and from thence moved forward to meet the Brunswickers, as before concerted. The duke was not ignorant of all these preparations, and therefore he drew out all the horse and foot he could spare to go and meet them; he sent his cannon before, ordered it to be placed in such a manner as might most annoy the enemy, and then followed with the troops in person.

Now the Hildesheimers, in conjunction with the Brunswickers who came to meet them, marched directly against the duke, and especially towards that place where he had planted his cannon, and began the engagement. Here the citizens, being superior in number, repulsed the duke's troops; and if they had, as they might, pressed hard upon them, they had taken their artillery from them. But they chose rather to reserve their strength against the main body of the duke's army, advancing against them; and therefore they marched to a village not far from them, and there began to fortify their camp with waggons, and other warlike implements, and placed their cannon to the best advantage they could think of, to any approaching enemy: but they committed one error in the very beginning, that they took up too narrow a tract of ground for the number they were; so that they could not easily face about, and bring their barricadoes on the other side. The duke was not ignorant of this mistake, and therefore he marched his men about, and followed the same way by which they had entered into the valley, and fell with such fury on the enemy, that the first troops of his horse were so pressed, that they could not advance. There were wonders performed on both sides; and at last the duke's troops began to recoil, and the duke and his commanders spent some time in consulting whether they should return to the charge, which put fresh courage into the Brunswickers, who advanced with four battalions, and in short got safe, with their provisions, into the city, ready to perish with famine, and consequently to fall into the duke's hand.

Soon after this, says our author, a peace was concluded; but whether the Brunswickers enjoyed their privileges by that treaty, he does not say, as there were some secret articles, which were never made public.

BRUSSELS, SIEGE OF. [the capital of the Austrian Netherlands, situated on the river Senne, which discharges itself into the Schelde. Here we find some footsteps of the ancient's fancy for the number *Seven*; for there are seven parish churches, seven principal streets, about which are seven stately houses, rented by the public; seven gates of Doric work, seven considerable families, seven sheriffs, who have the care of affairs, and seven licensed midwives, &c. The streets of Brussels are large and handsome, and the buildings, both public and private, uniform and elegant. Among their hospitals, there is one for penitent whores, and another for foundling children. The adjacent country is extremely pleasant; but superstition abounds to extravagance.] In the year 1695, marechal Villeroi, with an hundred thousand men, appeared before this city, while king William was besieging Namur; but before he committed hostilities, he sent the following letter, dated the thirteenth of August, to the governor, the prince of Berghen.

"The king being full of goodness towards his subjects, and care to contribute to their defence, seeing the prince of Orange sends his fleet upon the coasts of France, to bombard his sea-port towns, and endeavor to ruin them, without getting any other advantage by it, has thought that he could not put a stop to such disorders, but by making reprisals, which is the reason that his majesty has sent me an order to come and bombard your town, and at the same time to declare, it is with reluctancy the king has laid this obligation on himself; and as soon as he shall be assured that the sea-port towns of France shall be no more bombarded, the king will likewise not bombard any place belonging to the princes, against whom he is at war; reserving, nevertheless, the liberty on both sides to do it in such places as shall be besieged. His majesty has resolved upon the bombarding of Brussels with so much the more pain, as the electress of Bavaria is there. If you will let me know in what part of the town she is, the king has commanded me not to fire there."

The elector of Bavaria was just arrived from the king's camp before Namur, when the governor sat down to write the following answer.

"The declaration you sent me of the orders you have received from the king your master to bombard this town, and the reason which his said majesty does alledge, upon which you demand an answer; it cannot be given by his electoral highness, who is just now arrived, since it regards the king of Great Britain, who is before the castle of Namur; but his electoral highness will acquaint him with it, to have an answer in twenty-four hours, if you agree to it. As for the consideration his most Christian majesty has for the electress, she is in the king's palace."

The firing begun at five o'clock in the evening, and though the prince of Vaudemont lay then within the walls with thirty thousand men, he could not prevent the enemy from beating down above two thousand houses, several churches and abbeys, and the old stadt-house. In short, what with the bombs and red-hot bullets, the city lying exposed on the side of a hill, in forty-eight hours it was reduced almost to an heap of rubbish. In three nights Villeroi threw four thousand bombs into the town. It is impossible to express the confusion this occasioned in so populous a city: never was any enterprise more advantageously undertaken, nor more dexterously managed; but as the marechal was directed to relieve Namur, he soon left Brussels, and hastened thither; but the city emerged more stately and beautiful out of its ruins, though with immense loss to the inhabitants.

When the marechal retreated, neither Vaudemont nor the governor attempted to harrass him.

In 1700, Brussels owned Philip of Anjou, king of Spain, and put itself under French protection; but it submitted to the duke of Marlborough, after the battle of Ramilies.

2. BRUSSELS, SIEGE OF. On the twenty-second of November, 1708, the elector of Bavaria (now in the French interest) invested Brussels, and next day sent a summons to the governor, general Pascal; who answered it like a man of honor, and made the necessary dispositions for a resolute defence, in concert with major-general Murray, baron Wrangel, the states deputies, and the council of state. On the twenty-sixth in the morning, the French began to fire from their batteries against the city and outworks, and about nine in the evening made

made ſeveral attacks, which continued with great obſtinacy and ſlaughter on both ſides till ten the next morning, when the French, daunted by the ſtout reſiſtance and ſuperior bravery of the confederate troops, who were animated by the preſence and example of their generals, retreated on all ſides in great confuſion. However, it had not been poſſible for Paſcal to defend himſelf much longer with a garriſon of ſcarce five thouſand men, in ſo great and unfortified a place, the preſervation whereof was therefore principally owing to the duke of Marlborough, and prince Eugene, who, with incredible expedition and ſecrecy, paſſed the Schelde the twenty-ſeventh in the morning, without almoſt any oppoſition. Upon intelligence of this the elector made a precipitate retreat from Bruſſels, leaving all his artillery and wounded men behind.

3. BRUSSELS, SIEGE OF. On the twenty-ninth day of January, 1746, marechal Saxe appeared before this place, and on the third day of February opened his batteries againſt it. The garriſon conſiſted of ten thouſand men, Auſtrians and Dutch, under the command of count Kaunitz; but count Lanoy was the governor, who made a ſort of a reſiſtance till the twentieth, and then he ſurrendered the garriſon priſoners of war.

BUDA, SIEGES OF. [the capital of Lower Hungary, ſituated on the Danube, about one hundred and thirty miles ſouth-eaſt from Vienna, well fortified, and defended by a ſtrong caſtle on an eminence. The natural baths of Buda, according to Dr. Brown, are the fineſt, and the buildings and bathing-rooms about them, the moſt magnificent in Europe.] In the year 1526, the ſultan Solyman appeared before this city, with his numerous army; and after battering the walls about three hours, his troops ſcaled them, and entering the town ſword in hand, butchered all the inhabitants and garriſon they could find. The caſtle capitulated, but its garriſon were priſoners, and ſent into bondage. The famous library of Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, which had been collected with ſuch incredible coſt and care, Solyman ordered to be burned.

2. In 1527 the marquis of Brandenburg took it for the king of Hungary.

3. In 1529 Solyman retook it, and again put all the garriſon and inhabitants to the ſword.

4. In 1530 the marquis again ſat down before it, in hopes of reducing it by a blockade; but hearing a large body of Turks were on their march for its relief, he raiſed the ſiege with precipitation.

5. In 1540 he beſieged it, but with no better ſucceſs than before, and raiſed it for the ſame reaſon.

6. In 1542 it was beſieged by a body of Hungarians, commanded by Adolphus of Swartſemberg, without ſucceſs.

7. In 1598 he beſieged it, with the ſame effect as before; ſtill the Turks came to its aſſiſtance, and ſtill the Hungarians abandoned their enterpriſe.

8. In 1599 it was attempted with the ſame ſucceſs as before.

9. In 1602 a body of Imperialiſts made a freſh attempt upon it, took part of the town and the upper ſuburb, but could not carry the upper town, becauſe the Turks came to its relief; and after ſkirmiſhing with their army, threw two thouſand men into the place, and then drove off the beſiegers.

10. In 1603 the Hungarian general Locher made a fruitleſs attempt upon it: however, he made himſelf maſter of the baths, and put all to the ſword he met. The women had but juſt time to eſcape, before he entered their ſeraglio. Of all theſe unſucceſsful attempts, Locher's ſeems to have bid the faireſt for conqueſt; and had his force been larger, probably he would not have miſcarried.

11. BUDA, SIEGE OF. In the year 1684, the duke of Lorrain inveſted it. The garriſon at this time conſiſted of eighteen thouſand men, commanded by Cara-Mehemet Baſha, a brave and experienced officer, and who knew better how to make a regular defence than the Turks at this time uſually did. When the trenches were opened, and batteries raiſed, the beſiegers began to make a terrible fire; but were driven back to a powder mill at ſome diſtance, in a ſally from the beſieged. At that inſtant came up four freſh battalions, which encouraged the reſt to rally, and obliged the Turks to enter the town. About two hundred Chriſtians were killed in this action, and among them ſome officers of diſtinction. Next day count Stahrenberg was commanded to ſtorm the lower town, by two breaches which the artillery had made. The enemy abandoned it on his approach, having firſt ſet fire to the buildings, and retired to the upper town.

In the mean time the duke of Lorrain received advice, that a body of twelve thouſand Turks, commanded by the ſeraſkier, lay within half a league of Buda, and inſtantly advanced to attack them with his horſe, and a few regiments of foot, before they could be joined by other troops, leaving the reſt of the infantry to defend the lines. He came up with them on the twenty-ſecond day of July, and that inſtant began the charge. The ſeraſkier quitted his intrenchments, and received the Germans in ſuch good order, that victory was a long time in ſuſpence; at length it declared for the latter. It was indeed ſo great, that though the ſeraſkier carried off his artillery, and got together the remains of his army, he durſt not hazard a ſecond engagement, but ſought only a place of ſecurity.

All this while the ſiege went on with vigor. The beſieged made ſeveral ſallies with good ſucceſs, and in general defended themſelves much better than the Turks had ever before done. They even repulſed the Imperialiſts in a general aſſault; which misfortune, and a mortal dyſentery that reigned in the army, obliged the duke of Lorrain to raiſe the ſiege, after he had loſt thirty thouſand men to no purpoſe.

12. BUDA, SIEGE OF. In June of the year 1686, the duke of Lorrain again laid ſiege to Buda. On the twenty-firſt his trenches were opened, when a furious bombardment began; by the twenty-fourth three breaches were made, and ſeveral times the town was ſet on fire; and it may be obſerved of this ſiege, like that of Bergen-op-Zoom, during its whole continuance nothing was to be heard but the roar of bombs and cannon; nothing to be ſeen but fire and ſmoke. Schoning, the Brandenburgh general, led the firſt attack, which proved fatal, from the many mines ſprung by the Infidels. The elector, with the princes Lewis and Eugene, attacked in another place, and by their great intrepidity had already repelled the beſieged on their ſide, when the duke of Lorrain coming up, the place was carried. It was a dear purchaſe, however, to the Imperialiſts, who loſt fifteen hundred, beſides a great number wounded.

The duke then ſent to ſummon the baſhaw, offering him honorable conditions, which the other boldly rejected; and upon intelligence that the grand vizier was within half a day's march with his army, gave a general diſcharge of the artillery, in token of joy. The vizier, indeed was at hand, and would gladly have riſked a battle to relieve the place, had not the dread of ill ſucceſs, which, according to the rigorous policy of the Turks, might have coſt him his life, made him act with more caution. All he attempted was to draw the Imperialiſts out of their lines, who as they had no occaſion to run that hazard in order to carry the town, and were already much weakened in the ſiege, would not ſtir from their quarters. Three thouſand Turks that made a ſally on the twenty-ſeventh of July, did conſiderable damage; and prince Eugene had a horſe killed under him in the ſkirmiſh. The ſame day a breach, that was made in the caſtle was attacked by the beſiegers; they entered it twice ſword in hand, but they were as often repulſed, with the loſs of five hundred men; among whom were the counts of Stahremberg, Heberſtein, and Caunitz: the princes Eugene and Lewis of Baden were ſlightly wounded. At laſt the beſiegers had puſhed their attack ſo far, that every thing was ready for a general aſſault, which, after all means to make the baſhaw ſurrender had been found ineffectual, was given with great fury. The city was taken and ſacked, and the brave baſhaw was found dead on the breach, happy in not being a witneſs of the bloodſhed his reſolution had occaſioned. The German ſoldiers, enraged againſt the Turks for their obſtinate reſiſtance, had no reſpect to age or ſex, but exerted their vengeance on every Mahometan they met,

to the execution.

BUDWEIS, SIEGE OF. [a town of Bohemia, ſituated on the Moldau, ſixty-five miles ſouth from Prague.] Immediately after the reduction of Prague by the Pruſſians, in the year 1744, the king ſent general Naſſau with eight thouſand men to take Budweis. He arrived before it on the twenty-ninth of September. The garriſon conſiſted of two thouſand huſſars and pandours, commanded by baron Munray, who made diſpoſitions for defending the place; and the ſame night made a a ſally, but was repulſed, with the loſs of one hundred men, and eighty-five taken priſoners. The Pruſſian general on the next day had made the neceſſary preparations for a ſiege, and threw ſome bombs into the town; upon which the commandant demanded to capitulate, and being allowed the military honors, retired to general Miniſki, the commander of the Auſtrian army in the abſence of prince Charles of Lorrain, now commanding on the Rhine. This ſiege coſt the Pruſſians nineteen men; but they were ſoon afterwards obliged to abandon it at the general evacuation of Bohemia.

BURY, BATTLE AT. [commonly called St. Edmund's-bury, from Edmund, king of the Eaſt Angles, who was murdered and buried here, Anno 870. A borough town of Suffolk, ſituated on an eminence near the river Lark, or Bourne, and overlooks a very fruitful country every way; hence called the Engliſh Montpelier. It lies twelve miles eaſt from Newmarket, and ſeventy north-eaſt from London.] When Edward aſcended the throne of England, at the deceaſe of the great Alfred, in the year 900, the Danes finding they had no longer the ſuperior qualities of that great prince, to overawe them, reſolved to oppoſe the ſucceſſor, and ſet up Ethelwald, the eldeſt ſon of Ethelbert, whom Alfred ſucceeded; and for that purpoſe they raiſed a conſiderable army, and made an incurſion into the counties of Oxford, Gloceſter, and Wilts, which they ravaged without mercy; but retired before they could be overtaken by the forces of Edward, who purſued them as far as the borders of Eaſt Anglia, and waſted all the country between the Ouſe, the north fens, and Bury: then Edward retreated with the main body of his troops; but the Kentiſh men lagging behind for the ſake of plunder, were ſurpriſed near Bury by the Danes, who remained maſters of the field after a very obſtinate engagement, yet had no reaſon to boaſt of their victory, which was purchaſed with the loſs of Ethelwald, the Daniſh prince Eomric, and divers general officers. The Danes now gave over all hopes of conqueſt, though they maintained a lingering warfare about two years longer; but were at length fain to ſue for peace, which Edward granted, on condition that they ſhould acknowledge his ſovereignty, and ſend back the Normans to their own country, whom they had called to their aſſiſtance.

CABECAS DES REYES, BATTLE IN THE PLAIN OF. [Cabecas des Reys ſignifies in Engliſh the king's head. This plain is ſituated in Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, between the river Alcacer de Sal, and the town of Beja.] This battle was fought in the year 1139, between the firſt king of Portugal and the Moors. We ſhall introduce our relation of it with a ſketch of the hiſtory of Portugal to that time.

Portugal, which comprehends the greateſt part of that province, which the Romans called Luſitania, fell with the reſt of Spain under Roderic, the laſt Gothic king, into the hands of the Moors, who were in poſſeſſion of it a long time; but in the year 1093, Alphonſo VI. king of Caſtile and Leon, took the field againſt the Moors, and called ſeveral foreign princes to his aſſiſtance. Among thoſe that came was one named Henry, whoſe pedigree is variouſly related by hiſtorians. By ſome he is ſaid to be deſcended from the houſe of Burgundy, being a younger ſon of Robert, duke of Burgundy, whoſe father was Robert, king of France. Others ſay that he was deſcended from the houſe of Lorrain, and that the reaſon why he was called a Burgundian was becauſe he was born at Beſçanzon. To this Henry king Alphonſo VI. gave in marriage his natural daughter Thereſa, as a reward of his valor, aſſigning him for a dowry, under the title of an earldom, all that part of Portugal, which was then in the poſſeſſion of the Chriſtians, which comprehended that part of the country where are the cities of Braga, Coimbra, Viſeo, Lamego, and Porto; alſo that tract which is now called Tralos Montes; granting him at the ſame time power to conquer the reſt of that country, as far as the river Guadiana, and to keep it under his juriſdiction; but upon theſe conditions, that he ſhould be a vaſſal of Spain, repair to the diets of the kingdom, and in caſe of a war be obliged to ſerve with three hundred horſe. Henry died in the year 1112, leaving a ſon very young, whoſe name was Alphonſo. The prince's inheritance was uſurped during his minority, by Ferdinand Paiz, who married his mother ſoon after Henry's death; but as ſoon as he was grown up, he took arms againſt his father-in-law, and drove him out of Portugal, and threw his mother into priſon. That princeſs implored the aſſiſtance of Alphonſo VII. king of Caſtile and Leon, to revenge her cauſe; ſhe promiſed to diſinherit her ſon, and to give him all Portugal. Allured with the bait, he marched againſt the earl of Portugal, and the two armies came to a battle in the plain of VALDEVES, (which ſee) when victory declaring for the Portugueſe, Alphonſo, their prince, ſaid he would be no longer ſubject to the Spaniſh yoke.

The king of Caſtile, finding himſelf no longer able to cope with his enemy, entered into a league with Iſmar, the Mooriſh king of that territory now called Guadiana, aſſigning him a perpetual dominion over Portugal, after he had conquered it. Alphonſo, earl of Portugal, was no ſooner appriſed of this, than he marched into the territory of the Moors, and began to lay waſte all before him, till he came to the plain then called Urichio, but now Cabeças des Reyes, where he encamped, Anno 1139. Iſmar aſſembled his forces, which amounted to thrice the number of Alphonſo's, and marched to give him battle. The vaſt multitude of the infidels ſomewhat diſheartened the Portugueſe; but Alphonſo, to raiſe their ſpirits, ordered himſelf to be proclaimed king of Portugal, by the title of Alphonſo I. and firſt king of Portugal, in his camp. The ſoldiers, emulated with having a king of their own, whoſe magnanimity they extolled to the higheſt degree, reſolved to brave every danger in his defence. When Iſmar approached, the twenty-ſeventh of July, he found Alphonſo in his camp, ready to receive him; upon which he ſounded the charge, and a deſperate battle enſued, which was maintained with the greateſt obſtinacy and intrepidity by both armies, till almoſt night, when victory, after a terrible carnage, and eight hour's diſpute, put an end to the conteſt, by declaring for the Portugueſe, whoſe impetuoſity, from the firſt time the Moors gave way, ſeemed irreſiſtable: they bore down all oppoſition, and entirely drove the Moors off the field of battle. Amongſt the trophies that were taken, were five ſtandards, belonging to five different kings of the Moors. In honor of this exploit, he quartered five ſhields in his ſtandard, which is the origin of the arms of Portugal. The number of men killed in each army is not mentioned by any authentic writer. The victory was ſo great that none dared after that time diſpute the crown of Portugal with him, or deny him the title of king; as the Moors ſeverely felt the heavy hand of chaſtiſement, in the conſequences of this action; for Iſmar refuſing to acknowlege him as king of Portugal, he invaded his dominions, and threatened to lay waſte the whole country; upon which the infidel came to terms.

CADIZ, ENGAGEMENT OFF. [a city and port, in the province of Andaluſia, in Spain, ſituated on the north-weſt end of the iſland of Leon, oppoſite to Port Mary, on the continent, ſixty miles ſouth-weſt from Seville, and forty north-weſt from Gibraltar. It has a communication with the continent by a bridge, and with the oppoſite ſhore forms a bay, twelve miles long, and ſix broad; but about the middle of the bay are two points of land, one on the continent, and the other on the iſland, ſo near together, that the forts upon them, called the Puntal and Matagorda, command the paſſage; and within theſe points is the harbor, which it is impoſſible for an enemy to enter till it has taken theſe forts.] In the year 1408, the Spaniſh admiral, Alonzo Entiquez, with his fleet, conſiſting of thirteen gallies, attacked the fleet of the Moors, fitted out by the kings of Tunis and Tremezen, conſiſting of twenty-three galleys, and after an obſtinate fight, which laſted ſeveral hours, he took eight of them; the reſt, diſcouraged by the diſaſter of ſeeing ſome others ſunk, betook themſelves to flight.

Thus far Mariana; there are other Spaniſh writers who do not mention this action, and ſome who magnify it beyond credibility.

In the year 1587, being the year before the Spaniſh armada ſailed, admiral Drake, with a fleet, was ſent to deſtroy the enemy's ſhips in this port. He ſunk two galleys, and took, burned, and deſtroyed an hundred veſſels, loaded with proviſions and ammunition of war; together with a galleon of fourteen hundred tons, belonging to the marquis of Santa Cruz; and another of Raguſa, loaded with merchandize.

2. CADIZ, TAKEN AND PLUNDERED. In the year 1596, queen Elizabeth of England equipped a fleet of one hundred and fifty ſail, to ſcour the Spaniſh coaſt. The land forces were embarked under the command of the earl of Eſſex, and amounted to ſeven thouſand men. Charles Howard, lord high admiral, bore chief command at ſea. They ſet ſail from Plymouth on the firſt day of

Engrav'd for the Military Dictionary.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

BRITISH MUSEUM

of June, and on the twentieth day of that month anchored near St. Sebaſtian's chapel, on the weſt ſide of the iſle of Cadiz, before the Spaniards had the leaſt notice of their approach. The Spaniſh ſhips of war retiring into the Puntal, were next day attacked by the Engliſh, and the engagement laſted from break of day till noon, when the enemy ſeeing their galleons miſerably ſhattered, and a great number of their men killed, reſolved to ſet fire to their veſſels, and run them aſhore. The ſhip of the Spaniſh admiral, called the St. Philip, was burned, together with two or three other ſhips that lay near her, but the St. Matthew and St. Andrew were ſaved and taken. Immediately after this action the earl of Eſſex landed at Puntal with eight hundred men, and advanced againſt a body of five hundred Spaniards, who retreated into Cadiz at his approach. They were ſo cloſely purſued, and the inhabitants in ſuch confuſion, that no ſteps could be taken for the defence of the place, until the Engliſh had burſt open the gate, and entered the city. After a ſhort ſkirmiſh in the ſtreets, the aſſailants made themſelves maſters of the market-place, and the garriſon retired into the caſtle, though they ſoon capitulated, on condition that the inhabitants ſhould have liberty to depart with their wearing apparel, and all their other effects be diſtributed as booty among the ſoldiers; that they ſhould pay five hundred and twenty thouſand ducats for the ranſom of their lives, and ſend forty of their chief citizens to England, as hoſtages for the payment of the money. The earl of Eſſex being now entirely maſter of the place, turned out all the inhabitants, and loaded the ſhips with the money and rich effects, which the ſoldiers had not yet taken in plunder.

Mean while admiral Howard detached Sir Walter Raleigh to burn the merchant ſhips, which had retired to Port Real: two millions of ducats were offered as their ranſom, but he rejected the propoſal, ſaying that he was come to burn, and not to ranſom their ſhips. The duke of Medina Sidonia, however, found means to unload ſome, and ſet fire to others, that they might not fall into the hands of the Engliſh. Beſides the loſs which their merchants ſuſtained in this expedition, the king loſt two galleons, thirteen ſhips of war, and twenty-four veſſels laden with merchandize for the Indies, over and above the ammunition which he had provided for his deſign upon England.

The earl of Eſſex was of opinion that Cadiz ought to be kept, as a thorn in the ſide of the Spaniards, and offered to remain in perſon for its defence; but the majority being impatient to return to their own country with the booty they had obtained, his motion was overruled, and they ſet ſail for England, after having ſet fire to the town and adjacent villages. In their return they looked into the ports in the Groyne, St. Andero and St. Sebaſtian's, but meeting with no ſhips, nor any thing to plunder, they continued their courſe for England, where they arrived on the eighth of Auguſt, 1596.

3. CADIZ, EXPEDITION AGAINST. Queen Anne and the States General, in order to ſupport the archduke Charles on the Spaniſh throne, fitted out this expedition. It conſiſted of thirty Engliſh and twenty Dutch ſhips of the line, and one hundred and ſixty ſmall veſſels and tenders, on board of which were embarked nine thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty-three Engliſh, and four thouſand one hundred and thirty-eight Dutch troops; the command of which was given to the duke of Ormond, and the chief admiral was Sir George Rooke. On the nineteenth day of June, 1702, this armament weighed from Spithead, and came to an anchor at St. Helen's. On the twenty-ſecond the two rear-admirals, Fairbourne and Graydon, were detached with a ſquadron of Engliſh and Dutch ſhips, with inſtructions firſt to look into the Groyne, and in caſe there were any ſhips there to block them up, but if not, to cruiſe ten or twelve leagues north-weſt off Cape Finiſterre, till they ſhould be joined by the fleet, which on the tenth day of Auguſt reached the rock of Liſbon.

On the twelfth they came before Cadiz, and anchored at the diſtance of two leagues from the city. Sir Thomas Smith, quarter-maſter general, having viewed and ſounded the ſhore on the back ſide of the iſle of Leon, and reported that there were very convenient bays to make a deſcent, the duke of Ormond vehemently inſiſted in a council of war, upon landing in that iſle, in order to make a ſudden and vigorous attack upon the town, where the conſternation was ſo great, that in all probability the enterpriſe would have ſucceeded; but ſeveral of the council, eſpecially the ſea officers, oppoſing the duke's motion, it was reſolved that the army ſhould firſt take the fort of St. Katherine, and Port St. Mary, to facilitate thereby a near approach to Cadiz. The next day the duke of Ormond ſent a trumpet, with a letter to the duke of Brancaccio, the governor, whom the duke had known in the Spaniſh ſervice in the laſt confederate war; but in anſwer to the letter, inviting him to ſubmit to the houſe of Auſtria, Brancaccio declared he would acquit himſelf honorably of the truſt that was repoſed in him by the king.

On the fifteenth of Auguſt the duke of Ormond landed his forces in the bay of Bulls, above a mile on the left of St. Katherine's fort; the cannon of which fired on his men all the while, but with little execution. The firſt that landed were twelve hundred grenadiers, led by brigadier Pallant, and the earl of Donnegall; they were obliged to wade to the ſhore, and were all very wet when they reached it. In the mean time captain Jumper, in the Lenox, and ſome Engliſh and Dutch light frigates, kept firing on the horſe that appeared near the coaſt, and they were ſoon after repulſed by the Engliſh foot. The duke of Ormond, as ſoon as the troops were landed, ſent to ſummon fort St. Katherine's; but the governor replied, he had cannon mounted, with powder and ball ſufficient to receive him.

On the ſixth the whole army marched to a camp marked out for them near La Rotta, a town within a league of the place where they landed, from which moſt of the inhabitants were fled; but ſtrict orders being given againſt the plundering, many of them returned. The duke of Ormond having left a garriſon of three hundred men at La Rotta, marched on the twenty-ſixth of Auguſt towards fort St. Mary. Some Spaniſh horſe, about ſix hundred in number, fired upon the duke's advanced guards, and killed lieutenant-colonel Gore's horſe amongſt the dragoons; but retired upon the approach of the Engliſh grenadiers, a detachment of whom, under colonel Pierce of the guards, was ſent to take fort St. Katherine, which they did, and made one hundred and twenty Spaniards priſoners of war. The duke entered fort St. Mary, attended by moſt of the general officers; and notwithſtanding the ſtrict orders the duke gave againſt plundering, there was a very great failure in the execution of them. Mr. Methuen, her majeſty's envoy in Portugal, in a letter to the duke of Ormond, dated the firſt of Auguſt, gave this wholeſome advice, concerning the conduct of the army; that the point of the greateſt conſequence was to inſinuate to the Spaniards, and ſhew by their proceeding, that they came not as enemies to Spain, but only to free them from France, and give them aſſiſtance to eſtabliſh themſelves under the government of the houſe of Auſtria.

It being found too difficult to approach Cadiz, while the Spaniards were in poſſeſſion of Matagorda fort, over againſt the Puntal, it was ordered to be attacked, and a battery of four pieces of cannon erected againſt it; but upon the firing, the guns ſunk into the ſands, and after a fruitleſs attempt, the deſign was given over, and the troops ordered to embark, which was done accordingly, with intention of making the beſt of their way home. The Spaniards did indeed endeavor to diſturb them in their retreat, but with very little ſucceſs; a detachment of Engliſh and Dutch troops having quickly repulſed them, with the loſs of a few of their horſe, who were the moſt forward in the attack, which diſcouraged the reſt ſo, that few or none of our people were loſt in getting on board their ſhips.

The confederates found Cadiz in a much better condition than they expected, which, added to the manner in which they were received, did not a little ſurpriſe them. But what diſconcerted the deſign of the expedition as much as any thing, was the general officers being ſo much divided in their opinions, that a retreat was thought more adviſeable than any other meaſure in a council of war. Biſhop Burnet ſays, that Sir George Rooke ſpoke coldly of this expedition before he went out; and this he tells us, to prove that Sir George intended

tended to do the enemy no hurt. But the miſchief lies here, ſays Dr. Campbell, Sir George ſuſpected they would do no great good, becauſe this expedition was of a doubtful nature; for, on the one hand, they were enjoined to ſpeak to the Spaniards as friends, and at the ſame time were ordered to act againſt them as foes.

Thus ended the attempt upon Cadiz, which was concerted upon a ſuppoſition, that the Spaniards had a natural affection for the houſe of Auſtria, and would join with the confederates, in favor of that family, againſt the French.

CADSANT, BATTLE ON. [Cadſant is an iſland on the coaſt of Dutch Flanders, at the mouth of the river Scheld, by which the Dutch command the navigation of that river.] In the year 1337, at the breaking out of the rupture between Edward III. king of England, and Philip VI. king of France, Lewis, count of Flanders, was ſollicited by both theſe monarchs to take a part in the quarrel: the gold of Philip being at length prevalent, he eſpouſed his intereſt, and put to death ſome gentlemen, becauſe they eſpouſed the intereſt of Edward. That prince not liking the alliance that was made, endeavored to break it, and turn it to his advantage. He offered to give his daughter in marriage with the count's eldeſt ſon; but the propoſal was rejected: then the biſhop of Lincoln undertook to gain the Flemings over to his party. To effect this, he went with two colleagues, to confer with the governor of Ghent, a man ſo extremely popular, as to be more powerful than the count himſelf. Upon the promiſe of ſome particular privileges in trade he was gained, with all his intereſt. Count Lewis, on the other hand, was not wanting in traverſing the Engliſh negotiations; he ſent his natural brother, Guy de Rickenbourg, with a body of forces, to ſecure the iſle of Cadſant, cut off the communication between thoſe parts and Brabant, and intercept the Engliſh ambaſſadors in their return. The e being appriſed of his intention, remained at Dort, until a fleet of forty ſhips was ſent for their convoy; then they ſailed for England, and in their paſſage fell in with two large Flemiſh ſhips of war, having on board the biſhop of Glaſgow, with one hundred and fifty Scottiſh gentlemen, a conſiderable ſum of money, and a ſmall body of ſoldiers, ſent from the king of France to the aſſiſtance of the Bruſſians in Scotland; the ſhips were taken and plundered, and the biſhop, with his followers, cut in pieces.

As Guy de Rickenbourg, in being maſter of Cadſant, had it in his power to intercept all paſſage by ſea to Bruges and Ghent, Edward reſolved to diſlodge him from that poſt, and ſent the earls of Derby and Suffolk, with ſeveral other noblemen and knights, five hundred men at arms, and three thouſand archers on board his fleet, to expel the Flemings from that iſland. Their landing was obſtinately diſputed by Guy de Rickenbourg, at the head of five thouſand men, in ſpite of whoſe efforts the Engliſh made good their footing on the beach, though even after their landing, a deſperate engagement enſued. The earl of Derby was felled to the ground, but reſcued by Sir Walter Manny, a gallant knight of Hainault, to whoſe proweſs the victory was in a great meaſure owing: three thouſand of the enemy were killed on the ſpot, and a great number of perſons of diſtinction taken priſoners, among whom was their commander, by whoſe ranſom Sir Walter Manny was enriched. This action happened in the beginning of November, 1337. Immediately after it Edward concluded a treaty with Jacob Van Ardevelt, governor of Ghent. Count Lewis, ſeeing himſelf robbed of his power, quitted his territory.

CAEN, TAKEN, AND BATTLE AT. [the capital of the county of Caen, in the province of Normandy, in France, ſituated on the river Orne, ſeventy-five miles weſt from Rouen, and thirty ſouth-weſt from Havre de Grace.] Caen became ſubject to the king of England, together with the reſt of Normandy. It was retaken by Philip the Auguſt in the year 1104, and continued undiſturbed under the dominion of France till 1346, when Edward III. of England, having invaded France, over-run Normandy, and after taking and pillaging Barfleur, Cherbourgh, Montbourg, and St. Lo, came within a few leagues of Caen, intending to lay ſiege to it. The town was not, at that time, incloſed within walls; it had on one ſide ramparts, and the river Orne; on the other a ſtrong caſtle, in which Robert de Blagny had ſhut up himſelf with a garriſon of three hundred Genoeſe; but in ſome places it was quite open. All on this account it was the more liable to be ſurpriſed, the earl of Eu, then conſtable of France, had drawn together the militia of the country, and Philip had called the earl of Tancarville out of Guienne, to aſſiſt in the defence of it. The conſtable, finding himſelf at the head of a numerous army, did not think proper to ſhut himſelf up in the town till the enemy ſhould come to attack him; but having drawn up his army in the beſt order he could, led them out to meet the Engliſh, and, having given them battle, was totally defeated at the firſt attack, and had the mortification to ſee himſelf and Tancarville priſoners in the hands of the Engliſh: nor was this all, the Engliſh, vigorouſly purſuing the fugitives, entered the town together with them, and plundered it.

Mezerai gives a different account of this battle, and of the fate of the town. He tells us, that the conſtable, far from intending to march out of the town to meet the enemy, had, on the contrary, determined to ſatisfy himſelf with defending the bridge and the gates of the town; but the townſmen, and the reſt of his army, truſting to their numbers, and elated with hopes of victory, could not be contained, and therefore, fearing that they would mutiny, if he ſhould oppoſe their inclinations, he led them out to the field, where they could not ſtand the firſt attack of the Engliſh archers, but threw down their arms and fled to the town. The Engliſh purſuing them, not only made a prodigious ſlaughter at the gates, but having forded the river, entered into the town at ſeveral other places, and put to the ſword all that they met with. Meantime the conſtable and the earl of Tancarville, who were defending the bridge, had no notion that the river could be forded, till they ſaw the Engliſh behind them cutting the citizens to pieces. They then apprehended that further reſiſtance could anſwer no end, and therefore ſurrendered to Sir Thomas Holland, an Engliſh knight, that happened to be in ſight. The French hiſtorian adds, that the Engliſh continuing their cruel executions after the principal men of the town had ſurrendered, thoſe of the citizens that ſurvived, being driven to deſpair, reſolved to ſell their lives as dear as they could, and therefore vigorouſly renewed the battle with ſtones, and every other offenſive weapon that fell in their way, ſo that in a little time five hundred of the Engliſh were ſlain; that Edward, provoked at the loſs of ſo many good ſoldiers, ordered fire to be ſet to the four corners of the town; but Geoffrey de Harcourt, one of his generals and greateſt favorites, pitying his poor countrymen, diverted the effects of the king's anger, by the following remonſtrance. "See ye not, Sir, ſaid he, that the reſolution "of this people is merely owing to deſpair. The num- "ber of thoſe that make oppoſition now is not con- "ſiderable; there are many more, hid in barns and "cellars; what will be the conſequence if you oblige "them likewiſe to come out? What efforts will not "men make to reſcue themſelves from fire and ſword? "They will not be able, after all, to ſave their own "lives, I acknowledge, but they will endeavor to force "their way through our army, rather than ſuffer them- "ſelves to be burnt alive. The points of our ſwords "will not ſeem to them ſo frightful as the devouring "flames: they will fall upon us in their rage and de- "ſpair, and kill a great many of our beſt men, ſo that "in taking vengeance for the few lives you loſt at firſt, "you will afterwards reflect, with concern, that you "have loſt three times more. Such a ſevere revenge "will be very prejudicial to your affairs, it will be "much better to ſave your troops, you have ten days "march yet to Calais, and no body knows how often "you may be attacked in that time. If you thus ex- "poſe your ſoldiers, what reſource ſhall we find in an "enemy's country? Provinces, Sir, are gained by force "of arms and by clemency: you have got the advan- "tage in battle, the town is already taken, complete "your conqueſt by ſhewing compaſſion. The money "and riches of the citizens are yours: nothing but cle-

"mency

" mency can force their arms out of their hands. They " fight now for their lives only; theſe can be of no " uſe to us: conſider that your ſoldiers, who have be- " haved ſo well, deſerved to be ſpared."

Edward, appeaſed by this remonſtrance, ordered it to be proclaimed in every part of the town, that thoſe who ſubmitted ſhould have their lives ſaved; upon which the citizens laid down their arms: but he adds, that a great many murders and rapes were afterwards committed, which Edward and his officers could not prevent. No doubt, Mezerai had this account of the battle and ſurpriſe of Caen from Froiſſart, and other French authors: but is it probable, that after the Engliſh were poſſeſſed of all the parts of the town, and had made ſuch havoc in the ſtreets, a number of undiſciplined fugitives, without arms, (for theſe, according to our author, they had thrown away in the field) could reſume their courage, and deſtroy five hundred Engliſh, with arms in their hands, and flushed with victory? Another French author, who is by no means favorable to the Engliſh, owns that the ſlain on their ſide were not much above fifty. The truth is, Mezerai himſelf does not believe this ſtory, for he gives another account of this affair as abſurd, and rather more inconſiſtent with the truth of hiſtory than the former, from an old chronicle, as he ſays, which makes the Frenchmen, by the aſſiſtance and encouragement of their wives, fight bravely in the field, till, after an obſtinate reſiſtance, they were at laſt driven into the town by the Engliſh archers. Upon this, we are told, that the conſtable and earl of Tancaryille came out of the caſtle, no body knows with what view, were made priſoners, and ſent into England, where they were ſo well uſed, that there is reaſon to think they betrayed their country. So that this author's readers are left at liberty to believe that the French made amends, by the obſtinacy and fury wherewith they fought in the town, for their miſcarriage in the field, or that they behaved well every where, and only had the misfortuue to be betrayed by their leaders.

Caen was again taken by aſſault by the Engliſh, in the year 1417, under the command of the brave king Henry V. and continued in their hands near thirty years.

2. CAEN, SIEGE OF. In the year 1448, Charles VII. of France having taken advantage of the weak and unhappy reign of Henry VI. of England, renewed the war againſt him; and having taken almoſt all Normandy, except Caen and Cherbourgh, laid ſiege to the former, and inveſted it on all ſides. The conſtable lodged himſelf in the abbey of St. Stephen, the count de Dunois in the ſuburbs of Vaucelles, and immediately laid a bridge over the river in the meadow below the town, by means whereof the counts of Eu and Nevers paſſed the Orne, and poſted themſelves in the ſuburbs of Vaugueux, and the Ladies Abbey, otherwiſe called the abbey of the Trinity. Soon after the king arrived, and lodged in the abbey of Ardennes, about half a league from the town. This ſiege was the moſt regular, the beſt diſpoſed, and the moſt conſiderable in reſpect of expence, works, and machines, of any that were formed in the conqueſt of Normandy. There were batteries raiſed in five and twenty places, a great number of mines were ſprung, and the trenches were carried on as far as the ditch. The very firſt day the count de Dunois carried by main force the bulwark, on the ſide of the river Orne, which ſtood quite cloſe to the wall; and the conſtable on his ſide, by ſpringing mines, blew up a part of the wall, and the tower on the ſide next St. Stephen's: ſo that the Engliſh, ſeeing themſelves thus laid open, demanded a capitulation. There were in the town four thouſand good troops, and the duke of Somerſet was in the caſtle with three hundred men, who might have held it out a long time, and given much trouble to the beſiegers, being well provided, and lodged in a place which was then, and continued for a long time to be, one of the beſt fortifications of all France. This was the reaſon why Charles granted them a ceſſation of arms from the day after the feaſt of St. John to the firſt of Auguſt, on condition, " That if they were " not relieved in that time, by an army able to fight " that of France, they ſhould ſurrender the town and " caſtle, and be conveyed to England, in ſhips which " the king of France ſhould be obliged to provide for " them." The time being paſt, and no relief appearing, the town bailiff carried the keys to the conſtable, who preſently delivered them up to the count de Dunois, on whom the government of the town had been conferred by the king. On the ſixth of Auguſt, Charles made his entry into the town, and was received by the magiſtrates with great pomp, every one of them, upon the occaſion, endeavouring to excel the other in magnificence.

3. CAEN, ATTEMPT TO SURPRISE IT. After the death of Henry III. the inhabitants of Caen declared in favor of the king of Navarre, and continued cloſely attached to his intereſt, till he obtained peaceable poſſeſſion of the crown of France. But during the wars, which were carried on for ſome conſiderable time by the party of the league againſt that prince, the former contrived a ſcheme, in the year 1593, for ſeizing the town of Caen, which they had very near carried into execution. The town, as has been already obſerved, is divided into two parts by a branch of the river Orne; the one on the ſide next the caſtle, the other on that next the iſle of St. John, having a communication with one another by a bridge, which on account of its nearneſs to the principal church of the place, is called the bridge of St. Peter. At this bridge there is a gate on the ſide next the iſle of St. John, and over it is the town-houſe, built upon a large arch. In the abſence of M. de la Veronne, governor of the caſtle, who had gone to wait on the king, together with the beſt part of his garriſon, a captain belonging to the league, named la Motte-Corbiniere, formed a deſign to ſurpriſe the town, by means of a correſpondence he had with ſome of the inhabitants. His intention was to get, with the help of his friends, into the diviſion next the iſle of St. John, then to ſhut the gate of the bridge, to ſecure himſelf againſt the garriſon of the caſtle; this done, to ſeize the town-houſe, and then, having got all his friends together, to make himſelf maſter of the other part of the town, and in conſequence thereof, of the caſtle. With this view he gets into that next the iſle of St. John, with ſeventy or eighty troopers. At the noiſe they made, his friends ran to him from all quarters in ſuch numbers, that it ſeemed impoſſible to reſiſt them, and Caen had been infallibly loſt, had not the prudence and reſolution of Oliver-Reverend de Bougy, a gentleman of that country, who happened to be in the place, effectually prevented the execution of the plot. Immediately upon the alarm he runs into the ſtreet, ſends notice to his friends, and rouſes the inhabitants; but in the mean time, foreſeeing that his enemies would ſhut the gate of the bridge, he ſends one of his people to nail quickly a piece of wood between the joints; ſo that while the conſpirators attempted to ſhut the gate they found themſelves diſappointed, and the more they haſtened the leſs they were capable of diſcovering the impediment, till he arrived himſelf, with fifteen or twenty more, whom he had animated by his example. Upon his approach, the conſpirators were ſurpriſed and put into confuſion; and as they could not get the gate ſhut, one of Bougy's attendants, called Riviere-Reuouf, puſhed through the open part of it with great reſolution, ſhot la Motte Corbiniere in the head with a piſtol, and by his death diſappointed the project, and diſperſed the conſpirators. The magiſtrates were extremely ſenſible of the greatneſs of the danger when it was over; and the king afterwards gave Bougy this teſtimony, " That as he had experi- " enced his fidelity on former occaſions, ſo upon this " this he was ſenſible, he had ſaved all the Lower Nor- " mandy."

CAGLIARI, TAKEN. [the capital of the iſland of Sardinia, in Upper Italy.] In the year 1708, the Britiſh ſquadron, commanded by Sir John Leake, appeared before this place, then in the poſſeſſion of the Spaniards. The inhabitants dreading a ſevere bombardment, compelled the governor to ſurrender, after having received a few ſhells from the admiral. It was given to Charles III. the nominal king of Spain. In the year 1717 the Spaniards retook it, and two years afterwards it was ceded by a treaty to the duke of Savoy, and is ſtill in the poſſeſſion of that houſe.

CALAIS, SIEGE OF. [the capital of the Pais Reconquis, in the province of Picardy, in France, ſituated on the coaſt of the Engliſh channel, twenty-two miles ſouth-eaſt from Dover, and one hundred and forty north from Paris.] In the year 1346 it was beſieged by the Engliſh, under the command of the brave and victorious king Edward III. This prince, upon the death of Charles, ſirnamed the Bel, king of France, without male iſſue, claimed the ſucceſſion of that crown, as being the nephew and neareſt relation of the deceaſed. This claim, however juſt, having been rejected by the French, who preferred the pretenſions of Philip de Valois, and put him in actual poſſeſſion of the throne. Edward reſolved, as ſoon as the ſituation of his affairs would permit, to ſupport his claim by force of arms. Accordingly, having entered into alliances with the emperor, and ſeveral princes of Germany, and drawn together a numerous army, he began a long and bloody war againſt France, in which he often met with ſurpriſing ſucceſs, particularly in the year 1340, when, with a fleet of three hundred ſhips, he fell in with the French fleet, conſiſting of four hundred ſail, on the coaſt of Flanders; and in an engagement, the greateſt and moſt memorable that ever had been in thoſe ſeas, continued with the greateſt obſtinacy and reſolution on both ſides, from eight o'clock in the morning to ſeven at night, he obtained ſo ſignal and compleat a victory, that vaſt numbers of the French were forced to jump over-board into the ſea, to avoid the ſword of their enemies; and of all their numerous fleet no more than thirty ſhips eſcaped, the reſt being all taken or ſunk. Immediately upon this victory, he landed his troops in Flanders without the leaſt oppoſition, and ſoon aſſembled an army of an hundred and fifty thouſand men, conſiſting of Engliſh, Germans, Flemings, and Gaſcons; the fineſt army that ever was commanded by any king of England, and one which the French durſt not meet in the field all that campaign. The ſucceſs of his arms was alſo conſiderable in Britany and Guienne; and a few days before he inveſted Calais, he gained the famous battle of Creſſy, and thereby obtained one of the moſt ſignal and complete victories recorded in hiſtory.

Edward having continued ſome days near the field of battle, to bury the dead, and take care of the wounded, marched his army through the Bollonois, and approached Calais in order to beſiege it. This place was exceeding ſtrong, and no leſs troubleſome to the Engliſh, than Dunkirk has been in latter times. By becoming maſter of it, he not only freed himſelf from an uneaſy neighbourhood, but alſo had, as it were, the keys of France in his own power, and might enter it at his pleaſure. The place was inveſted the eighth of September, 1346, and Edward ſummoned the governor to ſurrender, threatening, in caſe of refuſal, to put the garriſon, and all the inhabitants, to the ſword: but this threat having produced nothing to his advantage, he took an exact view of the fortifications, and finding the ſtrength of them to be ſuch, that it would be a matter of great difficulty and danger to carry the town by force, he reſolved to reduce it by famine. To this end he drew round it, on the land ſide, four lines of circumvallation regularly fortified, and by ſea blocked it up with no leſs than ſeven hundred ſhips, ſo that no ſupplies of any kind could be carried into it.

The governor obſerving theſe operations, and foreſeeing the length of the ſiege, took care to turn all the uſeleſs mouths out of the city, that the proviſions might hold out the longer; and though by the maxims of war Edward was not obliged to have compaſſion on thoſe unhappy people, who are ſaid to have been ſeventeen hundred in number, yet he generouſly received them into his camp, gave them a good dinner and two ſterlings apiece, then left them at liberty to go where they pleaſed.

Meantime Philip was exceeding uneaſy at the proſpect of loſing a place of ſuch importance, and ſought all poſſible means of raiſing the blockade, but found none effectual to his purpoſe. The king of England was ſo well fortified in his lines, that nothing but diſgrace and diſappointment could be got by attacking them; and, on the other hand, no provocation could engage him to leave them, and give his rival battle, till the fate of Calais ſhould be determined. The only promiſing expedient was that of employing the arms of the king of Scotland to make a diverſion, by invading England. This was accordingly attempted without ſucceſs. David, king of Scotland, to oblige Philip his ally, put himſelf at the head of thirty thouſand men, and penetrated into England as far as the city of Durham; but this did not in the leaſt diſturb Edward's meaſures; for his queen Philippa, drawing together with great expedition all the forces that remained in the country, gave the Scots battle, and their king had not only the mortification to ſee his army defeated, but alſo to find himſelf a priſoner in the hands of the Engliſh. In fine, when Philip had employed all his arts to ſave Calais from falling into the hands of the Engliſh, and the blockade had continued near a year, proviſions began to be exceeding ſcarce in the town, and the inhabitants, deſpairing of relief, deſired to capitulate; but a capitulation deferred to the laſt extremity was not likely to be very favorable to the beſieged. Edward agreed to grant the garriſon, and the citizens in general their lives, but at the ſame time, to puniſh them for their obſtinacy in keeping him ſo long at their gates, he excepted out of the latter ſix of the principal men among them, to be the victims of his reſentment; and, to diſtreſs the inhabitants the more, left the choice of theſe ſix to themſelves. This ſeverity cauſed the greateſt conſternation in the town; ſuch a cruel choice could not be eaſily made, and yet there was no time to be loſt; all places were full of confuſion and amazement, till the brave Euſtace de Pierre, one of the principal men of the city, ſeeing fear and deſpair painted on the faces of his fellow-citizens, voluntarily offered himſelf to be one of the ſix. The example of ſo great generoſity ſoon animated five others to join with him in offering up their lives as a ſacrifice to ſatisfy the rage of the conqueror, and devoting themſelves to death to ſave the reſt of the inhabitants. They ſet out therefore for king Edward's camp, bare-footed, in their ſhirts, with ropes about their necks, and preſented to him the keys of the city.

But however much they found him incenſed, at the interceſſion of his queen, who caſt herſelf at his feet, and with many tears, in the moſt moving terms, intreated for them, their lives were ſpared; and that excellent princeſs, who had ſaved them from death, not ſatisfied therewith, ordered cloaths to be brought them; having entertained them in her own tent, diſmiſſed them with a preſent of ſix pieces of gold each. Edward having made his entry into the city, turned out all the French, and peopled it with Engliſh inhabitants, which poſſibly is the reaſon why it remained ſo long in the hands of the Engliſh, who continued in the uninterrupted poſſeſſion of it more than two hundred years.

2. CALAIS, BATTLE AT. Soon after the reduction of Calais, the pope ſent two cardinals, to negociate ſome ſort of accommodation between the two kings, neither of whom was averſe to a ſhort reſpite from the toils of war. Edward was willing to allow his army reſt and eaſe, after the fatigues of ſo long a ſiege; and on the other hand, Philip was weary of a war wherein he had met with nothing but diſaſters and diſcouragements: ſo both readily conſented to a truce, which was to continue for a year, from the twenty-eighth of September 1347. Upon the concluſion of this truce, Edward having left a ſtrong garriſon in Calais, returned in triumph to England; and Philip began to make preparations for renewing the war, being determined, if poſſible, by any means to recover Calais. The loſs of that important place lay heavy upon him, becauſe he foreſaw the conſequences of its remaining in the hands of the Engliſh. But as he was ſenſible he could not make himſelf maſter of it by open force, he reſolved to try whether he could not ſucceed by bribing the governor, who being a foreigner, might, he hoped, be the more eaſily prevailed upon to betray it to him. The Seigneur de Montmorency, and Geoffrey Seigneur de Charny, at that time governors of St. Omer, to oblige their prince, undertook the management of the affair, notwithſtanding the ignominy that muſt neceſſarily attend ſo baſe an action; and having practiſed upon Aymeri de Pavie, a native of Lombardy, and governor of the town, obtained of him a ſolemn promiſe, that, upon the receipt of twenty thouſand crowns, he would ſecretly admit into the caſtle of Calais, an hundred French-

Frenchmen be armed, with twelve knights, and with their assistance, on a certain night to be agreed on between them, open the gates, and let in a sufficient body of French, who were to be at hand for that purpose, and to surprise the garrison. Matters were so far carried, that the very night for betraying the town was appointed, the money received by the governor, and the hundred men at arms let in, at different times, by the postern gate into the castle, with such secrecy, that the governor and the French conspirators were now quite sure of the success of their plot. But notwithstanding all the caution that had been used, king Edward had got some hints of the design; and having sent for the governor of Calais, offered him a full and free pardon, if, instead of delivering the town to the French, he would betray the French to him, and suffer them to fall into the pit which themselves had digged. The traytor, considering that he was infallibly undone, if he did not comply with the king's desire, made a compleat discovery of the whole plot, and acquainted the king with the precise time concerted for betraying the town. Edward, fully informed of all the circumstances, took his measures so as to be at Calais the very night it was to have been surprised, with the prince of Wales and eight hundred men at arms. The French authors say, the hundred Frenchmen were not received into the town, nor the money delivered till this night; but, be this as it will, they were all made prisoners, and next morning by break of day, the king sallied out at one of the gates, and the prince of Wales at another, to fall on the French who were waiting there, under the command of the Seigneurs de Charny and Ribaumont, to seize the town as soon as the gates should be opened. They were not a little surprised at their disappointment; however, they fought bravely. The king chose to fight on foot, under the banner of lord Walter de Manny; and happening to engage in single combat with Eustace de Ribaumont, who commanded that body of the French, the latter struck the king twice down upon his knees; but being seasonably relieved by his own men, he escaped the danger, defeated Ribaumont's party, and made that officer prisoner.

Mean time the prince of Wales attacked de Charny with great vigor, who, on his part, made a long and obstinate defence, but was at last routed and taken prisoner. The French in this action lost six hundred men, besides a good number of prisoners, who, with their two commanders, were led in a sort of triumph to Calais, where they expected by this time to have been masters. And notwithstanding the expedition, in which they had been engaged, was not very honorable, yet as they had undertaken it in obedience to their king, Edward treated them with great civility, and entertained the principal officers with a splendid supper. When they were at table he visited them himself, and could not forbear upbraiding Charny with his dishonorable conduct, in attempting to take from him by treachery, and in open violation of treaty, a place which he had fairly won: but on the contrary, he greatly commended Eustace de Ribaumont for his valor, and, as a testimony of his esteem, made him a present of a string of pearls, which he used to carry in his cap, bidding him wear them as a badge of his regard; adding, that the ladies, of whom he understood Ribaumont was a great admirer, would not value him the less for it, and after several obliging expressions, set him at liberty without ransom. Before the king left Calais, he made John de Beauchamp governor of it, thinking it imprudent to trust any longer a place of so great importance in the hands of a foreigner, who had suffered himself to be seduced by a bribe. But the loss of his place was not the heaviest punishment Aymeri met with for his double treachery; for some time after he fell into the hands of the French, who caused him to be torn to pieces by four horses.

The attempt upon Calais having turned out quite contrary to the expectations of the French, Philip disowned it, and cast the blame entirely upon De Carny and Montmorency. Edward was not yet ready to renew the war, and therefore pretended to be contented with this satisfaction, and suffered the truce to continue, though it had been thus shamefully violated by his enemies.

Merchants were drawn to Calais from all parts of Europe; and that old and stately building, now called the Court of Guise, remains to this day as a monument of the vast commerce of that place. It was originally the exchange of the English merchants at Calais, the staple for wool was held in it; and its magnificent structure, and vast extent, shew the immense riches of the merchants of that place, while it was in the possession of the English. In a word, the revenue which the kings of England drew from Calais, was so considerable, that in the year 1472, Edward IV. offered Lewis XI. to come into France with all his forces, and assist him against the duke of Burgundy, if he would repay him but the tax of the wool, which had been sent from his dominions into the Low Countries. This prosperity might have continued long, had it not been for the inauspicious and wicked reign of queen Mary; of whose weakness, and absolute want of true policy, the French took advantage to wrest Calais out of her hands.

3. CALAIS, SIEGE of. This unhappy princess had seasonable warning of the danger. Her consort, Philip, king of Spain, had given her information, in the end of the year 1557, that the French were forming designs upon Calais, and she had also an offer made her of some of his troops to strengthen the garrison, which he knew to be weak. Lord Wentworth, who was governor of Calais, had also frequently solicited supplies, as he had not at that time a fourth part of the troops and ammunition necessary to defend the place. This advice of king Philip's, though communicated to the queen's council, was quite neglected, as were also lord Wentworth's solicitations; nothing being done for securing the town. The bigotted queen's thoughts were so taken up with schemes for the ruin of the Protestants, that she could think of nothing else; and her council, chiefly composed of persecuting priests, were no less warm in prosecution of those pious projects. By this means the French became easily masters of Calais. The duke of Guise laid siege to it on the first of January, 1558, and having carried the fort, which commanded the avenues on the land-side, and the risbank, which gave him also the command of the harbour, obliged the governor to capitulate the seventh day of the siege. Soon after the capitulation, he ordered all the English to leave the place, as Edward III. had dealt by the French, when it fell into the hands of the English. Upon the death of queen Mary, which happened that same year, queen Elizabeth, her successor to the throne, finding that the continuation of the war with France, would be very inconvenient in the situation her affairs were in at that time, concluded a peace with the French king, on the second of April, 1559; whereby it was agreed, that Calais and the other places lately taken from the English, should continue in the hands of the French for eight years, and at the end of that term, return to the English. But this, like the other treaties entered into by the French, which are not favorable to their interest, they never intended to observe. The excuses made by the French authors, for the conduct of their court upon this occasion, are various, but all equally inconsistent with reason, and the express words, as well as the design of the treaty. But Calais was yet to suffer another revolution.

4. CALAIS, TAKEN BY ASSAULT. Henry IV. of France, having declared war against Spain, in the year 1594, a French officer, named Rosne, who had been a field marechal in time of the league, and a bigotted partisan against Henry, persuaded the archduke Albret, who commanded the Spanish army, to attack Calais, and contributed not a little to the success of that undertaking. The governor, whose name was Bedossan, having been killed, was succeeded in his command by Bertrand de Patras de Campaigno, called the Black Cadet, who in the time of the siege, had found means to get into the citadel, at the head of an hundred and fifty men. The Spaniards, however, and a great number of Italians, made a general assault, in which almost all the garrison and townsmen that defended the citadel, were killed, and the governor Campaigno taken sword in hand; whereby the Spaniards became masters of the town and citadel the sixteenth day, from the opening of the trenches. All the inhabitants, though by the capitulation they had

liberty

liberty to ſtay in the city, retired to France, except two families, whoſe poſterity have never yet been admitted to any place in the magiſtracy. The Spaniſh officers and ſoldiers ſeized all the goods in the town, and ſold them at a rate ſo very low, that one of the houſes ſtill retains for its ſign, the gammon of bacon, as a memorial of its being purchaſed at that time for that joint of meat, and ſome bottles of wine. The Spaniards thought they were not like to ſtay long there, and they were in the right, for the town was reſtored to France by the treaty of Vervins, in 1598, two years after it had fallen under the dominion of Spain.

Calais was bombarded by an Engliſh ſquadron, commanded by Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, in the year 1694, but without receiving much damage.

CALCINATO, BATTLE AT. [a town of the Breſciano, a territory belonging to the Venetian dominions, in Upper Italy. It lies on the river Ohieſe, between Breſcia to the weſt, and Caſtiglione to the eaſt.] In the year 1706, the campaign in Italy did not open ſo favorably, for the duke of Savoy, as the allies could wiſh, therefore prince Eugene repreſented to the emperor the neceſſity of ſending that prince a reinforcement. The emperor very readily came into his opinion; but the miſchief was, that the funds were wanting for any new undertaking. Eugene, in order to remedy this inconvenience, perſuaded him to mortgage his mines in Sileſia to the Engliſh, for two hundred and fifty thouſand pounds ſterling. The money was preſently raiſed, and the duke of Marlborough came to Vienna, to ſolicit the ſpeedy application of it, in ſupport of the duke of Savoy; Eugene joined him in this ſolicitation, which proved ſo effectual, that ten thouſand auxiliary Heſſians, and four or five thouſand Palatines were ordered to reinforce the army in Italy.

The French king tried every effort to render the deſigns of the allies abortive, but he could not effect his purpoſe; yet the duke de Vendome, his general, had nearly done it by this action. Towards the cloſe of the campaign, in the year 1705, he had reſolved to attack the quarters of the Imperial army, in the abſence of prince Eugene; but his highneſs ſtaying longer in Italy than was expected, and the French troops being much fatigued, Vendome contented himſelf with placing his troops in ſuch a manner, that he might ſoon bring them together. He communicated his deſign to the court of Verſailles, and to count Medavi, and came to Milan early in the ſpring of the year 1706, to put it in execution. To diſguiſe his intention, he expreſſed a diſſatisfaction with Medavi, complained that the magazines had been neglected, and that he could not take the field till late in the ſpring. He then feigned himſelf ſick, and took medicines as if he had been really ſo. All this deceived count Reventlau, who waited the coming of prince Eugene, without the leaſt ſuſpicion; but had, however, fortified the poſt of Calcinato, where lay the center of his troops. When Vendome underſtood that the German general was lulled into ſecurity, he left his phyſic on a ſudden, and put himſelf at the head of eighteen thouſand foot and five thouſand horſe. The Imperialiſts were not above half that number. At daybreak on the ninth of April, he arrived at the foot of the hills, of which he was poſſeſſed, before Raventlau knew any thing of his march. But the taſk was difficult to mount theſe eminences; therefore the Imperialiſts had time to form themſelves about Carendola and Calcinato, and had made a good diſpoſition before the duke de Vendome could come to attack them.

The French having paſſed the canals and ditches that were in their way, ſtood to receive the firſt fire of the Germans, then their left wing fell upon the Germans right, with bayonets at the ends of their muſkets, and without firing the action was warm; but the Imperial cavalry giving way, the infantry alſo loſt ſome ground. Count Raventlau flying to that wing, rallied the horſe, and bringing them again to the charge, repulſed the horſe of the enemy. He thought the battle had been won, when news was brought him that the enemy had defeated his right wing, and penetrated between his left and the quarter of Montechiaro: this made him inſtantly think of retiring, leſt his retreat to Salo ſhould be cut off; he did it at firſt in pretty good order, but many of his ſoldiers, overwhelmed with numbers, took to flight; and ſome of them never ſtopped till they came to Reveredo, where they arrived at the ſame time as prince Eugene. The French had another advantage in this action, beſides that of numbers, which was the uſe of their artillery; whereas that of the Imperialiſts was moſt of it at Gavardo. Theſe latter loſt the greateſt part of their baggage, twenty-five colors, and twelve ſtandards. They had three thouſand men killed and wounded, and a great number made priſoners.

Prince Eugene having gathered together the remains of Raventlau's army, and added to it three regiments from Bavaria, with ſome troops that were left in the Veroneſe, haſtened to Gavardo, to oppoſe the deſign of marechal Vendome; who had cauſed Moſcolino to be attacked, and hoped to cut off the Imperialiſts communication with the Trentine. His highneſs on this occaſion, made a moſt excellent retreat, repulſed the French from a poſt they attempted to force, after an action of three hours, and led his troops round the lake, into the Varoneſe, in ſpite of all that Vendome could do to prevent him: the French got poſſeſſion of Salo, and the prince of ſeveral poſts along the Adige.

CALCUTTA, SIEGE OF. [late the principal Engliſh ſettlement in the kingdom of Bengal, in the Eaſt Indies.] The nabob of Bengal, irritated at the protection given to one of his ſubjects in the Engliſh fort at Calcutta, and, as it is ſaid, at the refuſal of ſome duties to which he claimed a right, levied a great army, and laid ſiege to that place. The governor, Mr. D——, terrified by the numbers of the enemy, abandoned the fort, with ſeveral of the principal perſons in the ſettlement, who ſaved themſelves, with their moſt valuable effects, on board the ſhips.

Thus deſerted, Mr. Holwell, the ſecond in command, bravely held the place to the laſt extremity, with a few gallant friends, and the remains of a feeble garriſon. A very noble defence was inſufficient to keep an untenable place, or to affect an ungenerous enemy. The fort was taken the twentieth of June, 1756, and the garriſon being made priſoners, were thruſt into a narrow dungeon, called the Black Hole. Mr. Holwell, with a few others, came out alive, to paint a ſcene of the moſt cruel diſtreſs which perhaps human nature ever ſuffered. His very affecting letter, containing a minute detail of this ſhocking barbarity, which cannot fail drawing tears from the eyes, and pity from the heart, of the moſt obdurate and ſavage breaſt, we ſhall preſent to the reader.

A LETTER from J. Z. HOLWELL, Eſq; to WILLIAM DAVIS, Eſq;

Dear Sir,

THE confuſion which the late capture of the Eaſt-India company's ſettlements in Bengal, muſt neceſſarily excite in the city of London, will, I fear, be not a little heightened by the miſerable deaths of the greateſt part of thoſe gentlemen, who were reduced to the ſad neceſſity of ſurrendering themſelves priſoners at diſcretion in Fort William. (the Engliſh fort at Calcutta).

By narratives made public, you will only know, that of one hundred and forty-ſix priſoners, one hundred and twenty-three were ſmothered in the Black-Hole priſon, in the night of the twentieth of June, 1756. Few ſurvived, capable of giving any detail of the manner in which it happened; and of theſe, I believe none have attempted it: for my own part, I have often ſat down with this reſolution, and as often relinquiſhed the melancholy taſk, not only from the diſturbance and affliction it raiſed afreſh in my remembrance, but from the conſideration of the impoſſibility of finding language capable of raiſing an adequate idea of the horrors of the ſcene I eſſayed to draw. But as I believe the annals of the world cannot produce an incident like it, in any degree or proportion, to all the diſmal circumſtances attending it, and as my own health of body and peace of mind are once again, in a great meaſure, recovered from the injuries they ſuffered from that fatal night, I cannot allow it to be buried in oblivion; though ſtill conſcious, that however high the colouring my retentive memory may ſupply, it will fall infinitely ſhort of the horrors accompanying

ſatisfying this ſcene. Theſe defects muſt, and I doubt not, will be aſſiſted by your own humane and benevolent imagination; in the exerciſe of which, I never knew you deficient, where unmerited diſtreſs was the object.

The ſea air has already had that ſalutary effect on my conſtitution I expected; and my mind enjoys a calm it has been many months a ſtranger to, ſtrengthened by a clear chearful ſky and atmoſphere, joined to an unuſual pleaſant gale, with which we are paſſing the equinoctial. I can now, therefore, look back with leſs agitation on the dreadful night I am going to deſcribe, and with a grateful heart ſincerely acknowlege, and deeply revere that Providence, which alone could have preſerved me through that, and all my ſucceeding ſufferings and hazards.

Before I conduct you into the Black Hole, it is neceſſary you ſhould be acquainted with a few introductory circumſtances. The Suba [Salajud-Dowla, viceroy of Bengal, Baker, and Orixa] and his troops were in poſſeſſion of the fort before ſix in the evening. I had in all three interviews: the laſt in Dunbar [in council] before ſeven, when he repeated his aſſurances to me, on the word of a ſoldier, that no harm ſhould come to us; and indeed I believe his orders were only general, that we ſhould for that night be ſecured; and that what followed, was the reſult of revenge and reſentment, in the breaſts of the lower Jemmautdaars, [an officer of the rank of ſerjeant] to whoſe cuſtody we were delivered, for the number of their order killed during the ſiege. Be this as it may, as ſoon as it was dark, we were all, without diſtinction, directed by the guard over us, to collect ourſelves into one body, and ſit down quietly under the arched veranda or piazza, to the weſt of the Black Hole priſon, and the barracks to the left of the court of guard; and juſt over againſt the windows of the governor's eaſterly apartments. Beſides the guard over us, another was placed at the foot of the ſtairs at the ſouth end of this Veranda, leading up to the ſouth-eaſt baſtion, to prevent any of us eſcaping that way. On the parade (where you will remember the two twenty-four pounders ſtood) were alſo drawn up about four or five hundred gun-men with lighted matches.

At this time the factory was in flames to the right and left of us; to the right the armory and laboratory; to the left, the carpenters yard: though at this time we imagined it was the cotta warehouſes. [the company's cloth warehouſes.] Various were our conjectures on this appearance; the fire advanced with rapidity on both ſides; and it was the prevailing opinion, that they intended ſuffocating us between the two fires: and this notion was confirmed by the appearance, about half an hour paſt ſeven, of ſome officers and people with lighted torches in their hands, who went into all the apartments under the eaſterly curtain to the right of us, to which we apprehended they were ſetting fire, to expedite their ſcheme of burning us. On this we preſently came to a reſolution, of ruſhing on the guard, ſeizing their ſcymitars, and attacking the troops upon the parade, rather than be thus tamely roaſted to death. But to be ſatisfied of their intentions, I advanced, at the requeſt of meſſrs. Baillie, Jenks, and Revely, to ſee if they were really ſetting fire to the apartments, and found the contrary; for in fact, as it appeared afterwards, they were only ſearching for a place to confine us in; the laſt they examined being the barracks of the court of guard behind us.

Here I muſt detain you a little, to do honor to the memory of a man, to whom I had in many inſtances been a friend; and who, on this occaſion, demonſtrated his ſenſibility of it in a degree worthy of a much higher rank. His name was Leech, the company's ſmith, as well as clerk of the pariſh: this man had made his eſcape when the Moors entered the fort, and returned juſt as it was dark, to tell me he had provided a boat, and would inſure my eſcape, if I would follow him through a paſſage few were acquainted with, and by which he had then entered. (This might eaſily have been accompliſhed, as the guard put over us took but very ſlight notice of us.) I thanked him in the beſt terms I was able; but told him, it was a ſtep I could not prevail on myſelf to take, as I ſhould thereby very ill repay the attachment the gentlemen and the garriſon had ſhewn to me; and, that I was reſolved to ſhare their fate, be it what it would: but preſſed him to ſecure his own eſcape without loſs of time; to which he gallantly replied, "that then he was reſolved to ſhare mine, and would "not leave me."

To myſelf and the world I ſhould ſurely have ſtood excuſed in embracing the overture abovementioned, could I have conceived what immediately followed; for I had ſcarce time to make him an anſwer, before we obſerved part of the guard drawn up on the parde, advance to us, with the officers who had been viewing the rooms. They ordered us all to riſe, and go into the barracks to the left of the court of guard. The barracks, you may remember, have a large wooden platform for the ſoldiers to ſleep on, and are open to the weſt by arches and a ſmall parapet-wall, correſponding to the arches of the Veranda without. In we went moſt readily, and were pleaſing ourſelves with the proſpect of paſſing a comfortable night on the platform, little dreaming of the infernal apartment in reſerve for us. For we were no ſooner all within the barracks, than the guard advanced to the inner arches and parapet wall; and, with their muſkets preſented, ordered us to go into the room at the ſouthermoſt end of the barracks, commonly called the Black Hole priſon; whilſt others from the court of guard, with clubs and drawn ſcymitars, preſſed upon thoſe of us next to them. This ſtroke was ſo ſudden, ſo unexpected, and the throng and preſſure ſo great upon us next the door of the Black Hole priſon, there was no reſiſting it; but, like one agitated wave impelling another, we were obliged to give way and enter; the reſt followed like a torrent, few amongſt us, excepting the ſoldiers, having the leaſt idea of the dimenſions or nature of a place we had never ſeen: for if we had, we ſhould at all events have ruſhed upon the guard, and been, as the leſſer evil, by our own choice cut to pieces.

Amongſt the firſt that entered, were myſelf, meſſrs. Baillie, Jenks, Cooke, T. Coles, enſign Scot, Revely, Law, Buchanan, &c. I got poſſeſſion of the window neareſt the door, and took meſſrs. Coles and Scot into the window with me, they being both wounded (the firſt I believe mortally). The reſt of the abovementioned gentlemen were cloſe round about me. It was now about eight o'clock.

Figure to yourſelf, my friend, if poſſible, the ſituation of a hundred and forty-ſix wretches, exhauſted by continual fatigue and action, thus crammed together in a cube of about eighteen feet, in a cloſe ſultry night, in Bengal, ſhut up to the eaſtward and ſouthward (the only quarters from whence air could reach us) by dead walls, and by a wall and door to the north, open only to the weſtward by two windows, ſtrongly barred with iron, from which we could receive ſcarce any the leaſt circulation of freſh air.

What muſt enſue, appeared to me in lively and dreadful colors, the inſtant I caſt my eyes round and ſaw the ſize and ſituation of the room. Many unſucceſsful attempts were made to force the door; for having nothing but our hands to work with, and the door opening inward, all endeavors were in vain and fruitleſs.

Obſerving every one giving way to the violence of paſſions, which I foreſaw muſt be fatal to them. I requeſted ſilence might be preſerved, whilſt I ſpoke to them, and in the moſt pathetic and moving terms, which occurred, "I begged and intreated, that as they had "paid a ready obedience to me in the day, they would "now for their own ſakes, and the ſakes of thoſe, who "were dear to them, and were intereſted in the pre-"ſervation of their lives, regard the advice I had to give "them. I aſſured them the return of day would give "us air and liberty; urged to them that the only "chance we had left for ſuſtaining this misfortune, "and ſurviving the night, was the preſerving a calm "mind and quiet reſignation to our fate; intreating them "to curb, as much as poſſible, every agitation of mind "and body, as raving and giving a looſe to their paſ-"ſions could anſwer no purpoſe, but that of haſtening "their deſtruction."

This remonſtrance produced a ſhort interval of peace, and gave me a few minutes for reflection; though even this pauſe was not a little diſturbed by the cries and

groans of the many wounded, and more particularly of my two companions in the window. Death, attended with the moſt cruel train of circumſtances, I plainly perceived muſt prove our inevitable deſtiny: I had ſeen this common migration in too many ſhapes, and accuſtomed myſelf to think on the ſubject with too much propriety to be alarmed at the proſpect, and indeed felt much more for my wretched companions than myſelf.

Amongſt the guards poſted at the windows, I obſerved an old Jemmautdaar near me, who ſeemed to carry ſome compaſſion for us in his countenance; and indeed he was the only one of the many in his ſtation, who diſcovered the leaſt trace of humanity. I called him to me, and in the moſt perſuaſive terms I was capable, urged him to commiſerate the ſufferings he was a witneſs to, and preſſed him to endeavour to get us ſeparated, half in one place, and half in the other; and that he ſhould in the morning receive a thouſand rupees for this act of tenderneſs. He promiſed he would attempt it, and withdrew; but in a few minutes returned, and told me it was impoſſible. I then thought I had been deficient in my offer, and promiſed him two thouſand: he withdrew a ſecond time, but returned ſoon, and (with I believe much real pity and concern) told me it was not practicable; that it could not be done but by the Suba's order, and that no one dared awake him.

During this interval, though their paſſions were leſs violent, their uneaſineſs increaſed. We had been but few minutes confined before every one fell into a perſpiration ſo profuſe, you can form no idea of it. This conſequently brought on a raging thirſt, which ſtill increaſed, in proportion as the body was drained of its moiſture.

Various expedients were thought of to give more room and air. To obtain the former, it was moved to put off their cloaths: this was approved, as a happy motion, and in a few minutes I believe every man was ſtripped (myſelf, Mr. Court, and the two wounded young gentlemen by me, excepted) for a little time they flattered themſelves with having gained a mighty advantage; every hat was put in motion to produce a circulation of air, and Mr. Baillie propoſed that every man ſhould ſit down on his hams: as they were truly in the ſituation of drowning wretches, no wonder they caught at every thing that bore a flattering appearance of ſaving them. This expedient was ſeveral times put in practiſe, and at each time many of the poor creatures, whoſe ſtrength was leſs than others, or had been more exhauſted, and could not immediately recover their legs, as others did when the word was given to riſe, fell, to riſe no more! for they were inſtantly trod to death, or ſuffocated. When the whole body ſat down, they were ſo cloſely wedged together, that they were obliged to uſe many efforts, before they could put themſelves in motion to get up again.

Before nine o'clock every man's thirſt grew intolerable, and reſpiration difficult. Our ſituation was much more wretched than that of ſo many miſerable animals in an exhauſted receiver; no circulation of freſh air, ſufficient to continue life, nor yet enough diveſted of its vivifying particles to put a ſpeedy period to it.

Efforts were again made to force the door, but in vain. Many inſults were uſed to the guard to provoke them to fire in upon us (which as I learned afterwards, were carried to much greater lengths, when I was no more ſenſible of what was tranſacted.) For my own part I hitherto felt little pain or uneaſineſs, but what reſulted from my anxiety for the ſufferings of thoſe within. By keeping my face between two of the bars, I obtained air enough to give my lungs eaſy play, though my perſpiration was exceſſive, and thirſt commencing. At this period, ſo ſtrong a urinous volatile effluvia came from the priſon, that I was not able to turn my head that way, for more than a few ſeconds at a time.

Now every body, excepting thoſe ſituated in and near the windows, began to grow outrageous, and many dilirious: "WATER, WATER," became the general cry. And the old Jemmautdaar, beforementioned, taking pity on us, ordered the people to bring ſome ſkins of water, little dreaming, I believe, of its fatal effects. This was what I dreaded. I foreſaw it would prove the ruin of the ſmall chance left us, and eſſayed many times to ſpeak to him privately to forbid its being brought; but the clamour was ſo loud, it became impoſſible. The water appeared. Words cannot paint to you the univerſal agitation and raving the ſight of it threw us into. I had flattered myſelf that ſome, by preſerving an equal temper of mind, might outlive the night; but now the reflection, which gave me the greateſt pain, was, that I ſaw no poſſibility of one eſcaping to tell the diſmal tale.

Until the water came, I had myſelf not ſuffered much from thirſt, which inſtantly grew exceſſive. We had no means of conveying it into the priſon, but by hats forced through the bars; and thus myſelf and Meſſieurs Coales and Scot (notwithſtanding the pains they ſuffered from their wounds) ſupplied them as faſt as poſſible. But thoſe, who have experienced intenſe thirſt, or are acquainted with the cauſe and nature of this appetite, will be ſufficiently ſenſible it could receive no more than a momentary alleviation; the cauſe ſtill ſubſiſted. Though we brought full hats within the bars, there enſued ſuch violent ſtruggles, and frequent conteſts to get at it, that before it reached the lips of any one, there would be ſcarcely a ſmall tea-cup full left in them. Theſe ſupplies, like ſprinkling water on fire, only ſerved to feed and raiſe the flame.

Oh! my dear Sir, how ſhall I give you a conception of what I felt at the cries and ravings of thoſe in the remoter parts of the priſon, who could not entertain a probable hope of obtaining a drop, yet could not diveſt themſelves of expectation, however unavailing! And others calling on me by the tender conſiderations of friendſhip and affection, and who knew they were really dear to me. Think, if poſſible, what my heart muſt have ſuffered at ſeeing and hearing their diſtreſs, without having it in my power to relieve them; for the confuſion now became general and horrid. Several quitted the other window (the only chance they had for life) to force their way to the water, and the throng and preſs upon the window was beyond bearing; many forcing their paſſage from the further part of the room, preſſed down thoſe in their way who had leſs ſtrength, and trampled them to death.

Can it gain belief, that this ſcene of miſery proved entertainment to the brutal wretches without? But ſo it was; and they took care to keep us ſupplied with water, that they might have the ſatisfaction of ſeeing us fight for it, as they phraſed it, and held up lights to the bars, that they might loſe no part of the inhuman diverſion.

From about nine to near eleven, I ſuſtained this cruel ſcene and painful ſituation, ſtill ſupplying them with water, though my legs were almoſt broke with the weight againſt them. By this time I myſelf was very near preſſed to death, and my two companions, with Mr. William Parker (who had forced himſelf into the window) were really ſo.

For a great while they preſerved a reſpect and regard to me, more than indeed I could well expect, our circumſtances conſidered: but now all diſtinction was loſt. My friend Baillie, Meſſrs. Jenks, Revely, Law, Buchanan, Simſon, and ſeveral others, for whom I had a real eſteem and affection, had for ſome time been dead at my feet; and were now trampled upon by every corporal or common ſoldier, who, by the help of more robuſt conſtitutions, had forced their way to the window, and held faſt by the bars over me, till at laſt I became ſo preſſed and wedged up, that I was deprived of all motion.

Determined now to give every thing up, I called to them, and begged, as the laſt inſtance of their regard, they would remove the preſſure upon me, and permit me to retire out of the window, to die quiet. They gave way; and with much difficulty I forced a paſſage into the center of the priſon, where the throng was leſs by the many dead (then I believe amounting to one third), and the numbers who flocked to the windows; for by this time they had water alſo at the other window.

In the Black Hole there is a platform [this platform was raiſed between three and four feet from the floor, open underneath; it extended the whole length of the eaſt ſide of the priſon, and was above ſix feet wide] corre-

corresponding with that in the barracks. I travelled over the dead, and repaired to the further end of it, juſt oppoſite the other window, and ſeated myſelf on the platform between Mr. Dumbleton and captain Stevenſon; the former juſt then expiring. I was ſtill happy in the ſame calmneſs of mind I had preſerved the whole time; death I expected as unavoidable, and only lamented its ſlow approach, though the moment I quitted the window my breathing grew ſhort and painful.

Here my poor friend Mr. Edward Eyre came ſtaggering over the dead to me, and with his uſual coolneſs and good-nature aſked me how I did? but fell and expired before I had time to make him a reply. I laid myſelf down on ſome of the dead behind me, on the platform, and recommending myſelf to heaven, had the comfort of thinking my ſufferings could have no long duration.

My thirſt grew now inſupportable, and difficulty of breathing much increaſed; and had not remained in this ſituation, I believe, ten minutes, when I was ſeized with a pain in my breaſt, and palpitation of my heart, both to the moſt exquiſite degree. Theſe rouſed and obliged me to get up again; but ſtill the pain, palpitation, thirſt, and difficulty of breathing increaſed. I retained my ſenſes notwithſtanding, and had the grief to ſee death not ſo near me as I hoped, but could no longer bear the pains I ſuffered, without attempting a relief, which I knew freſh air would and could only give me. I inſtantly determined to puſh for the window oppoſite to me; and by an effort of double the ſtrength I ever before poſſeſſed, gained the third rank at it, with one hand ſeized a bar, and by that means gained the ſecond, though I think there were at leaſt ſix or ſeven ranks between me and the window.

In a few moments my pain, palpitation, and difficulty of breathing ceaſed; but my thirſt continued intolerable. I called aloud for "WATER FOR GOD'S SAKE;" had been concluded dead; but as ſoon as they heard me amongſt them, they had ſtill the reſpect and tenderneſs for me to cry out, "GIVE HIM WATER, GIVE HIM "WATER!" nor would one of them at the window attempt to touch it until I had drank. But from the water I found no relief; my thirſt was rather increaſed by it; ſo I determined to drink no more, but patiently wait the event, and keep my mouth moiſt from time to time, by ſucking the perſpiration out of my ſhirt ſleeves, and catching the drops as they fell, like heavy rain from my head and face: you can hardly imagine how unhappy I was if any of them eſcaped my mouth.

I came into the priſon without coat or waiſtcoat; the ſeaſon was too hot to bear the former, and the latter tempted the avarice of one of the guards, who robbed me of it when we were under the veranda. Whilſt I was at this ſecond window, I was obſerved by one of my miſerable companions on the right of me, in the expedient of allaying my thirſt by ſucking my ſhirt ſleeve. He took the hint, and robbed me from time to time of a conſiderable part of my ſtore; though after I detected him, I had ever the addreſs to begin on that ſleeve firſt, when I thought my reſervoirs were ſufficiently repleniſhed, and our mouths and noſes often met in the conteſt. This plunderer I found afterwards was a worthy young gentleman in the ſervice, Mr. Luſhington, one of the few who eſcaped from death, and ſince paid me the compliment of aſſuring me, he believed he owed his life to the many comfortable draughts he had from my ſleeves. I mention this incident, as I think nothing can give you a more lively idea of the melancholy ſtate and diſtreſs we were reduced to. Before I hit upon this happy expedient, I had, in an ungovernable fit of thirſt, attempted drinking my urine; but it was ſo intenſely bitter there was no enduring a ſecond taſte, whereas no Briſtol water could be more ſoft or pleaſant than what aroſe from perſpiration.

By half an hour paſt eleven the much greater number of thoſe living were in an outragious delirium, and the others quite ungovernable; few retaining any calmneſs, but the ranks next the windows. By what I had felt myſelf, I was fully ſenſible what thoſe within ſuffered; but had only pity to beſtow upon them, not then thinking how ſoon I ſhould myſelf become a greater object of it.

They all now found that water, inſtead of relieving, rather heightened their uneaſineſſes; and "AIR, AIR," was the general cry. Every inſult that could be deviſed againſt the guard, all the opprobrious names and abuſe that the Suba, Monickchund, &c. [Rajah Monickchund, appointed by the Suba governor of Calcutta.] could be loaded with, were repeated to provoke the guard to fire upon us, every man that could, ruſhing tumultuouſly towards the windows, with eager hopes of meeting the firſt ſhot: then a general prayer to heaven, to haſten the approach of the flames to the right and left of us, and put a period to our miſery. But theſe failing, they whoſe ſtrength and ſpirits were quite exhauſted, laid themſelves down, and expired quietly upon their fellows; others, who had yet ſome ſtrength and vigor left, made a laſt effort for the windows, and ſeveral ſucceeded, by leaping and ſcrambling over the backs and heads of thoſe in the firſt ranks, and got hold of the bars, from which there was no removing them. Many to the right and left ſunk with the violent preſſure, and were ſoon ſuffocated; for now a ſteam aroſe from the living and the dead, which affected us in all its circumſtances, as if we were forcibly held with our heads over a bowl full of ſtrong volatile ſpirit of hartſhorn, until ſuffocated; nor could the effluvia of the one be diſtinguiſhed from the other, and frequently, when I was forced by the load upon my head and ſhoulders to hold my face down, I was obliged, near as I was to the window, inſtantly to raiſe it again to eſcape ſuffocation.

I need not, my dear friend, aſk your commiſeration, when I tell you, that in this plight, from half an hour paſt eleven, till near two in the morning, I ſuſtained the weight of a heavy man, with his knees in my back, and the preſſure of his whole body on my head. A Dutch ſerjeant, who had taken his ſeat upon my left ſhoulder, and a Topaz [a black Chriſtian ſoldier, uſually termed ſubjects of Portugal] bearing on my right; all which nothing could have enabled me long to ſupport, but the props and preſſure equally ſuſtaining me all around. The two latter I frequently diſlodged, by ſhifting my hold on the bars, and driving my knuckles into their ribs; but my friend above ſtuck faſt, and, as he held by two bars, was immoveable.

When I had bore this conflict above an hour, with a train of wretched reflections, and ſeeing no glimpſe of hope, on which to found a proſpect of relief, my ſpirits, reſolution, and every ſentiment of religion gave way. I found I was unable much longer to ſupport this trial, and could not bear the dreadful thoughts of retiring into the inner part of the priſon, where I had before ſuffered ſo much. Some infernal ſpirit taking the advantage of this period, brought to my remembrance my having a ſmall claſp penknife in my pocket, with which I determined inſtantly to open my arteries, and finiſh a ſyſtem no longer to be borne. I had got it out, when heaven interpoſed, and reſtored me to freſh ſpirits and reſolution, with an abhorrence of the act of cowardice I was juſt going to commit; I exerted anew my ſtrength and fortitude; but the repeated trials and efforts I made to diſlodge the inſufferable incumbrances upon me at laſt quite exhauſted me, and towards two o'clock, finding I muſt quit the window, or ſink where I was, I reſolved on the former, having bore, truly for the ſake of others, infinitely more for life than the beſt of it is worth.

In the rank cloſe behind me was an officer of one of the ſhips, whoſe name was Carey, and who had behaved with much bravery during the ſiege, (his wife, a fine woman, though country born, would not quit him, but accompanied him into the priſon, and was one who ſurvived.) This poor wretch had been long raving for water and air; I told him I was determined to give up life, and recommended his gaining my ſtation. On my quitting, he made a fruitleſs attempt to get my place; but the Dutch ſerjeant, who ſat on my ſhoulder, ſupplanted him.

Poor Carey expreſſed his thankfulneſs, and ſaid he would give up life too; but it was with the utmoſt labor we forced our way from the window (ſeveral in the inner ranks appearing to me dead ſtanding, unable to fall by the throng and equal preſſure round.) He laid himſelf down to die, and his death, I believe, was very ſudden; for he was a ſhort, full, ſanguine man; his

ſtrength

ſtrength was great, and I imagine, had he not retired with me, I ſhould never have been able to have forced my way.

I was at this time ſenſible of no pain and little uneaſineſs; I can give you no better idea of my ſituation than by repeating my ſimile of the bowl of ſpirit of hartſhorn. I found a ſtupor coming on apace, and laid myſelf down by that gallant old man, the reverend Mr. Jarvis Bellamy, who lay dead with his ſon the lieutenant, hand in hand, near the ſouthermoſt wall of the priſon.

When I had lain there ſome little time, I ſtill had reflection enough to ſuffer ſome uneaſineſs in the thought, that I ſhould be trampled upon when dead, as I myſelf had done to others. With ſome difficulty I raiſed myſelf, and gained the platform a ſecond time, where I preſently loſt all ſenſation; the laſt trace of ſenſibility that I have been able to recollect after my laying down, was my ſaſh being uneaſy about my waiſt, which I untied, and threw from me.

Of what paſſed in this interval, to the time of my reſurrection from this hole of horrors, I can give you no account; and indeed the particulars mentioned by ſome of the gentlemen who ſurvived (ſolely by the number of thoſe dead, by which they gained a freer acceſſion of air, and approach to the windows) were ſo exceſſively abſurd and contradictory, as to convince me very few of them retained their ſenſes; or at leaſt loſt them ſoon after they came into the open air, by the fever they carried out with them.

In my own eſcape from abſolute death, the hand of heaven was manifeſtly exerted: the manner take as follows. When the day broke, and the gentlemen found that no intreaties could prevail to get the door opened, it occurred to one of them (I think to Mr. ſecretary Cooke) to make a ſearch for me, in hopes I might have influence enough to gain a releaſe from this ſcene of miſery. Accordingly Meſſrs. Luſhington and Walcot undertook the ſearch, and by my ſhirt diſcovered me under the dead upon the platform. They took me from thence, and imagining I had ſome ſigns of life, brought me towards the window I had firſt poſſeſſion of.

But as life was equally dear to every man, (and the ſtench ariſing from the dead bodies was grown intolerable) no one would give up his ſtation in or near the window, ſo they were obliged to carry me back again: but ſoon after captain Mills (now captain of the company's yatcht) who was in poſſeſſion of a ſeat in the window, had the humanity to offer to reſign it. I was again brought by the ſame gentlemen, and placed in the window.

At this juncture the Suba, who had received an account of the havoc death had made amongſt us, ſent one of his Jemmautdaars to enquire if the chief ſurvived. They ſhewed me to him; told him I had appearace of life remaining, and believed I might recover if the door was opened very ſoon. This anſwer being returned to the Suba, an order came immediately for our releaſe, it being then near ſix in the morning.

The freſh air at the window ſoon brought me to life; and a few minutes after the departure of the Jemmautdaar, I was reſtored to my ſight and ſenſes. But oh! Sir, what words ſhall I adopt to tell you the whole that my ſoul ſuffered at reviewing the dreadful deſtruction round me? I will not attempt it; and indeed, tears (a tribute I believe I ſhall ever pay to the remembrance of this ſcene, and to the memory of thoſe brave and valuable men) ſtop my pen.

The little ſtrength remaining amongſt the moſt robuſt who ſurvived, made it a difficult taſk to remove the dead piled up againſt the door; ſo that I believe it was more than twenty minutes before we obtained a paſſage out for one at a time.

I had ſoon reaſon to be convinced the particular enquiry made after me did not reſult from any dictate of favor, humanity, or contrition; when I came out, I found myſelf in a high putrid fever, and not being able to ſtand, threw myſelf on the wet graſs without the veranda, when a meſſage was brought me, ſignifying I muſt immediately attend the Suba. Not being capable of walking, they were obliged to ſupport me under each arm, and on the way one of the Jemmautdaars told me, as a friend, to make a full confeſſion where the treaſure was buried in the fort, or that in half an hour I ſhould be ſhot off from the mouth of a cannon [a ſentence of death common in Indoſtan]. The intimation gave me no manner of concern, for at that juncture I ſhould have eſteemed death the greateſt favor the tyrant could have beſtowed upon me.

Being brought into his preſence, he ſoon obſerved the wretched plight I was in, and ordered a large folio volume, which lay on a heap of plunder, to be brought for me to ſit on. I endeavored two or three times to ſpeak, but my tongue was dry, and without motion. He ordered me water. As ſoon as I got ſpeech, I began to recount the diſmal cataſtrophe of my miſerable companions; but he ſtopt me ſhort, with telling me he was well informed of great treaſure being buried, or ſecreted, in the fort, and that I was privy to it; and if I expected favor, muſt diſcover it.

I urged every thing I could to convince him there was no truth in the information, or that if any ſuch thing had been done, it was without my knowlege. I reminded him of his repeated aſſurance to me the day before; but he reſumed the ſubject of the treaſure, and all I could ſay ſeemed to gain no credit with him. I was ordered priſoner under Mhir Muddon, general of the houſhold troops.

Amongſt the guard which carried me from the Suba, one bore a large Moratter battle-ax, which gave riſe I imagine to Mr. ſecretary Cooke's belief and report to the fleet, that he ſaw me carried out, with the edge of the ax towards me, to have my head ſtruck off. This I believe is the only account you will have of me, until I bring you a better myſelf. But to reſume my ſubject: I was ordered to the camp to Mhir Muddon's quarters, within the outward ditch, ſomething ſhort of Omychund's garden (which you know is above three miles from the fort) and with me Meſſieurs Court, Walcot, and Burdet. The reſt who ſurvived the fatal night gained their liberty, except Mrs. Carey, who was too young and handſome. The dead bodies were promiſcuouſly thrown into the ditch of our unfiniſhed ravelin, and covered with the earth.

My being treated with this ſeverity, I have ſufficient reaſon to affirm, proceeded from the following cauſes: the Suba's reſentment for my defending the fort after the governor, &c. had abandoned it; his prepoſſeſſion towards the treaſure; and thirdly, the inſtigations of Omychund [a great Gentoo merchant of Calcutta] in reſentment for my not releaſing him out of priſon, as ſoon as I had the command of the fort: a circumſtance, which in the heat and hurry of action, never once occurred to me, or I had certainly done it; becauſe I thought his impriſonment unjuſt. But that the hard treatment I met with may truly be attributed in a great meaſure to his ſuggeſtions and inſinuations, I am well aſſured, from the whole of his ſubſequent conduct; and this further confirmed to me in the three gentlemen ſelected to be my companions, againſt each of whom he had conceived particular reſentment; and you know Omychund can never forgive.

We were conveyed in a Hackery [a coach drawn by oxen] to the camp the twenty-firſt of June in the morning, and ſoon loaded with fetters, and ſtowed all four in a ſeapoy's tent, about four feet long, three wide, and about three high, ſo that we were half in, half out: all night it rained ſeverely. Diſmal as this was, it appeared a paradiſe compared with our lodging the preceding night. Here I became covered from head to foot with large painful boils, the firſt ſymptom of my recovery; for until theſe appeared, my fever did not leave me.

On the morning of the twenty-ſecond, they marched us to town in our fetters, under the ſcorching beams of an intenſe hot ſun, and lodged us at the Dock-head, in the open ſmall veranda, fronting the river, where we had a ſtrong guard over us, commanded by Bundo Sing Hazary, an officer under Mhir Muddon. Here the other gentlemen broke out likewiſe in boils all over their bodies; a happy circumſtance, which, as I afterwards learned, attended every one who came out of the Black Hole.

On our arrival at this place, we ſoon were given to underſtand,

underſtand, we ſhould be embarked for Muxadabad [the capital of Bengal], where I think you have never been; and ſince I have brought you thus far, you may as well take this trip with us likewiſe. I have much leiſure on my hands at preſent; and, you know, you may chuſe your leiſure for peruſal.

We ſet out on our travels from the Dock-head the 24th in the afternoon, and were embarked on a large Wollack [a large boat], containing part of Bundo Sing's plunder, &c. She bulged a-ſhore a little after we ſet off, and broke one of her floor-timbers; however, they puſhed on, though ſhe made ſo much water ſhe could hardly ſwim. Our bedſtead and bedding were a platform of looſe unequal bamboos laid on the bottom timbers, ſo that when they had been negligent in bailing, we frequently waked with half of us in the water. We had hardly any cloaths to our bodies, and nothing but a bit of mat, and a bit or two of old gunny-bag, which we begged at the Dock-head, to defend us from the ſun, rains and dews: our food only rice, and the water along-ſide, which you know is neither very clean, nor very palatable in the rains: but there was enough of it without ſcrambling.

In ſhort, Sir, though our diſtreſſes in this ſituation, covered with tormenting boils, and loaded with irons, will be thought, and doubtleſs were, very deplorable; yet the grateful conſideration of our being ſo providentially a remnant of the ſaved, made every thing elſe appear light to us. Our rice and water diet, deſigned as a grievance to us, was certainly our preſervation; for could we (circumſtanced as we were) have indulged in fleſh and wine, we had died beyond all doubt.

When we arrived at Hugly fort, I wrote a ſhort letter to governor Biſdom (by means of a pencil and blank leaf of a volume of archbiſhop Tillotſon's ſermons, given us by one of our guard, part of his plunder) adviſing him of our miſerable plight. He had the humanity to diſpatch three ſeveral boats after us, with freſh proviſions, liquors, cloaths, and money; neither of which reached us. But, "Whatever is, is "right." Our rice and water were more ſalutary and proper for us.

Matter ridiculous and droll abundantly occurred in the courſe of our trip; but theſe I will poſtpone for a perſonal recital, that I may laugh with you, and will only mention, that my hands alone being free from impoſthumes, I was obliged for ſome time to turn nurſe, and feed my poor diſtreſſed companions.

When we were oppoſite to Santipore, they found the wollack would not be able to proceed further, for want of water in the river; and one of the guard was ſent aſhore to demand of the zemindar [a proprietor of land] of that diſtrict light boats, to carry priſoners of ſtate under their charge to Muxadabad. The Zemindar giving no credit to the fellow, muſtered his guard of pikes, beat him, and drove him away.

This, on the return of the Burkandaſs, raiſed a moſt furious combuſtion. Our Jemmautdaar ordered his people to arms, and the reſolution was to take the Zemindar, and carry him bound a priſoner to Muxadabad: accordingly they landed with their fire-arms, ſwords, and targets, when it occurred to one miſchievous mortal amongſt them, that the taking me with them would be a proof of their commiſſion, and the high offence the Zemindar had committed.

Being immediately lugged aſhore, I urged the impoſſibility of my walking, covered as my legs were with boils, and ſeveral of them in the way of my fetters; and intreated, if I muſt go, that they would for the time take off my irons, as it was not in my power to eſcape from them, for they ſaw I was hardly able to ſtand. But I might as well have petitioned tygers, or made ſupplication to the wind: I was obliged to crawl: they ſignified to me, it was now my buſineſs to obey, and that I ſhould remember, I was not then in the Kella of Allynagore [the name given to Calcutta, by the Suba, after the capture]. Thus was I marched in a ſcorching ſun, near noon, for more than a mile and half; my legs running in a ſtream of blood from the irritation of my irons, and myſelf ready to drop every ſtep, with exceſſive faintneſs, and unſpeakable pain.

When we came near the Cutcherry of the diſtrict, the Zemindar, with his pikes, was drawn up ready to receive us; but as ſoon as they preſented me to him as a priſoner of ſtate, eſtimated and valued to them at four lack of rupees [fifty thouſand pounds], he confeſſed himſelf ſenſible of his miſtake, and made no further ſhew of reſiſtance. The Jemmautdaar ſeized him, and gave orders to have him bound and ſent to the boat; but on his making further ſubmiſſion, and promiſing to get boats from Santipore to ſend after us, and agreeing to pay them for the trouble he had cauſed, he was releaſed, and matters accommodated.

I was become ſo very low and weak by this cruel travel, that it was ſome time before they would venture to march me back; and the ſtony-hearted villains, for their own ſakes, were at laſt obliged to carry me part of the way, and ſupport me the reſt, covering me with their ſhields. A poor fellow, one of our under gomaſtaus of Santipore, ſeeing me at the Cutcherry, knew me, and, with tears in his eyes, preſented me with a bunch of plantains, the half of which my guard plundered by the way.

We departed from hence directly, in expectation of boats following us, but they never came; and the next day (I think the laſt of June) they preſſed a ſmall open fiſhing-dingy, and embarked us on that, with two of our guard only, for in fact any more would have ſunk her. Here we had a bed of bamboos, ſomething ſofter, I think, than thoſe of the great boat; that is, they were ſomething evener, but were ſo diſtreſſed for room, that we could not ſtir without our fetters bruiſing our own, or each others boils; and were in woeful diſtreſs indeed, not arriving at Muxadabad until the ſeventh of July in the afternoon. We were all this while expoſed to one regular ſucceſſion of heavy rain, or intenſe ſunſhine, and nothing to defend us from either.

But then, do not let me forget our bleſſings; for by the good-nature of one of our guard, Shaike Bodul, we now and then latterly got a few plantains, onions, parched rice, with jaggree [molaſſes], and the bitter green, called curella; all which were to us luxurious indulgences, and made the rice go down deliciouſly.

On the ſeventh of July, early in the morning, we came in ſight of the French factory: I had a letter prepared for Mr. Law, the chief, and prevailed with my friend Bodul to put to there. On the receipt of my letter, Mr. Law, with much politeneſs and humanity, came down to the water-ſide, and remained near an hour with us. He gave the Shaike a genteel preſent for his civilities, and offered him a conſiderable reward and ſecurity, if he would permit us to land for an hour's refreſhment; but he replied, his head would pay for the indulgence. After Mr. Law had given us a ſupply of cloaths, linen, proviſions, liquors, and caſh, we left his factory with grateful hearts and compliments.

We could not, as you may imagine, long reſiſt touching on our ſtock of proviſions; but however temperate we thought ourſelves, we were all diſordered, more or leſs, by this firſt indulgence: a few hours after I was ſeized with a painful inflammation in my right leg and thigh.

Paſſing by our fort and factory at Coſſimbuzar, raiſed ſome melancholy reflections amongſt us. About four in the afternoon we landed at Muxadabad, and were conducted to, and depoſited in an open ſtable, not far from the Suba's palace in the city.

This march, I will freely confeſs to you, drew tears of diſdain and anguiſh of heart from me: thus to be led, like a felon, a ſpectacle to the inhabitants of this populous city! My ſoul could not ſupport itſelf with any degree of patience; the pain too ariſing from my boils, and inflammation of my leg, added not a little, I believe, to the depreſſion of my ſpirits.

Here we had a guard of Moors placed on one ſide of us, and a guard of Gentoos on the other; and being deſtined to remain in this place of purgatory until the Suba returned to the city, I can give you no idea of our ſuffering. The immenſe crowd of ſpectators, who came from all quarters of the city to ſatisfy their curioſity, ſo blocked us up from morning till night, that I may truly ſay we narrowly eſcaped a ſecond ſuffocation, the weather proving exceeding ſultry.

The first night after our arrival in the stable, I was attacked by a fever; and that night and the next day the inflammation of my leg and thigh greatly increased; but all terminated the second night in a regular fit of the gout in my right foot and ankle, the first and last fit of this kind I ever had. How my irons agreed with this new visitor I leave you to judge; for I could not by any entreaty obtain liberty for so much as that poor leg.

During our residence here, we experienced every act of humanity and friendship from Mons. Law and Mynheer Vernet, the French and Dutch chiefs of Cossimbuzar, who left no means unessayed to procure our release. Our provisions were regularly sent us from the Dutch Tanksall [the Dutch mint near Muxadabad] in Coriemabad; and we were daily visited by Messrs. Ross and Ekstone, the chief and second there; and indeed received such instances of commiseration and affection from Mynheer Ross, as will ever claim my most grateful remembrance.

The whole body of Armenian merchants too were most kind and friendly to us, particularly Aga Manuel Satoor: we were not a little indebted to the obliging good-natured behaviour of Messieurs Hastings and Chambers, who gave us as much of their company as they could. They had obtained their liberty by the French and Dutch chiefs becoming bail for their appearance. This security was often tendered for us, but without effect.

The eleventh of July the Suba arrived in the city, and with him Bundoo Sing, to whose house we were removed that afternoon in a hackery; for I was not able to put my foot to the ground. Here we were confirmed in a report which had before reached us, that the Suba, on his return to Hugly, made enquiry for us when he released Messieurs Watts and Collett, &c. with intention to release us also; and that he had expressed some resentment at Mhir Muddon for having so hastily sent us up to Muxadabad. This proved a very pleasing piece of intelligence to us, and gave us reason to hope the issue would be more favorable to us than we expected.

Though we were here lodged in an open bungulo only, yet we found ourselves relieved from the crowd of people which had stifled us at the stable, and once more breathed the fresh air. We were treated with much kindness and respect by Bundoo Sing, who generally passed some time or other of the day with us, and feasted us with hopes of being soon released.

The fifteenth we were conducted in a hackery to the Kella [the seat of the Suba's residence in the city of Muxadabad], in order to have an audience of the Suba, and know our fate. We were kept above an hour in the sun opposite the gate; whilst here we saw several of his ministers brought out disgraced, in the custody of Sootapurdars, and dismissed from their employs, who but a few minutes before we had seen enter the Kella in the utmost pomp and magnificence.

Receiving advice that we should have no audience or admittance to the Suba that day, we were deposited again at our former lodgings, the stable, to be at hand, and had the mortification of passing another night there.

The sixteenth in the morning an old female attendant on Allyverdy Cawns Begum [the dowager princess, grandmother of Surajud Dowla], paid a visit to our Shaike, and discoursed half an hour with him. Overhearing part of the conversation to be favorable to us, I obtained the whole from him; and learned, that at a feast the preceding night, the Begum had solicited our liberty, and that the Suba had promised he would release us on the morrow. This, you will believe, gave us no small spirits; but at noon all our hopes were dashed by a piece of intelligence from Bundoo Sing, implying, that an order was prepared, and ready to pass the seal, for returning us in irons to Rajah Monickchund, governor of Allynagore, the name the Suba had given to Calcutta.

I need not tell you what a thunderclap this proved to us in the very height of our flattering expectations; for I was, as to myself, well convinced I should never have got alive out of the hands of that rapacious harpy, who is a genuine Hindoo [or Gentoo], in the very worst acceptation of the word; therefore, from that moment gave up every hope of liberty.

Men in this state of mind are generally pretty easy; it is hope which gives anxiety: we dined and laid ourselves down to sleep; and, for my own part, I never enjoyed a sounder afternoon's nap.

Towards five the Shaike waked me, with notice, that the Suba would presently pass by to his palace at Mooteejeel. We rouzed, and desired the guard would keep the view clear for us. When the Suba came in sight, we made him the usual salaam; and when he came abreast of us, he ordered his litter to stop, and us to be called to him. We advanced, and I addressed him in a short speech, setting forth our sufferings, and petitioned for our liberty. The wretched spectacle we made, must, I think, have made an impression on a breast the most brutal, and if he is capable of pity or contrition, his heart felt it then; I think it appeared in spite of him in his countenance. He gave me no reply; but ordered a Sootapurdar and Chubdaar immediately to see our irons cut off, and to conduct us wherever we chose to go, and to take care we received no trouble nor insult; and having repeated this order distinctly, directed his retinue to go on. As soon as our legs were free we took boat, and proceeded to the Tanksall, where we were received and entertained with real joy and humanity.

Thus, my worthy friend, you see us restored to liberty, at a time when we could entertain no probable hope of ever obtaining it. The foundation of the alarm at noon was this: Moneloll, the Suba's dewan, and some others, had in the morning taken no small pains to convince the Suba, "That, notwithstanding my losses "at Allynagore, I was still possessed of enough to pay "a considerable sum for my freedom; and advised the "sending me to Monickchund, who would be better "able to trace out the remainder of my effects." To this I was afterwards informed the Suba replied: "It "may be; if he has any thing left, let him keep it; "his sufferings have been great; he shall have his li-"berty." Whether this was the result of his own sentiments, or the consequence of his promise the night before to the old Begum, I cannot say; but, believe, we owe our freedom partly to both.

Being myself once at liberty, it is time I should release you, Sir, also, from the unpleasing travel I have led you in this narrative of our distresses, from our entrance into that fatal Black Hole. And shall it after all be said, or even thought, that I can possibly have arraigned, or commented too severely on a conduct, which alone plunged us into these unequalled sufferings? I hope not.

I am, dear Sir,

Your most faithful and obedient humble servant,

J. Z. HOLWELL.

LIST of the SMOOTHERED in the BLACK HOLE prison (exclusive of sixty-nine, consisting of Dutch and English serjeants, corporals, soldiers, and topaz's, militia, whites, and Portuguese) whose names I am unacquainted with, making on the whole one hundred and twenty-three persons.

Of Council.

E. Eyre, Wm. Baillie } Esqrs. The Rev. Jervas Bellamy

Gentlemen in the Service.

Messrs.	Jenks	Messrs.	Harod
	Revely		P. Johnstone
	Law		Ballard
	Coales, Ens. Mil.		N. Drake
	Valicourt		Carse
	Jebb		Knapton
	Toriano		Gosling
	E. Page		Bing
	S. Page		Dod
	Grub		Dalrymple
	Street		

Military

Military Captains.

Clayton	Witherington
Buchanan	

Lieutenants.

Biſhop	Simſon
Hays	Bellamy
Blagg	

Enſigns.

Paccard	C. Wedderburn
Scot	Dumbleton, Enſ. Mil.
Haſtings	

Serjeants, &c.

Serjeant Major	Abraham	Serjeants of Militia.
Quarter-maſter ſerjeant	Cartwright	
	Bleau	

Sea Captains.

Hunt	Guy
Oſburne	Porter
Purnell, ſurvived the night, but died next day	W. Parker
	Caulker
	Bendall
Meſſrs. Carey	Atkinſon
Stephenſon	Leech, &c. &c.

LIST of thoſe who SURVIVED the BLACK HOLE Priſon.

Meſſrs. Holwell	Capt. Dickſon
Court	Mr. Moran
Secretary Cooke	John Meadows, and twelve military and militia blacks and whites, ſome of whom recovered when the door was opened.
Luſhington	
Burdet	
Enſ. Walcott	
Mrs. Carey	
Capt. Mills	

Thus, from the height of proſperity, the affairs of the company fell into the utmoſt confuſion, and their credit at home kept pace with their fortune abroad; but it would be an inviduous taſk to enter upon particulars ſo recent in the memory of every man; ſufficient it is that by the conduct of Mr. Clive, and the brave admiral Watſon, their affairs were ſoon retrieved, their ſettlements on the Ganges recovered, and the pride and cruelty of the nabob juſtly puniſhed. And here it may not be amiſs to make a ſmall digreſſion to ſpeak of Tulagee Angria, the pirate.

Admiral Watſon being arrived at fort St. David's, with his majeſty's ſhips the Kent of ſeventy guns, the Cumberland of ſixty-ſix, Tyger of ſixty, Saliſbury of fifty, and the Bridgewater of 24 guns, with ſloops and bomb-ketches, the firſt expedition propoſed was to reduce Tulagee Angria, a piratical prince, who had for many years moleſted the Eaſt-India trade. The governor of fort St. David had, on the admiral's arrival, received intelligence that Angria was entering upon ſome treaty with the Maharattas, concerning Geriah, no way favorable to the company's affairs; and this it was that determined the admiral to proceed thither, after taking on board ſome of the company's forces. On his arrival before the harbour, he ſummoned the town to ſurrender; but no regard being paid to menaces, he ſtood in in two diviſions, the enemy firing all the while with great vigor from their batteries. As ſoon as the ſhips were properly diſpoſed, they began ſo warm a fire, as ſoon ſilenced the batteries, and gave the admiral an opportunity of landing the troops. The enemy now inveſted on all hands, were plied ſo cloſely, that on the thirteenth day of February, 1756, they hung out a flag of capitulation; but the admiral not chuſing to grant their terms, began his attack with ſuch vigor, that they were ſoon forced to call out for mercy, and ſubmit at diſcretion. Among the priſoners were the brother, the wife, and the child of Angria, his brother-in-law, and the commander in chief of his grabs, or fleets. In the place the Engliſh found two hundred pieces of cannon, ſix braſs mortars, and a large ſupply of ſtores and ammunition, the money and effects amounted to an hundred and thirty thouſand pounds. Angria's fleet, conſiſting of eight large grabs, one ſhip in the harbor, and two upon the ſtocks, together with a number of ſmall veſſels, called gallivats, were all deſtroyed. The ſpirits of the company were ſomewhat reſtored, and freſh vigor given to their actions, which had been drooping from the time the loſs of Calcutta was known.

In October following, admiral Watſon, taking on board Mr. Clive, and the company's troops, ſailed for Bengal, with the Kent, Tyger, Bridgewater, Saliſbury, and King's Fiſher ſloop, and by the united endeavors of thoſe two brave officers, ſoon changed the face of the company's affairs. On the fifth day of December he anchored in Balaſore road, in the kingdom of Bengal, and having croſſed the Braces on the eighth, proceed up the Ganges, and arrived at Balta on the fifteenth, where he found governor Drake, and thoſe who had eſcaped from Calcutta before it was taken, on board the company's ſhips and veſſels, in a very deplorable condition; after affording them all poſſible relief, and ſtrengthening them with all the recruits they could draw together, Mr. Clive, with his troops was landed, in order to attack Buſbudgia fort by land, while the ſquadron battered it on the ſide of the river. Buſbudgia made but a ſlight reſiſtance; the garriſon having abandoned it in leſs than an hour after the firſt attack. This fort was extremely well ſituated for defence, having a wet ditch round it, but badly provided with cannon, no more than eighteen pieces, from twenty-four to ſix pounders, with forty barrels of powder, and in ball in proportion, being found in it.

On the firſt day of January, 1757, the Kent and Tyger anchored between Tanna fort and a battery oppoſite to it, both which the enemy abandoned before either ſhip fired a ſingle gun. About forty pieces of cannon, ſome 24 pounders, all mounted on good carriages, with ſome powder and ball, were found in the fort and battery.

2. CALCUTTA, SIEGE of. The paſſage being now open to Calcutta, admiral Watſon reſolved to loſe no time in attacking it, and accordingly proceeded up the river, leaving the Saliſbury as a guard-ſhip, to prevent the enemy's regaining the places he had taken. In the night ſeveral armed boats were ſent before the ſquadron, to burn a ſhip and ſome veſſels ſaid to be filled with combuſtibles; an enterpriſe that ſucceeded happily, as all the former had done; and next morning Mr. Clive landed with his troops, and began his march towards Calcutta. Animated with revenge at the affecting ſight of a place, the ſcene of the deplorable ſufferings of ſo many of their countrymen, the ſhips and land forces attacked it with ſuch ſpirit and undaunted reſolution, that the Indians, unable to maintain their ground, ſurrendered the fort the ſame day it was approached. The ſhips had ſcarce ſuffered any thing in their hulls or rigging, nine ſeamen only were killed, and twenty-one wounded; and the loſs was ſtill leſs conſiderable among the land forces, where not an officer was either killed or hurt: four mortars, ninety-one guns of different ſizes, and a conſiderable quantity of all kinds of ammunition were found in the fort; and the company were once more put into full poſſeſſion of this ſettlement, that had coſt the lives of ſo many brave men.

A few days after Hugly, ſituated higher up the Ganges, was reduced with as little difficulty, but greater loſs, for here fell captain Dugall Campbell, an officer in the ſervice of the company, endued with every ſocial and generous virtue; brave, liberal, and humane, neglected in his early years by relations, who knew not his merit, and cut off from friends in the bloom of youth, and career of fortune, who loved, and now bewail him.—This tribute to his memory, friendſhip and affection demand, affinity forbids more. In Hugly, the Engliſh found twenty pieces of cannon, from twenty-four pounders downwards, with a quantity of ammunition. The city was ſoon after burned and deſtroyed, together with the granaries and ſtorehouſes, which greatly diſtreſſed the Nabob, and faciliated the farther deſigns of Mr. Clive.

3. CALCUTTA, BATTLE NEAR. This vigilant and brave officer, not contented with reinſtating the company in all their ſettlements, had reſolved to humble the pride of the Nabob, who, perceiving that the torrent of

of Clive's valor, was not to be reſiſted by ſuch feeble dams, as forts defended by Indians, drew down an army conſiſting of ten thouſand horſe, and fifteen thouſand foot. Infinitely inferior as Mr. Clive was in number, he did not heſitate to attack the nabob, who on the ſecond day of February, 1757, was ſeen marching towards the town, within a mile of the Engliſh camp, upon which Mr. Clive ſent for a reinforcement to the admiral. Accordingly captain Warwick received orders from admiral Watſon, to take upon him the command of a detachment of five hundred and ſixty-nine ſeamen, and immediately proceed to the camp. At two o'clock the ſame day, he joined Mr. Clive, and found him ready to march with all the men under arms. The king's troops, and the company's grenadiers, were in the front; captain Warwick, with his ſeamen, was ordered to take charge of the artillery, and the ſepoys were in the rear. At three, Mr. Clive altered his diſpoſition, by ſtrengthening the front, in which order he came up with the Nabob, and was ſoon charged in the van, by the enemy's horſe. Before the rear got up to the Nabob's camp, the engagement became general from hedges and buſhes, upon which, Mr. Clive ordered the artillery to be pointed againſt the thickeſt of the enemy's fire, and with a ſucceſs that proved the wiſdom of this meaſure. The Nabob was ſoon diſlodged, and driven before the victorious Engliſh; a great ſlaughter was made, but not a complete victory obtained.

The conſequences were, however, nearly to that effect, for the Nabob was forced to ſue for peace, and grant the company the following terms.

Articles acceded to, and ſigned by the Nabob of Bengal, the ninth of February, 1757.

I. That whatever rights and privileges the king has granted the Engliſh company in their Phirmaund, and the Buſbulhoorums ſent from Dilly, ſhall not be diſputed or taken from them, and the immunities herein mentioned, be acknowledged and ſtand good. Whatever villages are given the company by the Phirmaund, ſhall likewiſe be granted, notwithſtanding they have been denied by former Suba's. The Zemindars of thoſe villages, not to be hurt or diſplaced without cauſe.

Signed by the Nabob in his own hand.

I agree to the terms of the Phirmaund.

II. All goods paſſing and repaſſing through the country by land or water, with Engliſh duſtricks, ſhall be exempt from any tax, fee, or impoſition, whatever.

I agree to this.

III. All the company's factories, ſeized by the Nabob, ſhall be returned. All monies, goods, and effects, belonging to the company, their ſervants and tenants, and which have been ſeized and taken by the Nabob, ſhall be reſtored. What has been plundered and pillaged by his people, made good by the payment of ſuch a ſum of money, as his juſtice ſhall think reaſonable.

I agree to reſtore whatever has been ſeized and taken by my order, and accounted for in my Sincany.

IV. That we have permiſſion to fortify Calcutta in ſuch manner as we may think proper, without interruption.

I conſent to this.

V. That we ſhall have liberty to coin ſuccas, both of gold and ſilver, of equal weight and fineneſs to thoſe of Muxadavad, which ſhall paſs in the provinces.

I conſent to the Engliſh company's coining their own imports of bullion and gold, in ſiccas.

VI. That a treaty ſhall be ratified, by ſigning and ſealing, and ſwearing to abide by the articles therein contained, not only by the nabob, but by his principal officers and miniſters.

I have ſealed and ſigned the articles before the preſence of God.

VII. That admiral Watſon and colonel Clive, on the part and behalf of the Engliſh nation, and of the company, do agree to live in a good underſtanding with the nabob; to put an end to theſe troubles, and to be in friendſhip with him, while theſe articles are performed and obſerved by the nabob.

Such were the terms obtained for the company, by the vigorous and gallant meaſures of thoſe two brave officers, who conducted every thing with an harmony and unanimity, that ſhewed their minds conjugal, ambitious of glory, and zealous in the cauſe, and for the honor of their country.

The next operations, was the taking of Chandenagore from the French, ſee CHANDENAGORE.

4. CALCUTTA, BATTLE NEAR. [we are not certain how many miles from Calcutta the plain is, on which this battle was fought, as there is no circumſtantial, only general accounts arrived from the Eaſt Indies; beſides, our geographers are ſo imperfect in their accounts of Bengal, that the principal ſettlements are wholly unknown to them.] Before the French were alarmed, care was taken to repoſſeſs all the poſts we formerly held; to humble the nabob by ſome effectual blow, and by a treaty, to tie up his hands from acting againſt us. This prince had ſhewed himſelf from the moment of his ſigning that treaty, very little inclined to abide by the ſtipulations he had made. He indeed promiſed abundantly, but always deferred the performance upon ſome frivolous pretences, as evidently demonſtrated his ill intentions. The Engliſh commanders underſtood this proceeding perfectly well; but they reſolved to diſſemble their ſenſe of it, until they had broken the French power in this province, which they had greater reaſon to dread, ſmall as it was, than all the armies of the nabob. When they had fully accompliſhed this, by the taking of Chandenagore, they deliberated whether they ought not to recommence hoſtilities with the Indians: a reſolution in the affirmitive, had been attended with great difficulty and danger, if a moſt fortunate incident had not helped to inſure ſucceſs.

The nabob, Suraja Doula, the ſame who had the laſt year taken Calcutta, had ſhewn to his own ſubjects the ſame violent and perfidious ſpirit, which formerly, and ſtill diſtreſſed the Engliſh. His generals were moſtly diſcontented, and ſome of them entered into a conſpiracy againſt him. Jaffair Ali Cawn, one of his principal officers, a man of great power and intereſt, was at the head of this conſpiracy. As ſoon as their deſigns were ripened, they communicated them to the Engliſh government in Calcutta, praying their aſſiſtance. The chiefs there, did not heſitate long what party they ſhould take; they entered into a treaty with Jaffier Ali Cawn and the conſpirators; and in conſequence of this treaty, our troops immediately took the field, under colonel Clive; the admiral undertook to garriſon the fort of Chandenagore, with his ſeamen, in order to leave the greater numbers of land forces for the expedition. A detachment of fifty ſeamen, with their officers, were added to ſerve as gunners. A twenty gun ſhip was ſtationed above Hugly, in order to preſerve a communication between colonel Clive and the admiral.

Their preliminary meaſures being thus judiciouſly taken, they advanced up the river, and in a few days brought the nabob's army of about twenty thouſand men, excluſive of thoſe who favored the conſpirators, to an action, (the twenty-ſecond of June, 1757,) which was deciſive in favor of the Engliſh. Two conſiderable bodies, commanded by Jaffier and Roy Dolub, remained inactive in the engegement. The nabob ſeeing himſelf ruined by the treachery of his officers, and cowardice of his troops, fled with the few who continued faithful to him.

Jaffier Ali Cawn now declared himſelf openly, (the twenty-ſixth of June) and entering Muxadavad, the capital of the Province, with an army of his friends and victorious allies. He was placed by colonel Clive in the ancient ſeat of the nabobs, and received the homage of all ranks of people as Suba, of Bengal, Bohar, and Orixa. The depoſed Nabob was ſoon after made priſoner, and put to death in his priſon by the conqueror. In about thirteen days this great revolution was accompliſhed, and with leſs force and trouble than often is required to take a petty village in Germany, was transferred the government of a vaſt kingdom, yielding in its demenſions to few in Europe, but to none in the fertility of its ſoil, the number of its inhabitants, and the richneſs of its commerce. By the alliance with the

the new nabob, and by the reduction of Chandenagore, the French were entirely driven out of Bengal and all its dependencies. It may indeed be queſtioned whether all the great powers in Europe, engaged in a war, in which rivers of blood have been ſpilt, and millions of treaſures exhaſted, will, in the concluſion, reap ſo much ſolid profit, as the Engliſh Eaſt India company did, with no more than two thouſand men, two thirds of them Indians, under the command of Mr. Clive, whoſe martial abilities poſterity will read with amazement, and which, even cotemporary envy, jealouſy, and malignity are forced to admire.

But the joy of the nation, and in particular of the Eaſt India company, was not a little damped by the death of admiral Watſon, who fell a ſacrifice to the unwholſomeneſs of the climate, in which he had eſtabliſhed the reputation of a diligent, faithful, and brave officer, and a good man. He was buried on the ſeventeenth day of Auguſt, the day after his death; his corpſe being attended to the grave by his own officers, who lamented him as a father, and the inhabitants of the place; who have erected an handſome monument to his memory.

The following is a tranſlation of the treaty executed with Jaffier Ali Cawn, or Khân Bahadar, written and ſigned by his own hand.

In the preſence of God and his prophet, I ſwear to abide by the terms of this agreement, made with admiral Watſon, colonel Clive, governor Drake, Mr. Watts, and the Engliſh council at Calcutta,

Signed,

MEER MAHMUD JAFFIER CAWN BAHADAR,

The ſlave of

ALLAM GEER MOGOL.

I. The agreement and treaty made with Nabod Suajud Dowla, I agree to, and admit of.

II. The enemies of the Engliſh are my enemies, whether Europeans or others.

III. Whatever goods and factories belong to the French in the provinces of Bengal, Baher, and Orixa, ſhall be delivered to the Engliſh, and the French never permitted to have factories or ſettlements any more in theſe provinces.

IV. To indemnify the company for their loſſes, by the capture of Calcutta, and the charges they have been at to repoſſeſs their factories, I will give one crore of rupees. [one crore is an hundred lack, each lack making twelve thouſand five hundred pounds ſterling.]

V. To indemnify the Engliſh inhabitants, who ſuffered by the capture of Calcutta, I will give fifty lack of rupees.

VI. To indemnify the loſſes ſuffered by Jentoos, Moormen, &c. I will give twenty lack of rupees.

VII. To the inhabitants, the Armenian Peotts of Calcutta, who ſuffered by the capture, I will give ſeven lack of rupees.

The diviſion of theſe donations to be left to the admiral, the colonel, and committee.

VIII. The lands within the Moharatta ditch all round Calcutta, which are now poſſeſſed by other Zemindars, and ſix hundred yards all round without the ditch, I will give up entirely to the company.

IX. The Zemindary of the lands to the ſouthward of Calcutta, as low as Culpee, ſhall be in the hands of the Engliſh company, and under their government and orders. The cuſtomary rents of every diſtrict within that tract to be paid by the Engliſh into the king's treaſury.

X. Whenever I ſend for the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh troops, their pay and charges ſhalll be diſburſed by me.

XI. From Hugly downwards, I will build no new forts near the river.

XII. As ſoon as I am eſtabliſhed Suba of the three provinces, I will immediately perform the above articles.

Dated the fifteenth of the moon Ramazan, in the fourth year of the preſent reign.

From the laſt article it is obvious that the treaty was ſigned and ſealed, before Mr. Clive put his troops in motion, or the council took any ſtep to forward the deſigns of Ali Cawn, in depoſing the nabob. Beſides the ſums ſtipulated by treaty, the new nabob preſented the fleet and army with fifty lack of rupees; a ſum, that with the plunder of the nabob's camp, has put the meaneſt ſoldier and ſeaman in a ſtate of affluence.

CALISH, or KALISCH, BATTLE AT. [capital of the palatinate of Caliſh in Great Poland, ſituated one hundred and ten miles weſt from Warſaw.] This battle was fought between the Swedes and the Muſcovites, in the year 1707, when the affairs of Auguſtus II. king of Poland, were driven to the laſt extremity. After the battle at Fravenſtadt, in which that unfortunate monarch's troops were worſted, he knew not what to do. Charles XII. entered Saxony, and threatened the completion of his ruin: finding himſelf under the neceſſity of ſubmitting to the conqueror, he ſent plenipotentiaries to Charles, at Alt-Ranſtadt.

Whilſt the treaty was ſecretly negociating at Alt-Ranſtadt, prince Menzikoff, now generaliſſimo of the Muſcovite army, brought thirty thouſand men, and joined the forces of Auguſtus, which were not above ſix thouſand. The king was under terrible apprehenſions of what might be the conſequence, if they ſhould diſcover his negociation with Sweden; but he was ſtill in much greater perplexity, when he beheld the preſence of ten thouſand Swedes, commanded by general Meyerfeldt, approaching him at Caliſh. In this extremity he could think of no better expedient, than to ſend one to the Swediſh general, to let him partly into the ſecret of the negociation, and deſire him to withdraw: but Meyerfeldt, taking this to be only an invention to amuſe him, redoubled his ardour for the fight. Auguſtus, preſſed forward by the inſtances of Menzikoff, and provoked at the confidence of Meyerfeldt, was forced to conſent to a battle; in which, victory was on the ſide of the Muſcovites. The Swedes and their allies, being encompaſſed on all ſides, were obliged to throw down their arms, and call for quarter. They had about three thouſand men killed and wounded, and four or five thouſand taken priſoners: among whom were general Meyerfeldt, count Tarlo, and ſeveral officers of diſtinction. All the enemy's artillery and baggage were in the power of the victors: but when Auguſtus was entering Warſaw in triumph, Pfingſter, one of his plenipotentiaries, preſented him with the treaty of peace, which deprived him of his crown. In the firſt emotions of his heart, he pauſed with himſelf for a ſhort time, to conſider if he ought not to march at the head of his now victorious troops, and fall upon the king, who treated him ſo diſgracefully: but conſidering that Charles was at the head of an army never yet beaten, that the Muſcovites would all forſake him when they heard of the treaty, and that his hereditary country would be ravaged by both parties, he thought it moſt adviſeable to ſign. He then ſet out for Saxony, in hopes of ſoftening, by his preſence, the inflexibility of his enemy. They met in count Piper's quarters at Gunteſdorf, more than once, where Charles treated his vanquiſhed foe with all the outward appearance of reſpect: but that was of little value, when weighed againſt the real ſeverity, with which he exacted his compliance with every article of the treaty. And as a farther puniſhment, for his having dared to fight general Meyerfeldt at Caliſh, he forced the ungrateful taſk upon him, of writing the following letter to Staniſlaus, on his advancement to the crown of Poland.

Sir and Brother,

AS I ought to have regard to the requeſt of the king of Sweden, I cannot avoid congratulating your majeſty, upon your coming to the crown; though perhaps the advantageous treaty the king of Sweden has lately concluded for your majeſty, might have excuſed me from this correſpondence; however I congratulate your majeſty, beſeeching God that your ſubjects may be more faithful to you, than they have been to me.

Leipſic, April 8, 1707. AUGUSTUS, KING.

Staniſlaus wrote this anſwer.

Sir and Brother,

The correſpondence of your majeſty is a freſh obligation, which I owe to the king of Sweden: I have a juſt ſenſe of the compliments you make me, upon my coming to the crown; and I hope my ſubjects will have no room to fail of their fidelity towards me, as I ſhall obſerve the laws of the kingdom.

Auguſtus from this time was obliged to renounce the title of king of Poland; his name was eraſed out of the public prayers, to give place to that of Staniſlaus.

CALLOO, BATTLE AT. [a fortreſs in Auſtrian Flanders, ſituated five miles weſt from Antwerp.] In the year 1638, it was determined by the prince of Orange, that count William of Naſſau, ſhould lay ſiege to Calloo, which was in poſſeſſion of the Spaniards; he accordingly marched with thirteen thouſand men, and intrenched himſelf before the place. But the cardinal Infante, the Spaniſh general, having notice of the deſign, reſolved to diſconcert it; and for this purpoſe he detached general Sfondrato with a choſen body of troops, who being joined by ſeveral others, at length amounted to twenty thouſand fighting men. Sfondrato reſolved to attack the Dutch lines, and charged them very furiouſly in five places at the ſame time; but after an engagement of eleven hours, maintained with the moſt inflexible obſtinacy, he was repulſed, with the loſs of one thouſand eight hundred men, though of the Dutch were killed only about ſix hundred; among whom was count Maurice of Naſſau, ſon of count William. The prince of Orange, upon the news of this engagement, ordered immediately three regiments of foot, and more of horſe from his camp near Bergen-op-Zoom to their aid: but before they could join them, the Spaniards renewed the fight, and made themſelves maſters of divers forts which covered the Dutch lines. Count William, not thinking himſelf any longer in a condition to maintain his ground, retreated in the night of the twenty-ſecond of June, in order to rejoin the prince of Orange, on the banks of the Schelde, which was ſo vigorouſly attacked by the Spaniards, that his rear was cut off; which cauſed ſuch a conſternation in the whole army, that they fled in the utmoſt confuſion and diſtraction; that thoſe who could not get on board the ſhips, drowned themſelves in the river. The Dutch loſt in this affair, fifteen hundred men killed and drowned, two thouſand two hundred taken priſoners, beſides eighty-five veſſels loaded with proviſions, cannon, ammunition, &c. The loſs of the Spaniards in this latter action, is not exactly known; ſome writers have magnified it to eight hundred men, while others have not made it to exceed two hundred.

CALMAR, SIEGE OF. [a town in the territory of Smaland, the capital of the province of Gothland in Sweden, ſituated on the coaſt of the Baltic, forty miles north from Carlſcroon.] In the year 1520, while king Chriſtian of Denmark, was attempting to bring the Swedes under the Daniſh yoke, by all kind of the moſt inhuman barbarities, Guſtavus Erickſon, (whoſe father had been beheaded by the tyrant, and his mother thrown into priſon) who had ſheltered himſelf among the Dalkerls, was by them declared regent of Sweden; they being now ſenſible of the dangers which threated them. Their example was followed by many more, and Guſtavus ſhortly ſaw himſelf at the head of a numerous party. King Chriſtian being violently exaſperated at him, revenged himſelf upon his mother and two ſiſters, whom he ſuffered to periſh in priſon in Copenhagen. This cruelty kindled ſuch animoſity among the Swedes, that they all joined the new regent, except the archbiſhop (Trolle) and his party. Chriſtian's animoſity at length grew ſo warm, that he publiſhed an order whereby he expreſly forbid any quarter being given to any Swede, whether nobleman or peaſant; and his troops committed the moſt ſhocking barbarities where-ever they came. The Swedes on the other hand, under the direction of Guſtavus, repaid the Danes with the ſame coin, whenever they could meet them. This work contiued till the following year, when Guſtavus received advice that the Jutlanders had renounced their allegiance to king Chriſtian, which ſo encouraged his party, that they ſeemed actuated with a phrenzy; eſpecially the Lubeckers. They drove the Danes from place to place, took the caſtles, of which Chriſtian was in poſſeſſion, by ſtorm. One of theſe places was Calmar, which ſuſtained a regular ſiege; the particulars of which are not recorded. It ſurrendered to the conqueror without receiving much damage.

CAMBRAY, SIEGE OF. [the capital of the Cambreſis, in the French Netherlands, ſituated on the river Schelde, near its ſource, fourteen miles ſouth weſt from Valenciennes, and twelve ſouth eaſt from Douay.] In the year 1544, the emperor, Charles V. took Cambray from the French, after a ſhort reſiſtance.

The duke of Parma made ſome attempts to take it again for the Spaniards, but they were all fruitleſs.

2. CAMBRAY, SIEGE OF. In the year 1596, the Spaniards had better fortune; their general Fontana ſet down before it in good earneſt, after having plied the ſiege ſome time, and made ſome trenches, he prepared to give a general aſſault: at the conſequences of which the inhabitants were terribly frightened, therefore they compelled the governor to ſurrender.

3. CAMBRAY, SIEGE OF. In the year 1649, the French general, count d'Harcourt, attempted to take it, and made conſiderable progreſs towards effecting his deſign; but the German troops in his army betraying his intentions to the Spaniards, he found himſelf under a neceſſity of raiſing the ſiege, or allow the enemy an opportunity of attacking his lines.

4. CAMBRAY, SIEGE OF. In the year 1657, the marechal de Turenne ſat down before it; from him the French expected better ſucceſs. No ſooner did the marechal's batteries begin to play, than the prince of Conde threw himſelf into the place with four thouſand five hundred men. Upon the receipt of this news, Turenne raiſed the ſiege, though not without a great deal of mortification.

5. CAMBRAY, SIEGE OF. In the year 1677, the French troops had better fortune, for the grand monarch being himſelf at their head, they acted with more reſolution. Louis laid ſiege to Cambray, and plied his batteries ſo warmly, that in ſix days after he began to fire, the beſieged were fain to ſurrender, the fifth of April. The citadel held out a few days longer, but the garriſon came to ſuch terms, as Louis was pleaſed to grant.

CAMELFORD, or CAMLAN, ſee KIRKBY LAUNDALE.

CANDIA, SIEGE OF. [capital of the iſland of Candia, or Creta, Idæa, &c. one of the largeſt iſlands in the Mediterranean, ſituated on the coaſt of Greece. The town is ſituated on the north ſide of the iſland, in a plain, at the foot of a mountain, and on the ſide of the ancient city of Heraclea, probably the ſame with Matium. By reaſon of the long ſiege which it ſuſtained from 1645 to 1670, by the Turks, having in the interval been ſtormed, it is, ſaid fifty-ſix times, and near two hundred thouſand Turks killed under its walls, it has been entirely ruined; and conſequently, only the ſhadow of its former magnitude remains. Its harbour is choaked up, and only uſed for boats.] We would not have the reader underſtand that all this time was ſpent in a cloſe ſiege, Candia had long been the object of the Turkiſh arms, yet the grand vizier did not go to view it, till the year 1666; when, after examining its ſituation very critically, he returned to Canea, to make the neceſſary preparations for ſuch an arduous attempt. It was a misfortune to the Venetians, that the European princes at this time, were at variance with one another, therefore few of the powers could give them any aſſiſtance. The French king ſent them a hundred thouſand crowns, and cardinal Barbarino four thouſand meaſures of corn, which was all the aid they received.

The grand vizier, in the mean time, was buſied in making vaſt preparations for proſecuting vigorouſly the ſiege of Candia. He appeared before it on the eleventh day of May, 1667. The governor, the marquis de Villa, had taken every precaution for a reſolute defence, which a brave officer could ſuggeſt. The town was fortified with ſeven great baſtions, viz. Sabronera Veturi, Jeſus, Martinengo, Betlem, Panigra, and St. Andrea, which were all encompaſſed with a large and deep ditch.

The

The Turks demoliſhed New Candia, ſituated about two miles from the Old, which on the fourteenth day of May they inveſted, and encamped over-againſt St. Mary's, along the valley of Gioffro. Their forces at firſt conſiſted of about forty thouſand fighting men, and eight thouſand pioneers; but ſoon after was encreaſed to ſeventy thouſand, and ſo for the moſt part continued during the ſiege. The firſt traverſes began from the ſide of St. Mary's, and were carried to the ſea. The great vizier took up his quarters over-againſt Panigra; the Janizar aga againſt Martiningo, and other paſſes between that and Betlem; on the other ſide, the baſha of Romelia encamped againſt Sabionera; Achmet baſha, vizier of the camp, and Zagargibaſhee, major-general of the Janizaries, who had the reputation of veteran troops, and good engineers, were ordered to enlarge and lengthen the trenches on the ſide of the half-moon of Mocinengo. Quarters being thus aſſigned they raiſed three batteries; the firſt againſt the baſtion of Mocinengo, a ſecond againſt Panigra, and ſoon after a third againſt the half-moon and bulwark of Betlem, from whence they continually thundered with their great cannon, ſhooting bullets from ſixty to a hundred and twenty pound weight; nor were the beſieged leſs induſtrious within in the diſpoſition of their affairs, for the marquis de Villa took his quarters at the entrance of the bulwark Jeſus; proveditor Barbaro at Panigra; the proveditor-general of the kingdom at Martinengo; the duke of Candia, Franciſco Battaglio, in the fort of Satrionora; and the other officers between the curtains of St. Andrea, Betlem, and Sabionera. Things thus diſpoſed of on all ſides, innumerable were the aſſaults and ſallies that were made, which terminated ſometimes to the advantage of one, and ſometimes to the other.

The Chriſtians firſt endeavored to diſturb the traverſes of the Turks, by a mine of powder, which they blew up; but by the neglect, or the want of experience in the engineer, it being the firſt which was fired, it reverted, and did more hurt to themſelves than to the enemy; but the next did ſo much execution, that it frightened the Turks, who were unacquainted with this manner of making war. The Chriſtians ſeeing the ſucceſs of their mine, made two ſallies, in which they made a terrible ſlaughter among the Turks, and returned triumphant within their walls.

In July the ſiege was plied with great briſkneſs, and there ſcarce paſſed a day without ſome conſiderable action. About this time came the auxiliary gallies from the pope and Malta, alſo the gallies of Naples and Sicily; but all theſe holy and catholic ſquadrons refuſing to land any men, departed without contributing any aſſiſtance to the beſieged.

The next attempt of the Turks was the firing a mine on the left ſide of Panigra, which was ſeconded with ſuch a furious aſſault, that Panigra was very near being taken: however, the ſuperior courage of the defendants repulſed the enemy with ſo great a ſlaughter, that the earth round about was covered with dead bodies. This advantage was purſued by a well-concerted ſalley of the knights of Malta, who added greatly to the number of the ſlain.

About the end of this month the garriſon received a ſupply of ſix hundred foot, under the command of Ottavia Abia, a noble Venetian, who made his entry more welcome, by bringing with him twenty thouſand ducats. At his arrival the Chriſtians fired a mine with good ſucceſs; and the enemy had prepared another, which had ſuch effect on the right angle of Panigra, that it broke the counterſcarp in pieces, and filled the ditch with earth; on which the Turks came to make an aſſault, but were beaten off with great loſs.

For a while all ſallies ceaſed, and both parties carried on their deſigns under ground, thwarting and countermining each other. The Turks being now as expert in mining as the Chriſtians, they penetrated ſo far that on the eighth of Auguſt they ſprung a prodigious mine on the ſide of the half moon, which made ſo great a breach in that work, that eight men could enter abreaſt, which ſo encouraged the enemy, that they mounted the breach, to give an aſſault; but aſſiſtance coming to the relief of the defendants, the Turks were thrown down headlong, and overwhelmed with ſuch ſhowers of muſket-ſhot; that the retreat into their works was not only diſorderly, but their numbers were very much diminiſhed: there was not ſcarce a day paſſed, but was ſignaliſed with the ſpringing of ſeveral mines on both ſides, ſeconded with ſallies and aſſaults.

On the tenth of September, Seigniot de Riva, a noble Venetian, arrived with a recruit of five hundred ſoldiers, and a great number of pioneers; and on the ſame day two mines were ſprung by the Chriſtians, one of which ruined the galleries of the enemy, and the other filled up the line, and ſpoiled the Turks redoubts. On the fifteenth the Chriſtians ſallied out with ſeventy foot, under the command of colonel Vechia, who after a brave ſkirmiſh retreated under the rampart of the ravelin, to which place the Turks eagerly purſuing, a mine was ſprung which blew them up into the air. On the eighteenth captain Fedeli made another, with an hundred ſoldiers, but being wounded, returned with loſs; but the Turks gained no advantage, for again purſuing, they were received as before.

On the ſame day the captain of the galleys, Gioſeppe Moroſini, arrived with five hundred men, two hundred thouſand ducats, and with great quanties of ammunition and proviſions, which was a very ſeaſonable relief to the garriſon. The making of ſallies, and ſpringing of mines continued every day; though the Venetians had excellent engineers, yet the Turks learned from them how to point their cannon, and to perform prodigies of valor; they gained ground imperceptibly, and daily advanced their works, and at laſt made a lodgment on the counterſcarp; whereupon the marquis de Villa ordered a mine to be ſprung, which ſo incommoded them, that they were glad to quit the counterſcarp, with all the works they had lately raiſed near it. The Turks perceiving how the Venetians ſprung that mine, in a week after they prepared one, which threw the counterſcarp into the ditch of the town, and put the Chriſtians to incredible trouble to repair the damage. To revenge this loſs, the Chriſtians fired two other mines; one of which had thirty-ſix barrels of powder in it, and at the ſame time made a furious ſally, in which they killed a great many of the Turks, who were not long behind hand with them.

Towards the end of this ſummer, great preparations were made at Conſtantinople and Adrianople for the arrival of the happy news of the taking of Candia; to entertain this joy with the more readineſs, they had made lamps, lights, and artificial fires, to ſolemnize their dunalma; but finding their hopes diſappointed, they began to throw the blame of the miſcarriage of their affairs on the ill conduct of the vizier, and the ſluggiſhneſs of the ſoldiery. The grand ſeignior alſo, more impatient than the reſt, diſpatched away a meſſenger, with letters to the vizier, reproaching his ſloth and cowardice; who, moved at his meſſage, reſolved to give ſome certain proofs of his induſtry and valor, and either to take the place, or at leaſt convince his maſter, by the knowlege and teſtimony of the meſſenger, that the works were of a more hazardous nature than what appeared in the ſeraglio. Preparations were made, and the time of the aſſault was appointed, which was to be chiefly on the ſide of Panigra; ſo the whole army moved forward, and planted ſix of their colours on the ruins of that work, and being full of hope and courage, they ventured to deſcend into the ditch; but being preſented by the enemy's mines, which contained ſeventy barrels of powder, they were mounted up into the air with ſo much violence, that many bodies were toſſed upon the ramparts of the town, and many of their greateſt redoubts were overturned. This proof gave an evident conviction to the grand ſignior's meſſenger of the ſtrength of the place, and difficulty of the taſk. He returned with dreadful ſtories of a cruel war, where blood was ſpilt day and night; where gallant men lived in perpetual labors, inured to the moſt intolerable ſufferings, and expoſed to the moſt imminent dangers.

Winter now approached; and yet the vizier thought of no other quarters than his trenches, which were filled with mire and carnage, and brought upon the troops catarhs, fluxes, and fevers. Notwithſtanding theſe diſadvatages, their military operations did not ceaſe; martial exploits were as frequent as if it had been

been ſummer. The Turks having in this campaign fixed themſelves well in a formal ſiege, and gained many advantages of the Chriſtians, the vizier thought it a ſeaſonable time to enter into a treaty with ſignior Giavarina, who alſo falling ſick of a camp diſtemper, and dying in the camp, the inſtruments of a treaty being taken away, the captain baſhaw was ſent to Conſtantinople, carrying with him four thouſand ſick and wounded men. By a letter to the grand ſignior and divan, ſignifying his reſolution to win the place, or die under the walls of it; and therefore deſired recruits of men, and ſupplies of proviſion; without which it was impoſſible to gain the town; in which the Porte took all the care imaginable. At the ſame time the new providitor, Bernardo Nani, arrived at Candia, with five hundred freſh ſoldiers; and Matteo Matheus, ſerjeant-general, with recruits from the pope, bringing with him three hundred medals of ſilver, to beſtow on ſuch as had deſerved them, with jubilees, and indulgences, without number.

The ſpring approaching, towards the end of January the Turks made proviſions of corn, and other victuals, to be ſent to the camp as occaſion required: and in the month of March, the vizier having intelligence of ſix or ſeven Venetian gallies being at Fodile, under the command of the providitor of the armata, Lorenzo Comaro, gave orders to Regap, baſha of Romelia, to weigh anchor in the night, and ſurpriſe them; but the captain-general having intelligence of the deſign, prepared four gallies, and embarked that night with a French regiment, and ſome Italians; and arriving at Candia, found the providitor-general, Cornaro, newly entered there from cruiſing, to whom having communicated the deſign, they immediately quitted the port, and arrived at Fodile before midnight. The night being dark, and that the Venetians might not miſtake one another, they carried ſuch great lights on their topmaſts heads, as not only diſtinguiſhed them from the enemy, but alſo directed them to give battle to the Turks, which they proſecuted ſo effectually, that they took and ſunk five of the Turkiſh galleys, taking four hundred and ten priſoners, together with eleven hundred Chriſtian ſlaves, who were freed, on condition of ſerving the ſummer following in the armata.

The captain baſha this year put to ſea more early than was uſual, deſigning to make as many voyages to Candia as was poſſible, with ſuccors both of men and ammunition. This work was wholly to avoid fighting the Venetians, and to ſteal aſhore his recruits, in which he was ſo expeditious in every voyage, that the Chriſtians could ſcarce have notice of his arrival in any part of the iſle of Candia, before he was well forwarded in his return. In the month of July, having great numbers of recruits to land, and hearing the Venetians had fortified a rock, called St. Theodore, he went to Gira Petra, a ſmall and obſcure place, far diſtant from the city of Candia, and the way thither by land was rocky, and almoſt impoſſible for beaſts of burthen; however, the men and ammuniton were landed there, to find a paſſage as they could through the rocks and mountains, which much diſpleaſed the grand vizier.

In this time the Turks gaining advantage on the ſide of St. Andrea, they applied their whole ſtrength to that part; and one dark night, paſſing undiſcovered along the ſea-ſide, they ſilently fixed a cord to the palliſade, and ſtrained it ſo violently with an engine, that they tore away ſeveral of the main ſtakes of the work, without being perceived by the centinels, who paid for that neglect with the loſs of their lives; upon which ſucceſs the Turks continued to advance their lines on that ſide, which the marquis de Villa perceiving, ſallied out with a body of choice men, and forced them to retreat within their trenches.

On the eighth of February, the Chriſtians made a breach on the enemy's redoubt which fronted the ravelin of St. Andrea, ſprung five mines, one after the other, and made a ſally with incredible bravery and execution; however the Turks, with admirable patience and aſſiduity, crept forward by their traverſes, ſtill gaining upon the Chriſtians by degrees.

Such was the miſerable ſtate of Candia, when the duke of Savoy thought proper to recal his ſubject, the marquis de Villa, from his honorable employment; and a ſhip was ſent by the ſtate of Venice to tranſport him thither. He was ſucceeded in his command of Candia by the marquis St. Andrea Montburn, a nobleman of France, with whom the Venetian ambaſſador at Paris, by order of that republic, had prevailed to take upon him the defence and protection of that deplorable city, now almoſt ready to drop into the hands of the enemy. Many reaſons were aſſigned for the duke of Savoy's recalling the brave governor from his glorious toil; but as all of them ſeem to be founded only on conjecture, it may be better to omit them, than reproach any of the great men concerned with ſurmiſes.

When the marquis de Villa arrived at Venice, the ſenate preſented him with a baſon of gold, valued at ſix thouſand ducats, with a patent, mentioning his glorious actions, and tranſmitting his merits to poſterity.

The marquis St. Andrea Montburn wanted nothing of the vigilance and circumſpection of his predeceſſor, and therefore ſet about repairing all the ſhattered fortifications. Though the Turks fired a mine at the point of fort Andrea, which made a moſt dangerous breach, yet it was ſo bravely defended, that the enemy got little or no advantage by it, owing to the extraordinary vigilance of the marquis of St. Andrea, who paſſed whole months without uncloathing himſelf; and as his nights were almoſt without ſleep, ſo were his days conſumed without repoſe, being preſent in all places where there was moſt danger, eſpecially at the fort St. Andrea, where he took up his conſtant quarters.

The Turks now daily preſſing the town more than ever, ſkirmiſhes and ſallies were more frequent and bloody, in one of which general Bernard Nani was killed; Girolamo Battaglia ſucceeded him in the office, and ſoon after Franciſco Battalia fell alſo by a ſhot; for though he was ſent thither only to adminiſter juſtice to the people, yet his zeal and courage carrying him to actions beyond his duty, gave him a grave among the other heroes and worthies of that place.

This ſiege continuing long, and the rumor of it flying through the world, many perſons, ſome ambitious of glory, and others out of a deſire to defend the Chriſtian religion, came to ſignaliſe their valor in this field of Mars, particularly ſome French gentlemen, namely Monſieur la Feuillade, with the count de St. Paul, who brought with them two hundred gentlemen ſoldiers, who ſerved without pay. The whole body was divided into four brigades; the firſt commanded by count St. Paul, the ſecond by the duke de Carderouſſe, the third by the count de Villa Maur, and the fourth by the duke de Chatteau Tiery. When they arrived at Candia, they found the city cloſely beſieged, and reduced to great ſtreights, for the Turks were advanced quite up to fort Andrea.

Monſieur St. Paul mounted the guard one day at ſix o'clock in the morning, and continuing till the ſame hour next morning, he loſt his major, Dupre, and M. de Marenſal, the latter of whom had his brains beat out by a cannon-ſhot; ſome pieces of his ſkull wounded the ſieurs de Chumilly and de Lare, who were near him. Theſe gentlemen not intending to make Candia their habitation, but to paſs from one place to another, to ſhew their valor, and retire; they preſſed Morofini to give them leave to make a ſally by themſelves, which being granted, they ſilently iſſued forth one morning before break of day, and leaping into the enemy's quarters, fell to hewing and cutting down all before them. Their banner was a crucifix, carried in the front by father Paul, a Capuchin friar, who little minding thoſe that followed him, proceeded with his enſign as unconcerned as if he had been in a proceſſion, which ſo encouraged the ſoldiers, that, like men inſpired by madneſs, they broke into the main body of the enemy's troops, and were ſo intent upon their work, that they regarded neither the multitudes of the enemy, whom they attacked, nor their commander's ſignal to retreat; till at length perceiving their danger, they made ſpeed, with ſome diſorder, to return, having loſt in their encounter one hundred and twenty gentlemen, whoſe heads being cut off, were put upon poles, and ranked before the vizier's tent. The French having thus cooled their heat, there being after this ſally but two hundred

and

and thirty left of all the ſix hundred that entered Candia, M. de Fulllade departed with his reliques.

The town was grievouſly diſtreſſed, when the dukes of Lunenburgh and Brunſwick, in compaſſion to their Chriſtian brethren, ſent three regiments to their relief; the firſt under the command of count Waldeck, the ſecond under Molleſſon, and the third under count Radesfield. The aſſaults and ſallies continued without intermiſſion as uſual, and the ſpringing of mines, in one of which count Waldeck loſt his life with great bravery. But all the efforts of the Chriſtians ſerved only to encreaſe the heat and fury of the enemy; for they imagining this to be the laſt effort of the beſieged, repeated their aſſaults with more fury, and ſlaughtered their men in heaps, but not without gaining conſiderable advantages.

Winter now approaching, and the vizier reſolving to quarter a ſecond year under the walls of Candia, began to provide againſt the weather, without ceaſing to throw bombs into the town; but the Chriſtians ſurpriſing the Turks, fell among them on the ſide of Sabionera, where they took a battery, diſmounted and ſpiked the cannon, and killed above three thouſand Turks. After this the enemy having gained on the fort St. Andrea, they preſſed forward on the baſtion of Sabionera, to the weſt, with a body of ten thouſand men. The next night the Turks gave a general aſſault with all their forces, but were bravely repulſed, with great ſlaughter. Not long after, the marquis Cornaro, and the baron Spar, arrived at Candia with a recruit of three thouſand men; when, in order to drive the Turks from the poſſeſſions they had obtained, they made a vigorous and well concerted ſally, in which they killed above two thouſand of the enemy, with a great number of their officers.

At the beginning of the enſuing year, 1669, the Turks began their operations with great vivacity: they penetrated beyond fort St. Andrea, forty paces within the city; but the Chriſtians having foreſeen the weakneſs of that ſide, made it part of their winter's labors to draw another wall from the fort Panigra, croſſing over almoſt to the Tramata, which they fortified as well as could be expected, and made a conſtant and bold reſiſtance againſt the enemy: for though the Turks every day got ſomething upon them, yet they ſupported their ſpirits, in expectation of promiſed ſuccors from France and Italy.

The ſummer being come, and all things provided, the duke of Noailles, with about ſeven thouſand ſoldiers, embarked at Toulon on the ſixth of June, new ſtile, with the marechals Lebret and Cothert, and ſeveral other gentlemen of undaunted courage, and arrived before the town of Candia on the nineteenth day of the ſame month. The duke came on ſhore, and was received by Moroſino with all demonſtrations of civility and reſpect, and with a welcome ſuitable to the extremity of his affairs: all ceremonies and compliments were ſoon paſſed over, and falling into diſcourſe of the common ſafety, it was agreed that the ſuccors ſhould be immediately landed, which was performed with ſuch diligence and expedition, that within two days the whole army came ſafe on ſhore.

On the twenty-third they called a council of war, when it was agreed that the town was no longer tenable; but by ſome extraordinary enterpriſe attempted on the enemy, and by ſome furious ſally performed with reſolution, and ſtratagems of war; in order to which it was reſolved, that the twenty-ſeventh ſhould be the day of ſally, both with horſe and foot, and that the fleet ſhould play their great guns upon the Turkiſh camp. The duke of Beaufort, unwilling to be a ſpectator in this glorious action, without bearing a part in his own perſon, after he had given orders to the fleet to do their part, came that night on ſhore, reſolving to fight in the head of the forlorn hope, from which hazardous adventure none of his friends could diſſuade him. All things being provided for a ſally, the forces marched out at St. George's gate, with great order and ſilence, covering their matches, that the fire might not alarm the enemy. The charge was to begin with the dawning of the day, and the ſignal by firing the mine royal, which being damp, the powder would not take fire, which was the firſt diſappointment in this enterpriſe. The general no longer expecting any ſucceſs from this attempt, he aſſaulted two redoubts, took them, and put the garriſon to the ſword: with the like courage the other regiments entered the line, and making themſelves maſters of the trenches; after a terrible ſlaughter, they ſtormed a fort, which battered fort St. Demerito, and poſſeſſed themſelves of a large magazine of powder belonging to the enemy, and ſpiked up all the cannon.

The day by this time being clearly broken, the Turks with all expedition put themſelves into a body on the hill near New Candia, from whence deſcrying the ſmall number of the Chriſtians, they came impetuouſly down in great numbers to regain their trenches. The duke of Noailles perceiving the deplorable ſituation of the Venetians, ruſhed into their aſſiſtance with two regiments of foot, and two troops of horſe, who made the Turks again quit their trenches: but while ſucceſs ſeemed to ſmile on the Chriſtians, the magazine of powder, which was newly taken, containing one hundred and thirty-four kentals of powder (by what accident is not known) blew up, by which many were deſtroyed and wounded, eſpecially the battalion of the guards, with ſome officers. This fatal blow quite turned the ſcale of fortune; for the ſoldiers, ſuppoſing it to be the eruption of a mine, left the field with precipitation: however, Choiſeul and Lebret, each of whom had a horſe killed under him, ſtill diſputed the ground with the enemy; but at length, with the duke of Noailles, and other gentlemen, who had made their way through the enemy with their ſwords, were forced to make an honorable retreat into the town; and to complete their misfortune, the fleet ſuffered much from ſtormy weather, and other unhappy accidents. Matters ſucceeding ſo unfortunately, and the enemy almoſt in the middle of the town, being come to the laſt retrenchment, beyond which could be raiſed no more inward works, or fortifications, the French and Italians differing, and laying the blame upon one another, the duke of Noailles appearing diſcontented would be gone, and no perſuaſions being able to prevail upon him to continue longer, he made ſail to Toulon; and for this fault lay under the diſpleaſure of his king, and was forbidden to appear at court.

The Turks encreaſing their hopes and courage at the departure of the French, made an aſſault on the quarters of Sabionera, and advanced to the palliſade of the new retrenchment; but vollies of cannon, and ſhowers of ſmall ſhot and ſtones powering upon them, gave a ſtop to their career. Grimaldi perceiving the enemy at a ſtand, brought up his volunteers and cavalry, which fought on foot, and, together with the forces from Brunſwick, ſo plied the Turks with ſtones, grenadoes, and ſhot, that the fight was confuſed, bloody, and horrid. The captain-general in the mean time taking his courſe along the marine, on part of which the Turks were far advanced, cauſed a mine to be ſprung up under the thickeſt crowd of them, which cauſed great deſtruction. The marquis of St. Andrea alſo, like a valiant ſoldier, applied himſelf to all places where danger moſt required his preſence, and recovered certain breaſt-works which the enemy had gained in the ſkirmiſh.

After this about ſix hundred men were landed, commanded by the duke of Mirandola, who though they were both unhealthy and unexperienced ſoldiers, yet the extremity of affairs was ſuch, that they were called to immediate ſervice, and placed on the guard of the new retrenchment; but all this gave little relief to the periſhing condition of the miſerable town, which was not only weakened by the departure of the French, but at laſt five hundred others, ſuch as Swedes, Germans, and other nations, which crowded themſelves under the French banner; the battalion of Malta alſo embarked, which, though reduced to a ſmall body, were yet conſiderable for the quality and valor of the cavaliers, whoſe example all the volunteers followed, and thereby reduced the town to a condition beyond all poſſibility of defence; for that in actual ſervice not above four thouſand remained, and of theſe at leaſt one hundred a day being killed, the town muſt neceſſarily in a ſhort time become a prey to the enemy; therefore the cap-

tain-general calling a council of war, after mature deliberation, they all agreed to enter into a treaty with the vizier, and endeavor to obtain the moſt advantageous conditions poſſible. To this end they diſpatched colonel Thomas Allman, an Engliſhman, a man of great courage and integrity, as well as other excellent qualifications, together with one Stephano Cordeli, to the vizier's camp to ſound his inclination to a treaty, and that this deſign might not be diſcovered by the town, they were ordered to paſs from Standia, with a white flag, up the river Coffra, and that being come to the treaty, they ſhould only diſcover the mind and inclinations of the Turks, without making known their intentions, or entering into particulars. They had not been long arrived at the Turkiſh camp before they found an inclination in the grand vizier to enter into a treaty; and to that end appointed three Turks to join with Allman and Cordeli, who meeting the Turkiſh plenipotentiaries at the time and place appointed, a peace was concluded upon in theſe articles.

I. That for obtaining a good and laſting peace, it is agreed, that the city of Candia, with all its cannon which was planted there before the commencement of the war, be conſigned into the hands of the vizier.

II. That quiet poſſeſſion be given to the republic of Suſa, Carabuſa, and Spinalonga, with the territories thereunto belonging, with the fortreſs of Gliſſa in Dalmatia.

III. That the Venetians may carry away all the cannon which have been brought into the town ſince the beginning of the war.

IV. That for embarking the ſoldiers, pioneers, and inhabitants of all qualities and conditions, with their arms, proviſions, and baggage, twelve days time ſhall be granted.

V. That what ſhall remain unſhipped at the end of the twelve days aforeſaid, the vizier ſhall meet with his own boats, and aſſiſt in the landing thereof.

VI. That during this time of truce, no perſon whatſoever ſhall treſpaſs his limits, or paſs the bounds of his ſtation, or quarters; and that he who doth ſhall be treated as an enemy.

VII. That as ſoon as theſe articles ſhall be ſubſcribed under their white flag, all acts of hoſtility ſhall ceaſe on both ſides.

VIII. That for ſecurity of performance of theſe articles, three hoſtages ſhall be mutually given.

IX. That for the better aſſurance that the Venetians will uſe all their endeavours to embark their men and goods, the Turks may employ two witneſſes of the ſame.

X. That for the better effecting hereof, all ſhips, gallies, and other veſſels, may freely approach near the ſhore, and enter into the port both day and night.

XI. That the Venetian fleet may remain in Standia, or any other iſland in the Archipelago, till ſuch time as they are diſpatched, or that things are duly prepared for their departure.

XII. That all commiſſions given on either ſide be revoked; and that whoſoever ſhall, after the ſpace of forty days, commit any act of hoſtility, againſt the tenor of theſe articles, ſhall be puniſhed with death.

XIII. That as ſoon as an ambaſſador from Venice ſhall arrive at the Port, all ſlaves and priſoners of war, taken under the Venetian colors, ſhall be freed and releaſed.

XIV. That what depredations ſhall be made by ſea or land, after theſe articles are ſubſcribed, and before the publication thereof, ſhall be faithfully made good and reſtored.

XV. That a general pardon be given to the ſubjects on both ſides, who have acted contrary to their faith and allegiance, during this war.

XVI. That in virtue of theſe capitulations, the former articles be likewiſe confirmed, which were made in the year 1571, and that no tribute or preſent be demanded by the Port, unleſs what has been formerly paid for ſuch iſlands, as the Venetians hold in the Archipelago.

XVII. That two copies be made of theſe articles, one in the Turkiſh language, with a tranſlation into Italian, ſubſcribed by the vizier, and ſealed with the grand ſeignior's ſignet, and another in Italian, and writ by the captain general, and ſealed with the ſeal of the Republick.

Theſe articles ſigned and ſealed, the hoſtages were given on both ſides, in order to a general pacification, which were duly obſerved, without any intervening differences.

During this ſiege there was killed thirty thouſand nine hundred and eighty-five chriſtians; and of the Turks, one hundred eighteen thouſand, ſeven hundred and fifty-four.

The batteries raiſed by the Turks againſt Sabionera and St. Andrea, conſiſted of fifty-nine pieces of cannon, carrying from fifty, to an hundred and twenty pound ball.

The ſtorms which the Turks made upon the town, were in number, fifty-ſix; combats under ground, forty-five; ſallies by the Venetians, ninety-ſix; mines and fornelli ſprung by them, one thouſand one hundred and ſeventy-three; by the Turks, four hundred ſeventy-two barrels of powder. Spent by the Venetians, fifty thouſand three hundred and ſeventeen bombs, of all ſorts; forty-eight thouſand one hundred and nineteen granadoes, of braſs and iron; an hundred thouſand nine hundred and ſixty granadoes, of glaſs; eighty-four thouſand eight hundred and ſeventy-four cannon ſhot, of all ſorts; two hundred ſeventy-ſix thouſand, ſeven hundred and forty-three pounds of lead: eighteen millions, forty-five thouſand, nine hundred and fifty-ſeven matches; thirteen millions, twelve thouſand, and five hundred pounds.

What quantities of ammunition the Turks might conſume, is uncertain, only this may be obſerved, that the braſs taken up in the ſtreets, which came from the enemies bombs, was ſo much, that many warehouſes were filled with the metal; and as much ſold, as yielded many thouſand crowns. During the ceſſation of arms, and while the Chriſtians were preparing to embark, the vizier ſent divers civil meſſages, and preſents of refreſhments to the captain general, and the marquiſs of St. Andrea, which they returned with equal reſpect and generoſity. In ſhort, all things were diſpatched with that diligence and care, that on the twenty-ſeventh of September, the city was reſigned, all the inhabitants departing thence, not one remaining, except two Greek prieſts, a woman, and three Jews.

Thus the whole iſland of Candia, for which ſo much blood and treaſure was exhauſted, fell into the hands of the Turks, after twenty-five years war, and a cloſe ſiege of two years, three months, and twenty-ſeven days. And now the time of departure being expired, the great croſs on the wall was taken down after midnight, and the Turks attended the ſurrender about nine in the morning, the keys of the city were delivered to the grand vizier in a ſilver baſon, on the breach of St. Andrea, by the principal citizens, who were preſented with veſts of ſables and five hundred zechins in gold, and to their ſervants two hundred. To Moroſini alſo, a preſent was offered worthy his quality; but he refuſed it, ſaying, he would never give the malicious world a ſeeming occaſion to ſlander him with the leaſt appearance of having ſold his important charge. While theſe things were tranſacting on the breach, ſome of the moſt cowardly and diſorderly among the Janizaries, preſſed forward to have entered the town by force, in violation of the articles; but ſome of the Chriſtian officers, not yet embarked, keeping themſelves ſtill upon their guard, killed three or four of them, which being made known to the vizier, he commanded the diſorderly Turks before him, and firſt upbraided their cowardiſe, who durſt not enter in the time of war, would now counterfeit valor in the time of peace: he ſentenced fifteen of them to be impalled on the breach; which piece of exemplary juſtice and gallantry, was immediately executed; and then the Chriſtians, being not above two thouſand five hundred men, and thoſe ſickly, ill accoutred, and half naked, marched out. The Jeffardar, as he paſſed over the breach of St. Andrea, obſerving how low and weak the works were on that ſide, turned to the aga of the Janiſſaries, and with ſome diſdain ſaid to him, we have ſpent ten days in the ſurrender of this town, which we might have taken in two hours.

hours. Nor was he miſtaken in his thoughts, for four parts in five of the city, was ruined and demoliſhed in the time of the ſiege, and never could be ſeen a more horrid ſpectacle of deſolation, nor a clearer mirror of the miſeries of war. The grand vizier being poſſeſſed of the town, poſted away a meſſenger, with an expreſs to the grand ſeignior, to acquaint him with the good news, who found him in the woods and mountains of Negropont, where he had paſſed the heats of the ſummer; and ſome part of his diſcontent, in thoſe ſolitary retirements, occaſioned by the fears of the people rebelling, upon the miſmanagement of affairs, and oppreſſed with taxes; but this joyful news diſſipated all thoſe clouds and umbrages of doleful and diſconſolate thoughts, which the grand ſeignior received like a dream, being at firſt ſo ſurpriſed with ſuch an unexpected happineſs, that he could ſcarce believe it; but at length, recollecting his ſcattered ſpirits, without delay, returned back the meſſenger and the embrahore, or maſter of his horſe, to the vizier, with the preſent of a ſable veſt, a dagger, and a ſword, the uſual ſignals of the grand ſeignior's favor, and with a letter, freighted with encomiums and praiſes, of his valor and fortune.

CANETO, TAKEN. [a ſmall but fortified town of the duchy of Mantua in Upper Italy, ſituated on the north bank of the river Oylio, twelve miles ſouth-weſt from Mantua.] In the year 1701, marechal Villeroi, immediately after the battle at Chiari, threw into Caneto three hundred French, and two hundred and fifty Mantuans, with ſome of the country militia; prince Eugene ordered it to be inveſted by ſix regiments on the firſt day of December, 1701, giving at the ſame time M. de Maulevrier, the governor, to underſtand, that his whole army was there, and ſummoned him to ſurrender. On his refuſal, the place was immediately attacked: the artillery made a breach in the tower, and a ſoldier of the regiment of count, now marechal Daun, ſwam the moat, clambered up the walls of the town, and getting to a draw-bridge, cut the rope that pulled and held it up, ſo that the draw-bridge falling down, gave entrance to the Imperialiſts, who marched directly to the caſtle. Upon which M. de Maulevrier, deſpairing of relief, ſent out to capitulate; but the prince returning him word that no capitulation would be accepted, he was forced to yield to the neceſſity of war, and march out with his garriſon diſarmed. Maulevrier, and the French officers and ſoldiers, were treated as priſoners of war; but the Mantuans, being looked upon as the emperor's ſubjects, were treated with more ſeverity. The town was indifferently well fortified, being ſurrounded with two moats of water; and the taking of it ſo much the more conſiderable, becauſe it was done in view of the French army. To revenge this loſs in ſome meaſure, the French obtained an advantage over colonel Mercey, who being advanced into the Mantuan territories, with about five hundred Germans, M. de Teſſe having intelligence of it, ſent againſt him eight hundred horſe, with each a grenadier behind him. The Germans bravely defended themſelves, till being overpowered by numbers, they were put into diſorder, ſo that Mercy was taken priſoner, with the loſs of two hundred of his men ſlain: but what more than made amends for this was the continual progreſs of prince Eugene, who poſſeſſed himſelf of all the places abandoned by the French; by which means he became maſter of all the duchy of Mantua, except Goito, and the capital itſelf. He had his head quarters at Borgoforte, from whence, upon the invitation of the ducheſs of Guaſtalla, he ſent to Mirandola a detachment of his Germans, who ſurpriſed the French, obliged them to ſurrender, and poſſeſſed themſelves of the place, which was well fortified.

CANISSA, or CANISCHA, SIEGE OF. [formerly a ſtrong fortreſs in the county of Smaland, and further circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary.] This town being in the poſſeſſion of the Turks, was attacked by a body of ſix thouſand Hungarians in the year 1690, though they, in conjunction with ſome other troops, had blockaded it from the thirtieth day of June, 1688, but did not till this year make any aſſault. Several attempts were made to take it by ſtorm, but they were all without ſucceſs. The garriſon, on the thirteenth day of April, being reduced to the laſt extremity by the want of proviſions, and deſpairing of relief, deſired to capitulate, and obtained honorable conditions. The keys of the gates were delivered to count de Budiani, the Chriſtian general, before the capitulation was ſigned, hanging on a chain of gold, by a Turk, ſaying, "I "herewith conſign into your hands the ſtrongeſt for- "treſs in the Ottoman empire." A great number of excellent artillery was found, which had been uſeleſs to the garriſon for want of ammunition.

CARLISLE, SIEGE OF. [a city and capital of the county of Cumberland, ſituated on the river Eden, at the confluence of the Peteril and the Caude. It is called the key of England on the weſt, as Berwick upon Tweed is on the eaſt.] In the year 1315, Edward de Brus, in one of his excurſions into England, laid ſiege to the caſtle of Carliſle; at that time defended by Andrew de Harclu. The Scot made ſeveral aſſaults, but was repulſed in every one of them, by the brave governor. After having loſt ſeveral officers of diſtinction, with a good number of private men, he thought proper to abandon his enterpriſe.

2. CARLISLE, SIEGE OF. During the late commotion in the year 1745, this town was reduced by the prince-pretender. On the firſt day of November, 1745, he marched from his camp at Dalkeith in Scotland, and arrived before Carliſle on the eighth, where was a garriſon of ſeventy invalids, and the militia of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland, making in the whole, between ſix and ſeven hundred men, commanded by colonel Durand. The rebel chief inveſted the town on the ninth, and ſummoned the governor on the tenth, who refuſing to ſurrender, he cut down the woods in Corby and and Warwick parks, for ſcaling ladders, faſcines, and carriages; and on the thirteenth in the afternoon, the whole army appeared before the town, from whence the garriſon bogan to fire upon them. On the fourteenth it was diſcovered, that the rebels had thrown up a trench, and were beginning to erect batteries; which intimidated the garriſon, therefore it was reſolved in a council of war, to capitulate. A deputation was ſent to Charles at Brumpton, offering to ſurrender the town, on condition that the garriſon ſhould have their liberty, and retire where they pleaſed, after taking an oath never to appear in arms againſt him. Theſe conditions were granted, but the governor proteſted againſt them, and retired into the caſtle, with an intention to defend himſelf there, but for want of warlike ſtores, he was obliged to abandon it, though not till he had nailed up ten pieces of cannon on the ramparts. The city was accordingly delivered up on the fifteenth day of November, to the duke of Perth, who immediately cauſed the pretender to be proclaimed, and on the nineteenth, Charles made his publick entry, under a general ſalvo of the artillery.

He continued his rout with remarkable ſpeed, till he came to Derby, where hearing that preparations were making for their reception, which were none of the moſt agreeable, he thought proper to retire, with ſuch amazing rapidity, that a hundred and fifty miles coſt him only ſix days march. He re-entered Carliſle on the nineteenth day of December, and having reinforced the garriſon of that place, re-entered Scotland.

3. CARLISLE, SIEGE OF. The royal army, which followed them, inveſted Carliſle on the twenty-firſt, but the blockade continued ſeven days, before the trenches were opened, in expectation of the heavy cannon, which the duke of Cumberland had ſent for from Whitehaven. All this time the rebels ſeemed determined to make a vigorous defence, and made a continual fire, though with little effect; but when a battery of ſix eighteen pounders was erected, on the twenty-eighth, the garriſon began to be intimidated, and on the thirtieth hung out a white flag, offering hoſtages for a capitulation. The duke ſent colonel Conway, his aid de camp, to acquaint them, "That he would make no exchange of "hoſtages with rebels, but deſired they would let him "know what they meant by hanging out a white flag." Colonel Conway returned with a paper, ſigned by the deputy governor Hamilton, "Deſiring to know what "terms his royal highneſs would pleaſe to give them, "upon the ſurrender of the city and caſtle; and which known,

" known, his royal highneſs ſhould be duly acquainted " with their ultimate reſolution, the white flag being " hung out on purpoſe to obtain a ceſſation of arms, for " concluding ſuch a capitulation." Upon which colonel Conway was ſent back with terms, ſigned by the duke of Richmond, by order of his royal highneſs, importing, " That all the terms his royal highneſs could " or would grant to the rebel garriſon, were, that they " ſhould not be put to the ſword, but reſerved for the " king's pleaſure, and if they conſented to theſe con- " ditions, the governor and principal officers were to " deliver themſelves up immediately; and the caſtle, " citadel, and all the gates of the town, were to be " taken poſſeſſion of forthwith, by the king's troops: " that all the ſmall arms were to be lodged in the town " guard room, and the reſt of the garriſon were to re- " tire to the cathedral, where a guard was to be placed " over them, and that no damage was to be done to " the artillery, arms, or ammunition." The governor and garriſon accepted the capitulation, recommending themſelves to the royal clemency, and the interpoſition of the duke of Cumberland, for their pardon; on which brigadier Bligh took poſſeſſion of the place. The garriſon were confined in the ſeveral gaols of the kingdom, and ſome of the officers underwent the legal puniſhment due to their diſloyalty. The magiſtrates of Carliſle were alſo taken into cuſtody, for ſurrendering the town before; but they vindicated themſelves in ſuch a manner, as to obtain a releaſe. After the reduction of Carliſle, the duke of Cumberland returned to London.

CARMAGNOLE, SIEGE OF. [a fortified town of the marquiſate of Saluzzo, a ſub-diviſion of Piedmont, in Upper Italy. It lies fourteen miles ſouth from Turin.] In the year 1691, the French, under marechal de Catinat, laid ſiege to this town. The trenches were opened on the eighth day of June, and three attacks formed; which were carried on with ſo much vigor, that the beſieged, finding themſelves ſo cloſely blocked up on all ſides, and remaining without hopes of ſuccour, they ſurrendered, on condition that the troops ſhould march out with their arms, and the militia with white wands in their hands, and be conducted to Turin.

2. CARMAGNOLE, SIEGE OF. The French did not keep poſſeſſion of this place long, for the duke of Savoy, at the head of an army, came before it on the thirtieth of September following, the trenches were opened, and though the garriſon made a brave defence for eight days, it was then obliged to ſurrender by capitulation, upon condition of receiving all the honors of war, and being conducted to Pignerol. But the Germans had not yet ſhook off their ferocity contracted in Hungary, and without regarding the articles, they diſarmed and ſtripped many of them on the road; a miſchief too often complained of in war, and which the generals know not always how to redreſs.

CARPI, BATTLE AT. [a ſmall city belonging to the principality of the ſame name, a ſub-diviſion of Modena, in Upper Italy, ſituated twelve miles north from Modena.] This is one of the actions of prince Eugene, fought in the year 1701. The French general, marechal de Catinat, thinking he had cooped up prince Eugene on the banks of the Adige, found himſelf greatly miſtaken; the prince croſſed the river full in his face, and made ſuch diſpoſitions as he thought neceſſary.

The firſt engagement was to determine the fortune of the two parties in Italy: all the people, as well as the princes, ſtood off, in order to join that power which proved moſt ſucceſsful: for which reaſon, Eugene deferred coming to an engagement, till he ſaw he had an apparent advantage. Being informed therefore of the ſituation of the troops at Carpi, he determined to begin with the attack of that poſt. In order to deceive the enemy, he made ſeveral detachments, as if he intended to croſs the Tartaro at Cauda, and the Po in the Ferrareze; but, all on a ſudden, he directed his march another way, croſſed the Tartaro and the canal Beanco, and fell upon the body of marechal de St. Fremont; who, being appriſed of his intention, threw three hundred men into the village of Caſtagnaro, about a mile from Carpi, to prevent the Imperialiſts from proceeding any further. Eugene ordered that poſt to be attacked by a detachment of grenadiers, and, notwithſtanding St. Fremont came to their aſſiſtance with three hundred dragoons, the Imperialiſts drove them out, and obliged them to retreat towards Carpi, where they ſoon took the alarm. The horſe and dragoons immediately mounted, and made the beſt preparation they could to receive the Imperialiſts, whilſt proper perſons were diſpatched to count de Teſſe, to demand freſh ſupplies. As the country abounds with ditches, moraſſes, and woods, the Imperialiſts were obliged to halt every moment, and the cuiraſſiers of Newbourg, being advanced too forward, without ſeeing the line, were vigorouſly attacked by the enemy, till the cuiraſſiers of prince Vaudemont came up to their aſſiſtance. That engagement gave count de Teſſe time to arrive; but as he had three miles to travel through narrow paſſages, his infantry were unable to follow him. He appeared at the head of the regimennt of Albert, and made his attacks at the ſame time as marechal de Fremont; but all his efforts proved ineffectual. As the action happened in a road, with ditches on each ſide, prince Eugene filled the road with his horſe, whilſt his foot, poſted on the right and left of the ditches, ſheltered them, by firing without intermiſſion on the enemy. They had the advantage at the firſt attack, when the preſence of count Teſſe reviving the courage of the French, prevailing on them to renew the combat. Prince Eugene, though wounded in the left knee, haſtening at that juncture to the head of his troops, determined the victory. The enemy were obliged to abandon the poſt, and leave behind them a conſiderble part of their baggage, one hundred priſoners, two hundred horſes, and eight hundred men dead on the ſpot. This action, though it laſted but an hour, and ſeemed a trifle in itſelf, was in ſeveral reſpects a deciſive blow. Count Teſſe thereupon abandoned Legnago, and marched directly towards the river Mincio; ſo that the Adige was left entirely open to the Imperialiſts. The French and Spaniards began to be diſheartened, as they were conſcious that none of them were beloved in the country. Catinat was uneaſy, leſt that misfortune ſhould diſcourage the duke of Savoy; and old prince Vaudemont was apprehenſive, that the Milaneſe would revolt. For this reaſon, the marechal ſent an expreſs to the duke of Savoy, to prevail on him to repair to the army, and bring his troops along with him; and the prince went with all the expedition imaginable to Milan, to tender the oath of allegiance to king Philip, whilſt his troops conducted thoſe of France on their way over the Mincio.

CARRICKFERGUS, SIEGE OF. [a town of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter and county of Antrim, ſituated on a bay of its own name, on the Iriſh channel, about thirty-five miles north from Dublin.] King William, in order to reduce Carrickfergus to his obedience, which had declared for king James, ſent thither the duke of Schomberg, who, with about ten thouſand men, embarked on board eighty veſſels, and arrived in Carrickfergus bay on the thirteenth of Auguſt, 1689.

The army preſently landed; and after the general had ſent out ſeveral parties to diſcover the poſture of the enemy, and to ſcour the country, he marched the army to Belfaſt; and on Wedneſday the twentieth of May, and the day following, he ſent ſeveral regiments towards Carrickfergus, with ſome cannon and mortars. Upon this the enemy beat a parley, and ſent out their propoſitions, which the duke rejected, and ordered the town to be attacked; whereupon the trenches were opened, and the mortars and cannons played furiouſly upon the town, and the half moon that was to the right of the caſtle; which made the beſieged, on Friday the twenty-third, to deſire another parley, but the general would not allow them to march out with the uſual honours of war; ſo they broke off, and the ſiege was carried on with great vigor; and next day colonel Richards, the engineer, being wounded in the trenches the night before, was carried to Belfaſt, when one Mr. Spring making his eſcape out of the town, acquainted the duke, that all the ſoldiers lay continually on the walls, ſo that the bombs only damaged the Proteſtant inhabitants; as alſo that Mackarty Moor, and Owen Mackarty, were the only two that hindered the ſurrender of the town, and that they reſolved, if he ſtormed the place,

to

to retire into the caſtle, and had to that end laid up ſtore of proviſions there, but that they were ſtraitened. Sunday the twenty-fifth, and the day following, the ſiege was carried on with ſucceſs, ſeveral conſiderable breaches were made, which the Iriſh, after other ſhifts had failed them, thought to make good, by driving a great number of cattle on the top of them; and, whilſt they were killed by the ſhot of the beſiegers, they covered with earth, ſtone, and other rubbiſh: but at laſt, after the refuſal of another parley, which they deſired of the duke, they hung out a white flag, and ſent their propoſals, which were finally agreed to, and they marched out with their arms and ſome baggage, and were conducted to Newry.

CARTHAGENA, TAKEN. [capital of a province of the ſame name, in the Terra Firma of South America. It is ſituated in a ſandy iſland, which forming a narrow paſſage on the ſouth weſt, opens a communication with that part called Terra Bomba, as far as Bocca Chica. The neck of land which now joins them, was formerly the entrance of the bay, but it has been cloſed up, and Boccha Chica is now the only entrance.] In the year 1585, queen Elizabeth ſent admiral Drake to the Weſt Indies, to make war againſt the Spaniſh ſettlements. Carthagena was taken in February 1586, without much trouble.

2. CARTHAGENA, EXPEDITION AGAINST, by the French. In the year 1695, the Spaniards were ſo over jealous of their great riches, and vaſt poſſeſſions in the new world, that they did not ſuffer any foreigner to reſide among them there. This project had been in debate ſeveral times before, but never came to maturity, till the ſieur de Pointis obtained leave from the king, to undertake this expedition in perſon. His majeſty, to encourage the deſign, provided the ſhips; many private perſons furniſhed their quota for the equipment of them, in proportion to the ſhare they expected to have in the booty. The Sieur de Pointis was an able and brave officer, and had rendered himſelf famous by many glorious exploits.

Accordingly he ſet ſail in the month of January, with ſeven men of war, three frigates, two other ſhips, and one bomb veſſel. He met with no delays in his voyage. In the beginning of march he arrived at San Domingo, where being reinforced with fifteen hundred Buccaneers, he purſued his courſe to Carthagena. At his arrival there, he found the enemy, who had received intelligence of this deſign, had made preparation for his reception.

As the French troops did not act with their uſual precaution, between eight and nine hundred of them were cut off in landing, by the artillery of the town. In the aſſault on the firſt fort, the Buccaneers attacked it with ſo much bravery, that all oppoſition there was preſently at an end. Several forts were taken without the leaſt reſiſtance, the Spaniards having abandoned them. Fort St. Lazare was defended a little while, but it was taken by aſſault. The artillery now being landed, the town was beſieged in form, and in three days after, it capitulated.

The Sieur de Pointis entered the city in triumph, and after he had put the inhabitants to ranſom, he demoliſhed all their baſtions and forts. The French got a prodigious booty in the place, for without reckoning the ſums which each officer and ſoldier ſqueezed out of their landlords, between eight and nine hundred millions of livres, in ready coin and ingots, were brought to France, and a million more in emeralds, other precious ſtones, moveables, and gold, and one hundred pieces of braſs cannon. With this vaſt treaſure they ſet ſail from Carthagena. They had not been many days on their voyage, before they met a ſquadron of twenty Engliſh men of war; a running fight was made for two days, but on the third, the Sieur de Pointis found means, under favor of a thick fog, to eſcape without loſing any of his booty.

3. CARTHAGENA, EXPEDITION AGAINST. By the Engliſh, in the year 1741. Vernon's fleet in the Weſt-Indies, ſince the taking of Porto Bello, had been conſiderably augmented; it amounted on this occaſion, to twenty-nine ſail of the line, twenty-two frigates, and bomb veſſels, and thirteen tranſports for the troops, who were about twelve thouſand, commanded by Sir Chaloner Ogle. This ſtrong armament arrived before Carthagena on the fourth day of March, at a time, when it was undoubtedly the ſtrongeſt and beſt fortified place of any that belonged to Spain in America. As it was no ſecret, that the Britiſh miniſtry intended, from the beginning of the war, that it ſhould be attacked, the court of Spain had luckily found means to render it much ſtronger than ever. De Torres, the Spaniſh admiral, and don Blas de Leſo, a ſea officer of abilities, had omitted nothing that could render the place impregnable on the quarter where Vernon intended it ſhould be attacked; and it had, at that time, a garriſon of near four thouſand ſoldiers, beſides negroes and Indians. The Britiſh officers ſoon perceived, that it was, by reaſon of a great ſurff, impracticable to batter it from the ſea; they therefore reſolved to attempt it, by forcing into the harbour, and battering it from thence. This was a hazardous undertaking. The entrance of the harbour lay to the weſt of the city, was called Bocca Chica, and was formed by a ſmall nameleſs iſland, upon which fort St. Joſeph was built; and another iſland, which is called Terra-Bomba, defended by a regular ſquare, called St. Lewis, or Bocca Chica fort, which mounted eighty-two guns and two mortars, but the glacis and the counterſcarp were yet unfiniſhed. Beſides this fortification, there was the fort of St. Philip, of ſeven guns, that of St. Jago, which mounted fifteen guns, and Cambay battery of four guns, which ſerved as redoubts to the principal caſtle. The other ſide, which formed the entrance into the harbour, was called the Barradera, and had for its defence, a faſcine battery of fifteen guns, and another of four guns, with fort St. Joſeph, which was built upon a ſmall flat iſland, and mounted twenty-one guns. From St. Joſeph to Bocca Chica caſtle run a boom and cables, faſtened at each end with three large anchors; and within the boom were moored four men of war, the Galicia, which carried the Spaniſh admiral, the Africa, and the St. Carlos, all of them ſixty gun ſhips, and the St. Philip of ſeventy. Within this paſſage lay the harbour of Carthagena, or rather a lake, leading to the harbour, which narrowed in approaching to the town, between which, and where the great lake or baſon ends, were two peninſula's, forming the mouth of an interior harbour, within which the town of Carthagena lay. Upon one of theſe peninſulas, about eight miles up the harbour, was a regular ſquare caſtle, called Caſtillo Grande, with four ſtrong baſtions, a wet ditch, and glacis towards the land, well fortified towards the ſea, and actually mounting fifty-nine guns, though capable of mounting ſixty-one. Upon the other interior peninſula, was a horſhoe battery, called Mancinilla, and the paſſage between theſe peninſulas, though naturally difficult by the ſhallowneſs of the water, was rendered in a manner inacceſſible, being choaked up by ſhips ſunk in it, to prevent the approach of the Britiſh fleet. About three miles further up the harbour lay Carthagena and its ſuburbs; well ſecured with ſtrong baſtions towards the land, ſurrounded with lakes and moraſſes, and fortified with three hundred pieces of cannon; while at the ſame time it was impregnable by cannon from ſhips, by reaſon of the ſhallowneſs of the water towards the harbour. To the ſouth of the city lay the caſtle of St. Lazare, upon an eminence, which ſeemed to over-top the city, while itſelf was over-topped by another eminence, called de la Papa, which commanded the caſtle, as the caſtle, which was a ſquare of fifty foot, and fortified with a few guns, did the city.

Captain Knowles gave the admiral very exact intelligence of all he could learn, relating to the ſtrength and ſituation of the place: and the attack of the forts and batteries was committed to Sir Chaloner Ogle, who had the beſt pilots and intelligence that could be procured for making it ſucceſsful. He was directed by Mr. Vernon to proceed with his whole diviſion of ſhips in the line of battle, to demoliſh the forts and batteries, and to ſcour all the country between them, ſo as to ſecure a deſcent for the forces in the moſt convenient parts of it between fort St. Philip and Chamba battery. This was meant to divide the Spaniards, that the troops

might make a deſcent at both places, and expoſe the enemy to the fire of the ſhips. He was alſo particularly directed not to ſuffer any imprudent or haſty firing from the ſhips, and to endeavour to convince the men, that ſuch folly only ſerves to embolden an enemy, inſtead of diſcouraging him. And the rear admiral was likewiſe, in his orders in writing, to aſſign to each particular captain the part he was to take, and the orders he was to execute, and alſo to order his reſpective captains to acquaint their ſhips companies, that the whole and all the booty to be made by land, was graciouſly granted by his Britannic majeſty, to be diſtributed among his ſea and land officers, who had accordingly met, and regulated the diſtribution thereof, and had allotted a double ſhare to any non-commiſſioned officer, or warrant officer, or private man, that might happen to be wounded in the ſervice; and the rear admiral was further directed to promiſe a further reward from the vice admiral out of his ſhare, to all who ſhould eminently diſtinguiſh themſelves by any extraordinary actions of prudence and bravery, beſides a certain advancement, proportionable to their zeal and reſolution, exerted on ſo ſignal an occaſion, for the honour of the crown, and the future proſperity of their country.

On the ninth of February the attack began on the forts and batteries; on Tierra Bomba by Sir Chaloner Ogle, who was ſeconded by Mr. Vernon and the tranſports, while Mr. Leſtock was left at anchor with his diviſion. The little fort of Chamba was ſoon ſilenced, the faſcine battery had no guns mounted, and the Norfolk, Ruſſel, and Shrewſbury, ſoon drove the enemy from the forts St. Jago and St. Philip; upon which, five hundred grenadiers, commanded by colonel Cochran, took poſſeſſion of them. This advantage gave an opportunity for general Wentworth, brigadier Guiſe, and colonel Wolfe, to land the regiments of Harriſon and Wentworth, without oppoſition; and after that, the artillery, ordnance, ſtores, tents, and baggage, were landed. Mean while, the Shrewſbury, commanded by captain Townſhend, ſuffered ſeverely from the ſhips, that lay acroſs the harbour; and from the faſcine batteries, with the forts Bocca Chica, and St. Joſeph, who fired upon her with about a hundred and ſixty guns, which ſhe bore with great intrepidity, till night. A faſcine batery, from the Barradera ſide of the harbour, was now opened, and general Wentworth, to whom Vernon began to entertain a mortal antipathy, on account of his inactivity, complaining, that it gauled his men, it was bravely ſilenced by three hundred ſailors, under captain Boſcawen, and two hundred ſoldiers, who all of them landed in boats, under the command of captain Watſon. This gallant action left the ſoldiers, who had landed under general Wentworth, at liberty to work upon their grand battery, which was covered by a wood, and was deſigned to play upon Bocca Chica caſtle, to keep pace with the ſucceſſes of the fleet upon the Barradera ſide of the harbour. But Mr. Vernon, though he lent the ſoldiers three hundred of his ſeamen, complained that the grand battery, after eight days working upon it, was but little advanced, and that neither Wentworth, nor any of his engineers, had the ſmalleſt idea of the ſervice they were about. There ſeems to have been ſome truth in this complaint, for it is certain, that till the ſhips came to their aſſiſtance, the land forces made very little progreſs in their battery againſt Bocca Chica. Leſtock, to whom that ſervice was aſſigned, performed it bravely, being ſupported by Sir Chaloner Ogle. The Spaniards, on the other hand, taking advantage of the inexperience and backwardneſs of the land forces, kept a dreadful fire from the caſtle, as well as from their ſhips at the mouth of the harbour, and from the Barradera battery which they had repaired. In this attack, the brave lord Aubrey Beauclerc, brother to the duke of St. Albans, and captain of the prince Frederic, was killed, to the great regret of the whole nation, as well as of his own relations. The ſhips, however, made a breach in Bocca Chica caſtle, and the ſeamen landing once more, demoliſhed the Barradera battery. On the twenty-fourth, general Wentworth, who all along gave the utmoſt proofs of his being unequal to his command, reſolved to attempt the breach that had been made in the caſtle, and being very briſkly ſeconded from the ſhips, the Spaniſh garriſon was driven out of that fort, and that of St. Joſeph, which captain Knowles took poſſeſſion of; while the Spaniards in their ſhips ſunk two, and burnt one, but could not prevent the Galicia, which was their admiral's ſhip, from falling into the hands of the Engliſh, who took in her two officers, and ſixty ſeamen, the reſt finding means to eſcape.

The Engliſh, upon viewing the ſtrength of Bocca Chica and the forts they had ſeized, could ſcarcely believe their own good fortune. Their loſs was, upon the whole, about four hundred men, amongſt whom were colonel Douglas, colonel Watſon, of the train, and captain Moor, the chief engineer, whoſe loſs was irreparable to the troops. The entrance into the harbour was thought, conſidering the precautions that had been taken, to be inacceſſible, the enemy having above two hundred pieces of cannon to play from forts, batteries, and ſhips, in its defence. Even when all theſe were ſilenced, the admiral found great difficulty to enter it, on account of the ſhip that was burning on the one hand, and the two ſhips that were ſunk on the other. He, however, at laſt, maſtered all difficulties of getting into the harbour, and ſilenced or nailed up ſome of the enemy's batteries; and then lay to before Caſtillo Grande, which the enemy likewiſe abandoned, and which was taken poſſeſſion of by captain Knowles, the admiral's engineer. The conqueſt of Caſtillo Grande facilitated the landing the troops, who, by this time, were reimbarked, by bringing them within a league of the town, inſtead of three leagues, which they muſt have had to march, had not that fort been taken.

Thus far every thing had gone more proſperouſly, either than the admiral or the general had apprehended; whereupon, though the enemy had ſunk two ſixty gun ſhips, to prevent the Engliſh fleet from coming near enough for battering the town in breach, they diſpatched captain Laws, commander of the Spence ſloop, with letters to the duke of Newcaſtle, which carried with them all the air of an abſolute aſſurance of taking Carthagena. But they were fatally miſtaken. For though they had by means of the brave ſeamen, cleared their way through the ſunk veſſels, yet they found that the fort St. Lazare muſt be taken, before they could attack the main body of the place. By this time, the admiral had conceived a hearty contempt for the general, and the general an invincible hatred for the admiral, who upbraided him for his inactivity, after the troops had, without any material loſs, diſembarked, under the fire of the ſhips, and for giving the enemy time for compleating the fortifications they had begun at the foot of the hill, on which the fort ſtood. The general likewiſe committed an unpardonable overſight, in not cutting off the communication between the town and the adjacent country, by which the place was daily ſupplied with proviſions. The truth is, the land forces had now no engineers of ſkill and experience to conduct their works; and though they had ſeized La Papa, which lies above fort Lazare, and from thence could diſcern all the operations of the Spaniards, yet the general unaccountably loſt time in improving the pannic of the enemy, who had now made excellent diſpoſitions for a defence. The general, on the other hand, blamed the admiral for his ſlowneſs in landing the tents, ſtores, and artillery of the army, which had obliged the troops to lie expoſed for three nights, to all the inclemency of the climate and the ſeaſon, which greatly reduced their numbers. A detachment, however, of lord James Cavendiſh's regiment, and that of Bland, which remained on board the ſhips, being landed, and having joined the general on the eighth, it was reſolved in a council of war to attack the caſtle and trenches of fort St, Lazare, without waiting for the raiſing a battery to make a breach. Had this reſolution been taken immediately upon their landing, it might have been ſucceſsful: but the enemy were now prepared to receive them; and no precautions were taken for the ſecurity of the troops. The woolpacks and ſcaling ladders were left in the rear, with the grenado ſhells. The general, inſtead of beginning, as he ought to have done, the attack in the night, waited till it was almoſt broad day; the guides, who were to conduct the troops, were deſerters;

deſarters; ſome of them were killed, and the others, either through ignorance or deſign, led them to the very ſtrongeſt place of the fortifications.

Officers of experience have been heard to ſay, that veteran troops would have abſolutely refuſed to have gone upon ſo deſperate and ill-concerted ſervice. But theſe were Britons, and being new to the field, they eagerly coveted an opportunity of giving proofs of their courage. Twelve hundred men paraded under general Guiſe on the ſtrand, where they formed, and began the attack, by marching up the hill to drive the enemy from their entrenchments. This was attempted with inconceivable intrepidity, and though colonel Grant, who headed the firſt who mounted the hill was miſſed, from the practicable aſcent to one that was ſteep and inconvenient, yet he actually had gained the ſummit when he received his death-wound. The Spaniards now, amazed at the uſeleſs courage of the Engliſh, ſecurely plied them with all the engines of death, with which they made a moſt dreadful havoc, while the Engliſh were, from the inacceſſible ſituation of the enemy, incapable of acting any part but that of expoſing their perſons to deliberate ſlaughter. Amidſt all diſcouragements, however, they ſtill maintained their ground, till they had leiſure to reflect, that in their preſent condition, deſtitute of ladders, cannon, and engineers, they could not have mounted the walls, had there been no enemy to oppoſe them. Courage, therefore, in ſuch a ſituation, being not only uſeleſs, but pernicious, they at laſt were prevailed upon by the more conſiderable part of their officers to retreat, with the loſs of ſix hundred of the flower of their army.

Admiral Vernon might be ſaid to have enjoyed this carnage, for it was no other. He upbraided the general for not acquainting him with his intention, that he might have ſent him ſeamen to aſſiſt in ſcaling the walls. He blamed the land officers for the only right ſtep they took in the whole attempt, which was in bringing their men off from the attack; and, with a malignant pleaſure, he ſaw the enemy on their walls diverting themſelves with the ineffectual ladders, woolpacks, ſhovels, and other implements of war, which the Engliſh had no opportunity of employing, and no time to bring off. To preſerve appearances, however, as ſoon as he ſaw the attempt irretrievably ruined, he ſent the boats of the fleet, full of men, well armed, to the general's aſſiſtance, but all was to no purpoſe. The officers of the land forces ſaw the madneſs of continuing an attempt that was without a plan, and without a meaning, and ſullenly retired to their camp, which was but a ſhort mile diſtant from the fort, before which the flower of their troops had been ſacrificed.

The conduct of Vernon upon that occaſion is to this day incomprehenſible. It gave riſe to ſome very unfavorable reports, not only amongſt the landmen, but the ſeamen. The latter undoubtedly, as well as the former, had formed mighty proſpects from the plunder of the immenſe treaſures which they were told were in Carthagena; and it was extremely obvious to the officers of both ſervices, that if he could have had the magnanimity to have ſacrificed his private reſentment, however provoked, to the glory and intereſt of his country, the place might have been carried. Wentworth, though unequal to his command, was far from being deficient in point of courage, and his intentions were honeſt; but Vernon, to the ſovereign contempt he had for him, joined the crafty policy of keeping his own conduct free from all legal imputation. He had remonſtrated, that the place could only be taken by the land forces; but to preſerve himſelf void of blame, underſtanding that Wentworth had intimated that it might be battered from the harbor, he fitted up the Glorioſa, the ſame ſhip he had taken from the Spaniards, in the form of a floating battery, and carrying her as near as poſſible (as he gave out) to the walls of Carthagena, captain Hore, to whom he aſſigned that command, began to batter them, but without making any impreſſion upon the walls. It was, however, acknowledged, that this moving battery did great damage to the houſes of the town, as did the ſhells from the bomb-ketches; and it is difficult to account for the reaſon, why even that circumſtance was not improved; as nothing is more common than for the demolition of houſes, and the blowing up of magazines, which was the caſe here, to facilitate the reduction of the town, and yet inſtead of continuing to ply the town in that manner, Mr. Vernon ordered the Gallicia to be drawn off, for fear of her ſinking. But officers of experience in the ſervice have been known to affirm, that though the water was too ſhallow in the place where the Gallicia was moored to do any conſiderable execution againſt the town walls, yet that, towards the left, there was a depth of water ſufficient to have received, within piſtol-ſhot of the walls, four or five of his largeſt ſhips, to have lain with their broad ſides againſt the town.

An enemy, far more dreadful than the Spaniards, began now to aſſail the Engliſh army. Sickneſs raged amongſt their troops to a degree of peſtilence, and according to their general's own account, in leſs than two days they were reduced from ſix thouſand ſix hundred and forty-five, to three thouſand two hundred, of whom twelve hundred were Americans, and unfit for ſervice. This alarming affliction united the general council of war in reſolving, on the twenty-third and twenty-fourth of April, "to return to Jamaica, on account of the "ſickneſs of the army." Before the fleet, however, ſet ſail, they took all the maſts, cables, and anchors, they could recover, out of the Spaniſh ſunk ſhips, compleated the demolition of Caſtillo Grande, Bocca Chica, St. Joſeph, and the other Spaniſh forts they had taken, and demoliſhed the harbor, with all the lime-kilns, carrying off all the lime, and making the proper diſpoſitions for the ſafety of the fleet, it got ſafe into Port-Royal harbor.

Thus, to the aſtoniſhment of all Europe, ended more unfortunately than inglorioufly, the greateſt attempt that ever had been made in the new world, whether we conſider the conſequences of its ſucceſs, the expence of the undertaking, or the ſtrength of the armaments, both by ſea and land. During its dependance, the operations of all the courts upon the continent were in a manner ſuſpended; for upon the firſt accounts that arrived in England, France gave up the Spaniſh monarchy in America for loſt. It appears from Mr. Van Hoey's letters, that the French were filled with the moſt dreadful apprehenſions, and that their embaſſador at the Hague had orders to repreſent the progreſs of the Engliſh in America as the common cauſe of all Europe, which muſt be ruined ſhould they ſucceed.

CAS, or CAST, ST. BATTLE ON THE BEACH OF. [a village on the coaſt of France, near St. Malo, containing about two or three hundred inhabitants.] The fleet under the command of commodore Howe, together with the tranſports and troops, on the nineteenth day of Auguſt, 1758, arrived from the expedition againſt Cherburg, and on the thirty-firſt day of the ſame month ſailed again for the coaſt of France. All that day, and the night following, it had foul weather, and a rolling ſea; the next it was heaved up the channel as far as the Start; the day after, the weather being more favorable, it continued its courſe for the coaſt of France, and on the third day of September, at ſix in the evening, came to an anchor in the bay of St. Lunaire, about two leagues from St. Malo. This bay is environed with rocks, and has very indifferent anchoring ground. The ſame night the ſignal directed the troops to remain on board, and take off their accoutrements; however, ſoon after orders were iſſued, to prepare for landing at break of day; and accordingly the flat-bottomed boats were got ready that night.

At day-break on the fourth, on the ſignal being made, theſe, and all the boats of the fleet were got out; by ſix or ſeven o'clock the greateſt part of the army, and about thirty horſe, were embarked, and lay under the ſtern of the commodore and of the large ſhips. The troops had orders to take three days proviſions on ſhore, and the tents were to follow, which did late at night. About nine o'clock the commodore, who had hoiſted his flag on board a frigate, ſtood in, and the whole fleet weighed and followed: during this time, and the greateſt part of the day, there fell a prodigious quantity of rain, which incommoded the troops, and had like to have damaged their ammunition exceedingly. A boat or two was overſet by a frigate in tacking, and four or five men loſt,

loſt, beſides the accoutrements of ſeveral others, who were with difficulty ſaved. A ſignal was ſoon afterwards given for the boats to lie to, owing to the uncertainty of being able to cover the landing with the frigates on ſo rocky a coaſt, and one they were ſo little acquainted with. Two or three of the frigates, and a bomb-ketch, got however cloſe in ſhore, and by the return of the commodore on board the frigate, where his pendant was hoiſted, it was underſtood the deſcent was to be made immediately. During this delay, two pieces of cannon played upon them from the ſhore, but at too great a diſtance to reach them.

A ſhot from one of the frigates was fired in ſhore; the boats ſtood in, and the landing was effected at noon; the men formed as faſt as poſſible, and took poſſeſſion of the high grounds on the beach, near the village of St. Lunaire. The remainder of the troops, and about fifty light-horſe, with two field pieces, were landed in the afternoon, and their tents in the evening. No troops were diſcovered any where on the beach, which was a lucky circumſtance, as there was crowding and confuſion with the boats. This is not to be wondered at, there being nothing among them, whether the new-invented, or thoſe belonging to the fleet, to denote diſtinction, or regimental order. No enemy indeed being near, the ſoldiers extricated themſelves from them (their make and faſhion conſidered) with as much agility as could be expected.

It was obvious to ſuppoſe, although few were admitted into the ſecret, that the deſign was againſt St. Malo. It was however given out, the better to cover the real deſign, that at St. Briac, within a league and a half of the army, there was a harbor where they might find a great number of ſhips, as it ſometimes contained in time of peace two or three hundred. Accordingly five companies of grenadiers, under the command of Sir William Boothby, were detached that evening, and found there a three-maſted veſſel, eight of two maſts, and about four ſloops, which they burnt, and returned next morning without any moleſtation. A detachment of the grenadiers of the guards burnt likewiſe five barks the following day at another place. In the afternoon the works at St. Malo, and the forts at the mouth of the harbor were reconnoitred.

On the morning of the fifth, it was underſtood that an attempt was to be made againſt St. Malo, notwithſtanding in the month of June laſt it was judged impracticable to take it, though then the army had a greater proviſion of artillery, and was more numerous; the conſternation of the town and country was alſo ſtronger, the coaſts leſs guarded, and not the number of forces (as now) at Granville, fifteen leagues from St. Malo.

Notwithſtanding the increaſe of difficulties ſince that time, ſeveral methods were propoſed, by which they might make the ſtrongeſt efforts againſt the place. The ſhips were to attack the forts; the bomb-ketches were to run in to bombard the town; the flat-bottomed boats were to be rowed up after the forts ſhould be taken, ſo as to paſs the town in the night, that they might tranſport the troops to the St. Servan ſide, where a blockade ſhould be formed, and bomb batteries might be erected againſt the town.

Every perſon acquainted with the ſituation and ſtate of St. Malo, believed it was above inſult, either from the land forces or ſhipping. The mouth of the river that forms the baſon from St. Malo to St. Servan, extends two miles in breadth, and the forts that defended the entrance were ſtrong and numerous, conſidering the difficult navigation of the entry, through which none of the pilots would undertake to conduct the ſhips. The entrance is defended by ſeveral batteries, mounting in all above fifty pieces of large cannon; and forty pieces are planted on the weſt ſide of the town. There were ſeven armed veſſels lying in the baſon, whoſe guns might have been brought to bear upon any batteries that could have been raiſed on ſhore to the weſtward above Dinar, or upon any ſhips that could have entered by the uſual channel.

Upon more mature deliberation, it appeared to the council of war, that the two deckers, which were intended, were inſufficient to ſilence the batteries, and that no attempt could be made upon the walls, which were forty feet high, till a breach was firſt made; nor was there as yet any artillery on ſhore to make one.

It was then propoſed, that the troops ſhould advance between four or five leagues up the river, paſs the bridge at Dinant, and march down on the other ſide; that the artillery ſhould be landed between St. Malo and Roteneuf; but as this might have required ſeveral days, even if the weather was favorable, the ſcheme was laid aſide. Indeed, every one who knew the ſituation of the forts, the frigates in the bay, and other difficulties, the bad roads for the artillery, and the ſtrength of St. Malo on the eaſt ſide, eſteemed the executing either propoſal with ſucceſs, a great improbability.

The marquis de la Chatre, the commandant of St. Malo and the bordering coaſt, upon the appearance of the Britiſh fleet, drew into the town in the night the regiment of Boulonnois, and a battalion of the militia of the Fontenai-le-Comte, and the beſt part of the Capitanerie of Dinant, and afterwards that of Dol. He had alſo furniſhed the forts and other works with every thing neceſſary for a vigorous defence. And as he could not think that the plan of the Engliſh was only to paſs the river Rance, in order to come at, and burn a few ſmall veſſels that had eſcaped their firſt deſcent, he had them all armed, and diſpoſed of at proper diſtances along the mouth, and up that river.

The next ſcheme of the Engliſh was to ſend in the Brilliant, and two bomb-veſſels, to bombard a fort and the town; but this plan was thought ſo hazardous, it was alſo dropt. Some were then of opinion, that the ſafeſt and beſt meaſure now left was to reimbark; but the ſhips had, upon the wind's coming about, been forced to weigh, and ſtand off without the rocks: ſix or eight of the tranſports could not now clear them, and ſeemed in great danger.

The ſituation of the army was now none of the beſt; their ſhips were at a diſtance, and the troops were very ſhort in proviſions, and the hopes of getting any, unleſs ſome could be brought from St. Briac, whither an officer was ſent in queſt of them. The peaſants had drove away their cattle, and abandoned the country, ſo that very little was brought to the camp. The commodore and prince Edward were obliged to lie that night amongſt dirty ſtraw in a hay-loft, being not able to get to their ſhip.

The ground where the fleet lay at anchor was ſo foul and rocky, that the people in the neighbourhood came out to ſee them daſh in pieces. They declared they never durſt anchor in that unſafe road of St. Lunaire; and were ſure our ſea officers were extremely uneaſy. The commodore thinking it unſafe to lie longer in this place, moved up the bay of St. Caſt, about three leagues to the weſtward.

The deſign upon St. Malo being now laid aſide, it was reſolved to penetrate farther into the country, moving, however, in ſuch a manner as to be near the fleet, in caſe it ſhould be neceſſary to reimbark. For this purpoſe, on the ſeventh, three hundred grenadiers, with pioneers and proper officers, went in ſearch of the road by which the army was to march, now about five leagues diſtant from their ſhipping in Frenaye, or St. Caſt's bay.

On Friday the eighth, in the morning about eight o'clock, the whole army was formed in a column: however, the march was retarded by a general court-martial, and the difficulty of conveying the ſick to the fleet, for all the carriages amounted to no more than three ammunition waggons. Some parties were at the ſame time diſpatched to the beach, to learn from the ſea officers who waited there, if it would be practicable to get the ſick on board, which was found in the affirmative.

About eleven o'clock the army began to move, preceded by three hundred grenadiers of the line, and quarter-maſters. They travelled under a heavy rain the whole day, and through a fatiguing road, till they came to a church ſituated by a gut of water made by the tide, which they waded through about knee deep, and in an hour after came to their ground near St. Guildo.

The grenadiers had the village of St. Guildo in front acroſs the river, where the tide flowed ſome fathoms deep

deep in the channel, which was therefore fordable only at low water. From thence the militia, or gardes des cotes, with a few regulars amongſt them, fired ſome ſhot on the grenadiers, but did no hurt. The artillery which attended this march, were two field-pieces, with which a few ſhot were fired, and ſilenced the enemy for that night. The rain was ſo heavy, that many of the ſoldiers were obliged to quit their tents.

The intention was to paſs this water the next morning at ſix o'clock, and every neceſſary preparation was accordingly made; when, to their aſtoniſhment, they found at that hour they had miſtaken the time of low water for that of high, and that they were ſome hours too late. The hour of paſſing was then fixed for the afternoon.

In the courſe of this day, the Maidſtone and a cutter ſtood in cloſe by the abbey of St. Jagu, ſituated about half a mile from Guildo, on a neck of land, and environed on the two ſides with the tide, and deep water to the ſea. All this day was calm, and it was the opinion of ſome of the ſeamen, that the troops could be taken on board at that place very ſafely, as many of the ſhips could ſtand in, and the boats get near, if nothing further on land was in view. Had it been reſolved to have embarked here, or to have made the moſt of the ground, and waited for the enemy, the army would have had, beſides a village, and entrenchments in their front, their frigates at hand, to have anſwered the purpoſe of batteries.

The hour for paſſing the water being come, orders were iſſued for the troops to prime afreſh, and to ſee that their firelocks were in order, and to the grenadiers of the whole army to paſs the ford oppoſite to the village of Guildo, from whence the gardes des cotes had kept firing, but with little or no effect, all that day. The brigade of guards was to ford the river at the ſame time, lower down, in the face of the wood of Val, where they muſt land on a beach within thirty or forty yards of the edge of the wood, which had in it parties of armed peaſants and militia.

At four o'clock the grenadiers of the guards marched to the ford, with two field-pieces, which they diſcharged three or four times. As ſoon as they entered the channel, the enemy, from the windows of the houſes and garden walls, fired upon them, and wounded ſeveral men; amongſt the reſt lord Frederick Cavendiſh in the thigh, and captain Daniel Jones in the foot; this firing continued till the grenadiers got into the village and ſcoured it. This was not the only difficulty they had to contend with in the paſſing this ford, captain Caſwell had almoſt been loſt in a quickſand; as it was he could not ſave his arms.

Colonel Julius Cæſar, who marched at the head of the brigade of guards, as he drew near the water, obſerving the advantage he ſhould give the enemy was he to attempt a paſſage over it in the face of the wood that bordered it, filed off with his column more to the right, by which the guards not only found a better ford, but gained the oppoſite bank without any diſturbance. The night was ſo cold to the troops where the army encamped, which was between St. Jeguhel and the wood of Val, eſpecially after wading the river, that ſome of the men were obliged to quit their tents, and walk about the beſt part of the time.

This was the ſituation of the Engliſh army at this time: we will now turn to that of the enemy.

The duke d'Aiguillon, who was the commandant, or (as we call it) the lord lieutenant for the province of Bretagne, having been informed by M. de la Chatre of the poſition of the Britiſh fleet, the deſcent our troops had made, and of the after-movements; upon the immediate notice, ordered the troops under his command of Bretagne to begin their march, leaving, however, in ſome of the principal poſts of that province, as many as were thought neceſſary. He arrived on the eighth at Lamballe, a town between Breſt and St. Malo, about thirty-three leagues of that country diſtant from the former, and twelve from the latter, ſtanding near a river. This place was appointed for the aſſembling a party of their troops. A battalion of Volontaires Etrangers, or foreign volunteers, having reached this ſpot by two forced marches, was ſent with a ſquadron of dragoons, under the command of M. le Comte d'Aubigny, to take poſt at Dinant, a town as we look to the ſea, conſiderably more to the right, between Lamballe and St. Malo, and about eight leagues diſtant from the former, and between four and five from the latter. This place was of great conſequence, ſtanding on the river Rance, and commanding the paſſage over it. It had beſides ſome magazines of the enemy, and was appointed the rendezvous of one of their columns; it was between four or five leagues diſtant, and more up the country, at this time from the Britiſh army. The duke d'Aiguillon, upon advice being brought him of the poſition the army under general Bligh was in at the river on the right of Guildo, called Erguenon, went himſelf to Plancoet, a town ſtanding on the ſame river, but a league and a half from the paſſage of it, higher up, with two ſquadrons of dragoons, and eight hundred gardes des cotes. He ordered M. d'Aubigny to proceed to Plouer, on the banks of the river Rance, ſituated about half way between Dinant, and the mouth of that river, with the regiment of Brie, the firſt battalion of volunteers, that of Marmande, a militia regiment, and three of gardes cotes, with two ſquadrons of dragoons. M. le chevalier de Polignac was to advance with a detachment as far as Pleurtuit. Whilſt theſe troops were inclining thus to the right, nearer St. Malo, M. de la Chatre had orders to ſend out of St. Malo the chevalier de Beon, lieutenant colonel of the regiment of Boulonnois; with a detachment to march to Ploubalai, a village ſtanding near the edge of a little bay of the ſea, between the river Rance and Guildo, a little more than a league from each, to the right of the chevalier de Polignac. The principal object of theſe different detachments, was to diſturb and diſquiet the left of the Britiſh army.

By theſe movements alſo the troops from St. Malo now formed a part of the column under M. d'Aubigny. M. de Beon occupied Ploubalai on the right by the ſea; M. d'Aubigny Plouet, or Plouer, on the left up the country; and M. Polignac's detachment advancing as far as Pleurtuit, on the right of Plouet, took poſſeſſion of the center.

However, by the diſpoſition of the Engliſh camp at Val, Plancoet becoming uncovered, the third battalion of Volontaires Etrangers marched thither in the night. The chevalier de St. Pern was detached alſo in the night to take poſt at St. Potan, to watch the movements of the Engliſh army, to which we ſhall now return.

On the tenth in the morning, about ſix o'clock, while the Britiſh army was forming to march off for Matignion, about three miles diſtant, and as many from St. Caſt, accounts were brought that the enemy's advanced pickets, and ſome horſe, had been ſeen by the grenadiers, who were advancing with the quarter-maſters and camp-colour men, to mark out the ground for that night's encampment. At the ſame time information was had that ſome of the flanking parties had been heard firing, and that ſome of the ſoldiers were wounded. The greateſt part of the army, in ſhort, marched on in full expectation of ſeeing the enemy, who had wheeled off, and every now and then only ſhewed themſelves: ſome of the flanking parties fired at a lieutenant and ſix or eight men, who had advanced too far to reconnoitre, and killed the officer. This alarm occaſioned a conſiderable diſcharge of muſketry from the column. As the army advanced a little further, a body of infantry, and a ſquadron of horſe appeared; they ſtood a few ſhot from the field-pieces, and afterwards wheeled off through Matignion.

A detachment, however, was ordered to diſperſe the country people; for as ſuch by ſome they were looked upon; they who had a quicker diſcernment, eſteemed them in a different light. Colonel Whitwell Griffin declared them to be regulars, as he could diſcover nothing of the irregular, either in their uniform or movements.

About one o'clock a priſoner was taken, who belonged to one of the regiments encamped in that neighbourhood, who gave a liſt of the names of eleven battalions, and two or three ſquadrons, who were with the duke d'Aiguillon, at the diſtance of a league and a half from the army. About two o'clock the ſecond bat-

talion of the brigade of guards was detached to the bay of St. Caſt, where the fleet then lay, for more proviſions for the troops, which they were to eſcort back next day to the camp. The remaining part of the brigade marched in the rear of the line, through the village of Matignion, and encamped on their right, leaving the ground unoccupied, which had been marked out for the Coldſtream regiment of guards. The grenadiers of the army were poſted on the left, on the St. Malo's ſide of Matignion, ſeparated from the army by that village: about three o'clock certain intelligence was brought, corroborated by ſuch a variety of circumſtances, as made it paſt all doubt, that at leaſt fourteen battalions of old regiments, and four ſquadrons, with twelve pieces of cannon and ſeveral mortars, were on their march from Breſt, and cloſe by: a prieſt who had been ſent by the enemy to inform himſelf of the ſituation and ſtrength of the Britiſh army, and whom they had ſeized, confirmed the account, repeating the ſame regiments that the priſoner, and ſeveral others, had named, and further aſſured the troops of what they had been told by the people of Matignion, that the army from Granville and St. Malo was expected that night to join the other from Breſt. Major-general Elliott, in the evening, at a meeting of ſome of the principal officers, not knowing what was in view, made this propoſal; that if it was not the intention to fight the French army, to retreat immediately, and be as expeditious as poſſible in the reimbarkment. This advice was complied with, notwithſtanding the opinion of thoſe who took the old regiments of France for armed peaſants and militia. Orders were diſpatched to the beach of St. Caſt, which arrived at eight at night, for the ſhipping to ſtand in to reimbark the troops. The army received orders to beat the general at three, and march off at four; all this evening, and in the night, the pickets were diſturbed by little parties of the enemy, whoſe fires were lighted up within half a mile of the advanced pickets. If the intention was not to fight the enemy (and by the very few field-pieces they had with them, the contrary is ſcarce to be ſuppoſed) this was the moſt wholeſome advice that could have been given; for on this very day about noon, the French, under d'Aubigny and la Chatre, conſiſting of about three thouſand men, paſſed the river Erguenon at the ſame paſſage of Guildo. The duke d'Aiguillon, with whom this column was not yet joined, had with him the main body of the army. D'Aubigny, in order to join him, would have repaſſed this water, but the tide being up, was prevented; he was then obliged to traverſe the country, through other difficult and intricate roads; and by this means (being among friends) they fell in with the vanguard of the duke's army at ten o'clock at night.

The regiments of Bourbon, Briſſac, Breſſe, and Quercy, having reached Lamballe the evening before, advanced to Henan, a league from Matignion; M. de Balleroy had the command of theſe troops, with two ſquadrons of dragoons. The ſecond battalion of Penthievre came from Jugon to Plancoet. M. d'Aubigny paſſing Guildo, joined his corps to that of M. de la Chatre, who conducted from St. Malo the regiment de Boulonnois, the battalion of Fontenai-le-Comte, and two of gardes cotes militia. About noon the duke d'Aiguillon came from Henan, with a great detachment, towards Matignion, to reconnoitre the poſition of general Bligh's army, which he found too advantageous to think of attacking; upon this he determined to incline by their left, and march towards St. Potan, where the marquis de Broc was eſtabliſhed with eight companies of grenadiers, twelve pickets, and two hundred dragoons. M. d'Aubigny, with his corps, was ſtationed upon the right of the village; the reſt of the troops were eſtabliſhed at Pleuduno, except a part of the regiment Royal des Vaiſſeaux, which did not arrive till night, when it brought with it a diviſion of artillery.

The whole French army now might be ſaid to be joined, and on the ſame ſide of the river as the Engliſh. They were in a good regular poſition; to form which, they ſeem to have fallen a little back, eſpecially their right wing: M. de Broc was the moſt advanced to the Engliſh army at St. Potan, a little more than a league diſtance: D'Aubigny was upon his right, and the reſt of the troops were on the right of D'Aubigny, at Pleuduno, a place on the river Erguenon, and juſt by Plancoet, about three leagues from Matignion; which at this time was the greateſt diſtance between any diviſion of the French troops and the Engliſh army. It was M. de Broc's buſineſs during this night, to diſturb and diſquiet as much as poſſible, the advanced poſts of general Bligh's army, and watch ſtrictly all their movements.

We have now ſeen the ſituation of the two armies the night before the combat. The advanced parties were ſo near, as to diſconcert one another very much. The Engliſh army, from having been invaders, were in effect reduced to the neceſſity of being invaded.

Their advanced pickets were not ſuffered to reſt quiet; it was M. Broc's buſineſs, who was ſtationed at St. Potan for the purpoſe, with the moſt advanced part of the enemy, to beat up their quarters this night.

In this ſituation, at the appointed hour, on the eleventh of September, the general, according to order, was beat in the Britiſh camp, upon which their pickets came in. The grenadiers of the army, under colonel Griffin, having been obliged, from the continual alarms given by their out-poſts, to lie on their arms, thought it unneceſſary for them to beat the general: indeed they looked upon it to be the moſt prudent meaſure, as the plan now was to retreat from an enemy near at hand, to march off as ſilently as poſſible.

The army began to move at day-break in one column, with the grenadiers in the rear. Captain William Wynyard commanded the ſmall party which made the rear of the whole army. He was afterwards ordered by colonel Griffin, to incline a little to the right, that his command might become a flanking party, as well as the rear guard. Captain George Bridgman marched in a parallel line with him, with another party for the ſame purpoſe on the left. This alteration in the rear was very neceſſary; becauſe the army, in order to reach the bay of St. Caſt, was obliged to return through Matignion, in effect to come a little back again, only inclining down as faſt as the road would admit to the ſea. Though the diſtance of this march did not exceed three miles, the halts and interruptions occaſioned by bad roads, were ſo frequent, that the army did not arrive on the beach, till near nine o'clock. The French having all the inhabitants of the country their friends, found out a ſhorter way, and bore quicker down to their right, by which means, by the time captain Wynyard's party was got a mile on their march, the advanced party of the enemy appeared from an orchard, and fired upon them. Captain Wynyard immediately faced the enemy, and returned the compliment with great ſpirit. The enemy did not chuſe to advance; no conſiderable body appeared until the troops had reached the ſhore. The embarkation was immediately begun; but by a kind of obſtinacy in ſome officers, the boats were rowed too far in queſt of their reſpective ſhips, when at ſuch a critical time, they ſhould have been embarked in thoſe neareſt at hand. The tranſport boats did not return with that regularity or punctuality which was requiſite, and when they came, ſome were employed in carrying off horſes and cows inſtead of men, notwithſtanding all the attention and authority of the ſea officers, who behaved with great conduct and moderation. The ſmall ſhips and bomb-ketches ranged in ſhore, to cover the embarkation; and it would have been well judged to have had all the cutters and ſmall craft brought in towards the beach. The enemy firſt appeared by a windmill to the left as we fronted them, and played upon our troops, all the time of their embarkation, with their artillery.

Their movements and diſpoſition were as follow:

On the eleventh in the morning, M. de Broc informed the duke D'Aiguillon, that the Britiſh army had begun their retreat, and were making preparations for their re-imbarkment in the bay of St. Caſt. Upon this intelligence, the enemy, who was already in motion, redoubled their march, and haſtened with all the diligence poſſible to the heights of St. Caſt. The duke D'Aiguillon arrived there with the dragoons a-gallop, which he diſmounted,

mounted, the ground not being proper for the ſervice of cavalry. During this, M. de Broc followed with his detachment, and examined the movements of the Engliſh. It was about nine o'clock when the dragoons firſt came to the height; the Engliſh fleet appeared to the enemy in a line, and their boats were buſy in the re-imbarking the troops, which were in order of battle on the beach, at the bottom of the bay, behind ſome ſand-hills.

The enemy's infantry ſoon followed their dragoons, and ſhewed themſelves from the hills. The duke D'Aiguillon having reconnoitred the different paſſages, by which his troops could deſcend to the attack, made his diſpoſitions. M. le Comte de Balleroy, with the regiments of Bourbon, Briſſac, Breſſe, and Quercy, was to make his entrance (looking from the ſhore to the ſea) by the right: M. D'Aubigny with the regiments of Boulonnois, Brie, and the battalions of Fontenai-le-Comte, of Marmande, and the firſt of des Volontaires Etrangers by the left. M. de Broc had orders to march with his detachment ſtraight to the center of the Engliſh army. The chevalier de S. Pern was kept in reſerve with the ſecond battalion of Penthiévre, and the third des Volontaires Etrangers. The marquis de la Châtre not being confined to any column, carried himſelf equally through the whole. Whilſt theſe diſpoſitions were making, which were done with as much expedition as poſſible, M. de Villepatour brought up the artillery from Breſt, and M. de Urtuby that from St. Malo: they were planted in battery below a mill, between the right and center of their army. The column on their left, about half an hour after eleven, were the firſt that came down the hill and ſhewed themſelves on the beach, headed by fifty grenadier volunteers des Volontaires Etrangers, followed by the grenadiers of Boulonnois and Brie. They began to march down, partly covered by a hollow way on their left; their deſign was to gain a wood, where they might form and extend themſelves along the front of the army, then to advance forward under ſhelter of the ſand-hills, which favored them greatly. They were no ſooner in motion, than the ſhipping began to play upon them with cannon and mortars, which produced great confuſion. Their line of march down the hill was much ſtaggered; and continued ſome time in ſuſpence. All the grenadiers of the Britiſh army, and a few companies of the firſt regiment of guards, remained on ſhore, making about fifteen hundred men, under the command of major general Dury; who ſeeing the enemy advance, ordered them to face and march behind a bank that covered them; but at the ſame time from its ſloping poſition, rendered the rear ranks incapable of acting. At a moderate diſtance from theſe ſand hills was the mouth of the lane or defile at the bottom of the hill, from whence the enemy now began to come out; they endeavoured to gain, as faſt as poſſible, theſe little heights. The grenadiers of the guards upon the right, commanded by lieutenant colonel Clavering, faced this lane, and beat them off as faſt as they attempted to come on: indeed colonel Clavering ſhewed here great compoſure and ſteadineſs, conſidering what a forlorn hope they were become. The enemy made ſeveral efforts of this ſort, in which they ſuffered extremely from the muſketry of the grenadiers. At laſt one of their officers, quicker ſighted than the reſt, perceiving theſe fruitleſs and bloody attempts, pulled off his hat, and waved it to his comrades; and inſtead of troubling himſelf with the ſand bank, turned ſhort to the right, and run along the ſhore behind it; the enemy followed him immediately, which gave liberty to the crowds that came down the hill, to extricate themſelves from the defile, and form an extended line along the beach, oppoſite our army; this officer was killed, who thus led this firſt column, which was followed by two others with great ſpirit and valor. This ſmall remnant of the Britiſh army was drawn up on uneven ground, and began now with an irregular fire from right to left: this was returned by the enemy, and the engagement continued for ſome time with doubtful ſucceſs. The French having ſuch a great ſuperiority in number, the Engliſh troops were in danger of being ſurrounded and cut in pieces; it was propoſed to general Dury, that they ſhould retreat along the beach towards a rock on their left. In this march, their flanks might have been ſecured on one ſide by an intrenchment, and on the other by the ſea; and the enemy in purſuing them would have been expoſed to the whole fire of the ſhipping, which, in all likelihood, they would have found difficult to have born. No proſpect of victory, or even eſcape remained, except by boats. Sir John Armitage was ſhot through the head in the beginning of the action; many of the officers fell, and a great number of men were ſlain. At length their ammunition, which was far from being compleat, began to fail; they were ſeized with a panic, they faltered, they broke, and fled in the utmoſt confuſion: ſome ran to the ſea, and endeavoured to ſave their lives by ſwimming towards the boats, which were ordered to give them all poſſible aſſiſtance. General Dury being wounded, took to the ſea, where he periſhed, and this was the fate of a great number. The enemy no ſooner perceived our troops give way, than they purſued them, though in an irregular manner, and a conſiderable ſlaughter enſued. Our men were killed both on the ſhore and in the water, and many in ſwimming loſt their lives, by the ſhot and ſhells thrown from the French cannon and mortars for that purpoſe, as well as to ſink the boats, one of which was deſtroyed. The ſlaughter would not have been ſo great, had not the frigates continued to fire occaſionally on the enemy. Theſe being ſilenced by a ſignal from the commodore, the French officers and ſoldiers exhibited a noble inſtance of humanity and moderation, in giving immediate quarter and protection to the conquered. Some hundreds of our men, inſtead of throwing themſelves into the ſea, more wiſely retired to the rock on the left, where they made a ſtand, exhauſted their ammunition, and then ſurrendered at diſcretion. Our loſs on this unfortunate occaſion, amounted to about ſeven hundred choice troops killed, wounded, and taken priſoners; nor was this little advantage cheaply purchaſed by the enemy. The ſhot from the frigates, and the ſhells from the ketches, as the enemy marched down the hill, did conſiderable miſchief among them, and the fire of our troops had ſo great an effect, that their loſs could not be inferior to that of the Engliſh, though they endeavoured as much as they could to leſſen it.

Commodore lord Howe, perceiving the ſailors in the boats, were a little ſtaggered by the enemy's fire, ordered himſelf to be rowed in his own boat, and brought off as many men as it would carry, which was the laſt that came from the ſhore.

The action was very warm for the time it laſted, conſidering the great diſproportion of numbers between the Engliſh and French; out of the former that were on the beach, half were either killed, wounded, or taken priſoners. Among the firſt were major general Dury, and lieutenant colonel Wilkinſon. Lieutenant colonel Cary was knocked down, and received a bad contuſion. Colonel lord Frederick Cavendiſh, and the lieutenant colonels Pierſon and Lambert, with the captains Rowley, Mapleſon, Paſton, and Elphinſton, of the navy, were made priſoners. Theſe were the officers of rank in their profeſſions among the Engliſh, that ſuffered by this affair; in which we had more than forty officers killed and wounded, fifteen died on the ſpot. Dr. Fordyce, the principal ſurgeon, who attended the firſt landings, did this laſt embarkment, and had the fortune to eſcape.

The principal officers among the French that ſuffered, were the chevalier de Redmont, mareſchal de Camp, quarter-maſter-general; marquis de la Châtre, brigadier, and commandant of Upper Bretagne; the chevalier de la Tour D'Auvergne, colonel of the regiment of Boulonnois; the chevalier de Polignac, colonel of the regiment of Brie; marquiſs de Montaigu; marquis de Cuce; M. de la Bretonniere, governor of Dinant: theſe were wounded, with fifty more of lower rank. They had alſo ſeven killed on the ſpot; though none of high rank: The regiments of infantry that came from Breſt, were Bourbonnois, Royal-Vaiſſeaux, Briſſac, Breſſe, Quercy, Penthievre, Volontaires Etrangers, and Brie, with two ſquadrons of dragoons,

eight

eight cannon, and as many mortars. Moſt of theſe regiments had two battalions; wherefore when joined with the regiments that came from St. Maloes, and the militia, and gardes des cotes, from both Breſt and St. Maloes, the French muſt have had in the field a very conſiderable body of men. The nobleſſe and gentry of Bretagne gave, upon this occaſion, great proofs of their valor and zeal for the ſervice of their king. Numbers of them repaired to St. Malo upon the appearance of the Engliſh fleet, and entered as volunteers, at the head of the grenadiers of Boulonnois, with which they marched out of that town, and diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the combat; as did a great many others who joined the duke D'Aiguillon's army on that and the preceding day.

This affair diſpirited the people of England, and elated the people of France, far more than one of ſuch little conſequence ought to have done. It was, we ſee, no more than the cutting off a rear guard. But the French, indeed, had reaſon to magnify our loſs, and they did it greatly; ſome of their accounts ſaid, of the Engliſh were killed ſixteen hundred; of our ſide, not a hundred and fifty. This they did, in order to conſole their people, who had ſeen their trade ſuffer ſo much, and their country ſo often inſulted with impunity.

The great failing on the ſide of the Engliſh, in this affair, ſeems owing to their want of making a right diſtinction between the littoral and eſtabliſhed continental war. In the former, one great advantage is ſure to be on the ſide of the enemy or invaded, which is in regard to intelligence. The conjunct armament is landed in a country, where perhaps the principal officers are entire ſtrangers, from whence they are to depart, before they have had time to eſtabliſh, or find out any kind of method, by which they can gain any knowledge of what is doing in the country. The enemy is ſure to have the trueſt and beſt of intelligence, as the inhabitants of the whole country are their friends, (except indeed in ſuch a caſe as at Cette) wherefore when we are to poke about in the dark in this manner, we ſhould let our own reaſon, as much as poſſible, be our light and guide.

In the circumſtances the Britiſh army was in, in this affair, too little attention was given to what was both ſeen and heard; by which means the French were at our heels, when it was not believed an enemy of any conſequence was in the country. We were ſending for more proviſions to march about the country with, when the enemy was within a few hours march of the very ſpot, from whence the embarkation was to be made; and this was done too, when the plan was to avoid a battle.

For our parts, we cannon but be of opinion, that the French acted in this whole affair, their part of defence, with more judgment, than we did that of the offence. It may be obſerved,

That the three towns, Lamballe, Jugon, and Dinant, which ſeem to have been the principal poſts and places of rendezvous, for the aſſembling of the French troops coming from different parts, ſtand near three waters; Lamballe by one, Jugon on the river Erguenon, and Dinant on the Rance; they ſtand likewiſe on the great road from Breſt to St. Malo: therefore, the enemy, by judiciouſly pitching on theſe critical places, for the firſt rendezvous of their troops, kept their communication quite free between St. Malo and Breſt, by commanding not only the paſſages of thoſe waters, but the great road itſelf.

St. Malo, Guildo, and St. Caſt, ſtand near the edge of the ſea, almoſt in direct lines from Dinant, Jugon, and Lamballe, up the country. Dinant being diſtant from St. Malo, between four and five leagues; Jugon from Guildo, about the ſame number; and Lamballe from St. Caſt, between five and ſix. The intervening ſpace from that great road and thoſe waters to the ſea, might be called the ſeat of war of this expedition.

It is eſteemed a great art in an eſtabliſhed war, to make choice of a proper place for the rendezvous of an army to open the campaign with; wherefore it muſt be ſtill a greater for the army of an invaded country to act this part well; to have pitched on proper places for the aſſembling their troops to oppoſe the invaders, who come on a ſudden, without giving the leaſt notice to what quarter. This inclines one to think, that we loſt in ſome meaſure the advantage of this kind of war, which is chiefly to ſurpriſe, by going a ſecond time in a ſummer to St. Malo. For it is natural to ſuppoſe, that after the firſt viſit, the enemy gave their thoughts a turn that way; that they amuſed themſelves in planning and ſtudying what were the moſt availing methods to have oppoſed the progreſs of the deſcent. The ſecond viſit then was giving them an opportunity of putting their theory in practice, which they ſeemed to have been very expert at, and to have well contrived. The Engliſh fleet appeared to the enemy on the third of September, at five o'clock in the morning, ſix leagues off cape Frehil. On the ninth of the ſame month, the infantry from Breſt were at Lamballe, a march of above thirty leagues, or near an hundred Engliſh miles, in ſeven days; then out of theſe ſeven days, the time is to be deducted, that was ſpent in giving thoſe troops notice, which muſt be a part of it, even though that notice was given by the firing of guns ſtationed for the purpoſe; which very like was not the caſe. And even when the information is received, there are ſome preparations neceſſary to put any number of troops in motion, notwithſtanding they have been ever ſo much warned before, all which take up time. The troops on this laſt enterpriſe againſt St. Malo, were debarked on the fourth of September. The combat in St. Caſt's bay, happened on the eleventh of the ſame month. In the firſt enterprize againſt the place, the troops were landed on the fifth of June, and reimbarked on the twelfth of the ſame month. In the firſt expedition, we hear nothing of the troops from Breſt, and not much of any others, though the Engliſh forces were the ſame number of days on the enemy's ſhore; but at the laſt we are told, the French had ſome magazines at Dinant, a town ſtanding on the ſame river as St. Malo, and commanding the paſſage; this place was appointed for the rendezvous of one of their columns; Lamballe was another place marked out for the ſame purpoſe: all which is a manifeſt indication the enemy had turned their thoughts this way.

We are apt to think, that the troops which are ſaid to come from Breſt, did not come immediately from that place; but being thoſe that were appointed for the defence of that whole coaſt, to guard better the whole, eſpecially the St. Malo quarters, and ſince the firſt viſit to that place, were cantoned and encamped in more centrical parts; by which, not having ſo far to march, they conſequently got to their journey's end the ſooner.

As to the action itſelf, (which to be ſure might have been avoided) but when the blow was ſtruck, we do not ſee how it could have turned out much better than it did.

The moſt prudent meaſure that appears to us, would have been to have proceeded as follows: as ſoon as ever the reſolution was taken to retire to the ſhips (the reaſons for thus reſolving conſidered) would have been to have ordered ſome good engineers with all kind of working implements, to have joined immediately the Coldſtream battalion, that was already at the bay of St. Caſt for proviſions; that the whole battalion might have been employed, in rendering the grounds as defenſible as poſſible, for the covering the reimbarkment. A calculation ſhould have been made of the number of men all the boats of the fleet would have contained together; and ſuch a number ſhould have been diſpoſed in theſe works to defend the whole during the embarkation of the troops; which being finiſhed, all the boats ſhould have been brought up to the ſhore together, to have cleared the coaſt of the whole armament. This, however, (when the preſent practice is conſidered) would have been a very difficult thing to have performed. There being few artillery capable of being moved about on land, and no diſtinction among the boats, it muſt have been almoſt a miracle to have avoided confuſion. The beach was indeed very irregular, therefore in all probability might have been turned to advantage by able

engineers.

engineers. The French accounts ſay we had ſome entrenchments, but this is falſe.

Circumſtances conſidered, in that ſituation it was perhaps impoſſible to have acted otherwiſe, at leaſt for the rear-guard; though we cannot but be of opinion, that more prudent meaſures might have been taken, and many people in England imagined ſo. The general at his return home thought proper to reſign his command, on the popular clamors burſting out againſt him. Though we are too near the time to diſtinguiſh the true error, yet we will ſay with the preſent king of Pruſſia, "Nous ferrons mieux un autre fois." "We will do "better another time."

CASAL, SIEGE OF. [the capital of a territory called Caſateſco, and of the whole duchy of Monſerrat, in the principality of Piedmont, in Upper Italy. It lies forty-eight miles eaſt from Turin, and is ſituated on the Po.] In the year 1640, the French being in poſſeſſion of this place, and at war with the Spaniards, the latter laid ſiege to it. The marquis de Leganez commanded their army, which on this enterpriſe amounted to twelve thouſand foot, and three thouſand horſe. When the French general, count d'Harcourt, heard that Caſal was beſieged, he marched to its relief, with ſeven thouſand foot and three thouſand horſe; and on the twenty-fourth day of April, he attacked the Spaniſh lines with incredible fury: the enemy were unable to withſtand the ſhock; they fled with the greateſt precipitation, ſuffering the French to maſſacre them, almoſt without reſiſtance. They are ſaid to have had five thouſand men killed, and their whole camp taken: Leganez was not even able to ſave his own private papers. But in the year 1652, the Spaniards had better fortune, for they took the city without either much trouble or loſs: however, in the year 1681, the French purchaſed it for four millions of livres.

2. CASAL, SIEGE OF. This ſiege was undertaken by the confederates in the year 1694. At the beginning of the year a council of war was held at Turin, by the duke of Savoy, the marquis of Leganez, lord Galway, &c. on the ſubject of beſieging Caſal. The generals being unanimouſly agreed, in the month of March the city was inveſted in form by prince Eugene, with ſix thouſand Imperialiſts, and as many Spaniards and Piedmonteſe, and every thing was ready to open the trenches by the beginning of April; but on the ſeventh of that month, as ſoon as they began to work on the approaches, there fell ſuch a prodigious quantity of ſnow, that the cold was as inſupportable as if it had been the depth of winter. Nothing could prove more fatal to the troops in the camp, where the ſnow lay ten or twelve feet deep; it was therefore thought moſt adviſeable to ſend them back to their quarters.

During theſe tranſactions there aroſe a diſpute amongſt the generals, concerning who ſhould be entitled to that fortreſs, in caſe they became maſters of it. Spain and the emperor put in their reſpective claims; the duke of Savoy, who had no pretenſion of his own, did not endeavour to reconcile thoſe contending powers, as he had private views for wiſhing that it might not fall into either of their hands: his royal highneſs therefore declared, that he was much more inclined to lay ſiege to Pignerol, which place, if he recovered it, would remain his own without any diſpute. M. de Catinant took the advantage of this quarrel to keep off the ſiege, ſince he was not in a capacity to obſtruct it; he perceived that the duke of Savoy acted againſt his inclinations, and therefore privately offered him a conſiderable ſum of money, in caſe he would decline the project. His royal highneſs, however, refuſing to take it, the marſhal made a ſecond propoſition, which was to reſtore the place to the duke of Mantua entirely demoliſhed. The duke, perſuaded that the Imperialiſts would keep it for themſelves, and being unwilling to have ſuch formidable neighbours on his frontiers, embraced this new ſcheme; but as it was neceſſary to conceal this new project from the other generals, it was agreed, that his royal highneſs ſhould lay ſiege to it in form, and that as ſoon as he had carried on the works to a ſufficient pitch, and lodged themſelves on the glacis, the marquis de Crenan, who was governor of the place, ſhould beat a parley, and deliver up the fortreſs on the conditions ſtipulated between the duke and the marſchal. M. de Crenan, a very vigilant officer, determined to maintain that reputation in the defence of Caſal, which he had before acquired during the blockade: he ordered all the houſes round it to be demoliſhed, all the riſing grounds to be levelled, the hedges to be cut, and the ditches to be filled up, that nothing might obſtruct the fire of his artillery.

The troops of the allies arrived before the place on the twenty-fifth of June; they formed two attacks, one on the baſtion of the citadel, over-againſt the city; the other againſt the wall of communication between the city and the citadel; the latter was entruſted to the Italians, and the foreign troops, with thoſe of his royal highneſs, were ordered for the firſt attack. The approaches were carried on ſo far the firſt night, that they reached within about an hundred yards of the citadel; and the troops were ſo ſanguine, as to take a redoubt there ſword in hand. The Imperialiſts that very night erected a parallel on each ſide of the redoubt, of which they had made themſelves maſters. The works were carried forwards two hundred yards on the right ſide, and an hundred on the left. On the twenty-ſeventh the regiments of Savoy, Galway, Monſerrat, and Saconai, under the command of prince Eugene, mounted the trenches, and the parallel on the left was carried forwards about two hundred yards, and that on the right four hundred. At the ſame time a battery was erected, with twenty pieces of cannon in the middle of it. On the twenty-eighth prince Eugene was relieved by prince Charles of Brandenburgh, who mounted the trenches at the head of his troops, carried the parallel ſtill three hundred yards forwarder on the right, and compleated the works that had been begun on the thirtieth. The marquis de Paelle mounted the trenches, with the regiment of guards belonging to his royal highneſs, and ſome other Piedmonteſe troops, and carried them on ſo far, that they came within an hundred and fifty yards of the paliſades.

The trenches oppoſite to the city were opened the ſame night by the Spaniards with ſome ſucceſs; and on the fourth of July all the works were compleated; a redoubt likewiſe was erected at the head of two branches, and at the ſame time a parallel line: there was another redoubt on the other ſide the Po, over-againſt the city, where they made two aſſaults without taking it. The marquis de Crenan, conſidering that the troops which defended it were unable to maintain a third, made them croſs the Po again. On the fifth the Piedmonteſe troops, at the attack of his royal higneſs, battered the city with good ſucceſs: they made themſelves maſters of a ſecond redoubt, and proceeded ſo far as to take poſſeſſion of a half-moon; the conſequences whereof were, that the beſieged abandoned the counterſcarp and the covered way: afterwards they ſprung two mines, which anſwered their expectations, and deſtroyed the French abundance of men. On the ſixth the works were carried on ſo forward on all ſides, that they came within thirty yards of the glacis: the Spaniards at the ſame time played off ten mortar-pieces, worked hard at a battery of thirty-ſix pieces of cannon, and carried on their trenches even to the baſtion of the city, over-againſt the citadel. All matters were thus far carried forward, without any conſiderable loſs to the allies. On the eighth they poſted themſelves on the glacis of the counterſcarp, on the ſide of the citadel, and erected batteries to make a breach. Next day the marquis de Crenan, deſpairing of any ſuccors, did not think proper to ſtand it out to the laſt extremity, and therefore beat a parley. The capitulation was ſigned the eleventh of July, 1695, the moſt material articles whereof were; that the fortifications of the city ſhould be levelled with the ground; that neither one ſide nor the other ſhould ever attempt to repair them; that the allies ſhould demoliſh the outworks at their own expence, and the king of France ſhould defray the charge of thoſe of the city; that the garriſon ſhould continue in the place till the entire demolition of it; and that the marquis de Crenan ſhould have liberty to carry off all ſuch money and papers as belonged to his majeſty.

The loſs of Caſal was, on many accounts, a matter of great concern to the French king, eſpecially as

it deprived him of a key, whereby he had access to all the princes of Italy. In order to stifle as much as possible their regret on this occasion, the French gave out, that they had not surrendered it up to the allies, but that his most Christian majesty, out of a principle of generosity, had thought fit to restore it to the original proprietor; that the works of that fortress being demolished, the allies had no room to boast of their conquest, since they could reap no advantage from it. Every body, however, was convinced of the contrary; because not only the duke of Savoy was by that means free from all apprehensions of the French, but the repose of all Italy was likewise secured. Prince Eugene, who commanded the Imperialists, and by his vigilance contributed much to the reduction of Casal, would willingly have preserved the fortifications, to have made it a place of arms for his Imperial majesty; but the Spaniards opposing this, Eugene was obliged to submit; after which he zealously insisted upon the immediate evacuation of the town, and the performance of all the other conditions, which the marquis de Crenan would gladly have eluded. That governor left the place on the eighteenth of September, and marched to Pignerol with his garrison.

There were found seventy pieces of cannon planted in the city; twenty-eight more, and a mortar-piece, in the castle; one hundred and twenty cannon, and nine mortar-pieces, in the citadel. In the magazines were fifty thousand cannon-balls, five thousand muskets and other fire-arms, eighty thousand pound of lead bombs, a prodigious quantity of match, and other implements of war; eight thousand sacks of corn, two thousand of wheat, two hundred of rice, large heaps of peas, beans, salt meat, beer, brandy, and other provisions. Two-thirds of the artillery fell to the duke of Savoy, the remaining third to the Spaniards, and the Imperialists had all the provisions. The margrave of Brandenburgh, brother to the elector, was killed in this siege.

CASSANO, BATTLE AT. [a small town of the Milanese, in Upper Italy: it is situated on the Adda, from which river, in the neighbourhood, run two canals, the one of which goes into the Lambro, and the other into the Serio; it lies twelve miles east from Milan.] This battle was fought in the year 1705, between the allies and the French; the former commanded by prince Eugene, and the latter by the duke de Vendome. Eugene having received advice that a detachment of the enemy was on that side the Adda opposite to Cassano, having that river in their rear, and a canal in their front, his highness resolved to attack them before they were joined by the duke of Vendome, with the rest of the forces. Accordingly he marched, and begun the attack a little before two in the afternoon, which was performed with so much bravery, that he drove the enemy into the water, and gained a bridge on the canal Ritorta; part of his battallons passed over this bridge, and others waded the canal up to their necks; but the enemy rallying, and the arms and ammunition of the Imperialists being wet, they were forced to repass the bridge; they regained it a second time, and drove the left of the enemy over the Adda, their dragoons quitting their horses, to defend the works which covered their bridge. The attack was very brisk on the Germans left, and they beat the enemy over one canal; but a second, which covered their front, proved impassable. The Imperialists continued on the field of battle after the fight three hours, though they were exposed to the fire of the enemy from the head of their bridge, and their works at Cassano; they then marched to Treviglio. Count Leiningen, general of the cavalry, was killed in this action; prince Eugene received a slight shot behind the right ear; Count Reventlau, prince Joseph of Lorrain, and prince Alexander of Wirtenberg, were wounded.

It was owing to the duke of Vendome, who came up with all his army, contrary to prince Eugene's expectation, that the battalions which had passed the canal were repulsed; and when they rallied again, seconded by a greater number of troops, and charged the French with so much valor, they forced them to repass the Adda. The bridge over this river not being large enough for the vast numbers that fled, the regiment of Milan, one French regiment, and part of That of Bonelan, threw themselves into the river, and a great many of them were drowned. There were counted upon the field of battle seven thousand eight hundred slain on both sides; among whom, besides the count de Leiningen, were five lieutenant-colonels, eighteen captains, and seventy other subaltern officers. The Imperialists, upon making a review of their army, found that they wanted two thousand four hundred and fifty-six men, either killed or made prisoners; insomuch that their loss was much inferior to that of the French: they had a great many men wounded, but most of them slightly. They made prisoners two brigadiers, three colonels, several other officers, and five hundred and seventy-three common soldiers: they likewise took a great many standards and colors, with three pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of baggage; but they could not possibly carry all off, partly for want of horses, and partly because of the enemy's continual firing. Prince Eugene caused public rejoicings to be made through his army for his victory.

CASTILLON, SIEGE OF, AND BATTLE AT. [a small town of Lower Perigord in Guienne Proper, in France, situated eighteen miles east from Bourdeaux.] In the year 1452, a dispute arising between Charles VII. king of France, and the dauphin his son; the father resolved to chastise him, for shewing a contempt of his character and authority: and for this purpose he drew his army out of Guienne. The Gascons had acknowledged the French dominion, for no other reason than that of being left destitute of resource by the English; and the army of Charles had no sooner quitted Guienne, than the nobility, in concert with the inhabitants of Bourdeaux, resolved to recal their ancient masters. For this purpose they sent deputies to London, and the queen and council deliberated upon their proposals, which they approved. They concluded that the success of such an enterprise, would raise their credit among the people, at that time greatly impaired by the commotions of the kingdom; and they determined to send over a body of forces, under the command of the renowned Talbot earl of Shrewsbury, who had lately returned from a voyage to Italy. Though he was now eighty years of age, he engaged in the service with his usual alacrity, and immediately embarked with seven hundred men at arms, leaving the rest of the troops destined for that expedition, to follow with the first opportunity. He landed at Bourdeaux on the twenty-first day of October, and next day being introduced into that city by the burghers, surprised and took the greater part of the French garrison. Being joined in a few days by the rest of the troops from England, he took the field at the head of seven thousand men, reduced Fronsac and Castillon, together with some other places, before he was obliged to put his troops into winter quarters.

Charles was at Lyons when he received the disagreeable news of Talbot's arrival and progress; and immediately altered his resolution with regard to the dauphin, that he might unite all his endeavours for the preservation of Guienne. He resolved to send all his forces into that country in the spring, and in the mean time detached a body of ten thousand men, under the command of Chabanes and the count de Penthievre; who, arriving in Saintonge, invested Chalain and Castillon, while the count of Clermont followed with the rest of the army. Cabanes having reduced Chalain in the beginning of June 1453, joined Penthievre before Castillon, which continued to make a vigorous defence; and the dread of Talbot's valor and experience, induced them to fortify their camp with lines, pallisadoes, and artillery. The earl of Shrewsbury remained in the neighbourhood of Bourdeaux with six or seven thousand men, and wavered in his resolutions. He ardently wished to relieve the place, but was apprehensive of finding it impracticable, considering the strength of the French camp, and the superiority of their numbers. On the other hand, knowing that the count de Clermont was on his march, he thought there was a necessity for striking some desperate blow, before the arrival of that general; otherwise he should never have an opportunity of acting with any prospect of success, against their united efforts. This consideration determined him to hazard an attack against the

the two officers employed in the ſiege of Caſtillon, and he forthwith began his march for this purpoſe. He at once defeated a body of four thouſand men, commanded by Chabanes, on the outſide of the entrenchments, and in ſpite of the cannon of the enemy, which deſtroyed the Engliſh in heaps, he charged the lines with ſuch amazing impetuoſity, that they would certainly have been forced, had not a body of cavalry quitted the entrenchments at a different place, and fallen upon the rear of the Engliſh, who now found themſeves ſurrounded on all ſides, and expoſed to the fire of a very numerous train of artillery. Shrewſbury, though overwhelmed with old age, behaved with all the vigor and activity of youth, and his ſon, the lord L'Iſle, approved himſelf worthy of ſuch a valiant father. But all their efforts proved ineffectual, and the earl ſeeing his defeat inevitable, ſcorned to outlive his diſgrace. He conjured his ſon to retire, while yet there was a poſſibility of eſcaping, that he might reſerve his courage for the occaſions of his country. But that gallant youth diſdained the thoughts of leaving his father in the power of his enemies, and declared that as they had fought, they would fall together. They accordingly ruſhed into the thickeſt of the battle, where the earl's horſe being killed by a cannon ball, he fell to the ground, and as he lay, was transfixed by a bayonet; while the lord L'Iſle loſt his life in attempting to ſave that of his parent. The Engliſh were ſo diſcouraged with the fate of this renowned chief, that they betook themſelves to flight, leaving twelve hundred of their fellow ſoldiers dead on the field of battle; and the lord Molines, with about two hundred officers and ſoldiers, were taken priſoners. This defeat was attended with the ſurrender of Caſtillon, and the arrival of the count de Clermont: then Charles himſelf repairing to the camp, ſoon made an entire conqueſt of Guienne.

CHANDENAGORE, TAKEN. [late the principal French ſettlement in Bengal in the Eaſt-Indies. It is a regular fortification, and ſituated on the river Ganges.] The preſent war being broke out in Europe and America, between Great Britain and France; after both courts had endeavoured, by a tedious negociation, to adjuſt the difference, and ſettle the pretenſions of each nation in North America. The time limitted for a ceſſation of arms between the two companies, was likewiſe expired, and the flames of war began to ſpread themſelves over every quarter of the earth. Notwithſtanding the French in Bengal had treated the unfortunate remains of the deplorable tragedy at Calcutta, with the humanity and feeling of a civilized and polite nation, yet it was believed, upon good authority, that their intrigues had greatly encouraged the nabob in his attempt, and that they had even ſupplied him with ammunition and gunners, to aſſiſt the execution of his deſign. All obſtruction having been removed on the ſide of the Indians, admiral Watſon and colonel Clive reſolved therefore to turn their arms againſt the French, and to attack their fort of Chandenagore. It was on this occaſion defended by a numerous garriſon, compoſed of five hundred Europeans and ſeven hundred Indians; one hundred and eighty-three pieces of cannon, many of them twenty-four pounders, three mortars, and a ſufficient quantity of ſtores and ammunition. In this expedition Mr. Clive commanded ſeven hundred Europeans, ſixteen hundred black ſoldiers, or ſeapoys. The admirals Watſon and Pocock commanded the ſquadron, conſiſting only of three ſhips of the line, and a ſloop. Mr. Clive made himſelf maſter of all the out-poſts before the admirals arrival, except one redoubt, ſituated between the fort and the river, which mounted eight pieces of cannon, of twenty-four pounders, four of which pointed to the river. Admiral Watſon having ordered the ſloop up the river, to cover the boats attending on the camp, followed with the reſt of the ſquadron, with all the expedition poſſible. On the eighteenth day of March, 1757, he anchored about two miles below Chandenagore, and found the French had done every thing in their power to obſtruct his paſſage, by ſinking two ſhips, a ketch, a hulk, a ſnow, and a veſſel without maſts, all directly in the channel, within gun ſhot of the fort, and that they had laid two bombs, moored with chains, acroſs the river. This occaſioned ſome delay, the admiral being forced to cut down the booms and ſound the channel, before he advanced. On the twenty-fourth he overcame all thoſe obſtructions, and the leading ſhip having got abreaſt of the redoubt, ſoon ſilenced it, and obliged the garriſon to abandon it. The ſquadron began to play upon the walls, which was returned with great ſpirit for the ſpace of three hours, while Mr. Clive was making his approaches, and firing from a battery on the other ſide. At nine in the evening, the enemy hoiſted a white flag, and it was agreed, that the fort ſhould be ſurrendered, the garriſon made priſoners of war, the Indian inhabitants preſerved in full uſe of their liberties, and the jeſuits, the director, counſellors, and inferior ſervants of the company, to be diſmiſſed, with their cloaths, linen, and church ornaments. The goods and money found in the fort, were conſiderable; but the chief advantage conſiſted, in their having deprived the French of their principal ſettlement on the Ganges. All the operations were judiciouſly timed; the taking of four conſiderable forts, coſt thoſe gallant officers no more than four days; a fifth day defeated the whole power of the nabob. Such were the happy conſequences of foreſight, conduct, unanimity, and courage.

CHARLEROI, SIEGE OF. [ſo called from Charles II. king of Spain, formerly Charnoy; a ſmall but ſtrong city of Namur in the Auſtrian Netherlands. It ſtands on a hill near the confluence of the Sambre and little river Pietou. It has alſo a fort on the ſouth of the former river. It lies about nineteen miles weſtward of Namur.] In the year 1672 this city being in the poſſeſſion of the French, the prince of Orange laid ſiege to it; having got together an army of eighty thouſand men, he advanced towards Maeſtricht, with an intention to free, in ſome meaſure, his own country from the burden of the war, by carrying it into another. For this purpoſe, after ſeveral marches and countermarches, ſeeming to threaten ſometimes Tongres, ſometimes Maeſtricht, he at laſt ſet down at Charleroi, a place of no ſmall conſequence to the French, by reaſon of its moſt convenient ſituation to conduct their convoys and recruits into Holland. The Spaniards, though they had very lately given Lewis XIV. freſh aſſurances of their ſincere intentions, and that they deſired nothing ſo much as to cultivate a good underſtanding with him, had nevertheleſs furniſhed ten thouſand men for the better carrying on of this enterprize. The place was at that time unprovided with a ſufficient garriſon to make a vigorous defence; the governor, Montal, was abſent, having thrown himſelf into Tongres, when that place was alarmed; he threw himſelf back into Charleroi, during the ſiege, with great bravery: but, as the French had no army ready at hand to relieve it, every thing ſeemed to conſpire for the advantage of the prince of Orange, who, it was believed, would be maſter of the place in eight days. But Lewis XIV, in the ſame moment he received the news of the ſiege, diſpatched his orders into Flanders, to aſſemble his troops with all poſſible ſpeed; he himſelf left Verſailles in a few days after, to haſten their march, and to put himſelf at the head of them, in order to relieve the place. The rumour of theſe motions being ſpread in the prince's camp, his highneſs, without more ado, raiſed the ſiege, and gave for the reaſon of it, the badneſs of the weather.

2. CHARLEROI, SIEGE OF. In the year 1693, Charleroi being in the poſſeſſion of the Dutch, was laid ſiege to by the French, under the command of the duke of Luxembourg, who took his meaſures with ſuch caution and dexterity, that the Allies could not fruſtrate his operations, without attacking his lines at a great diſadvantage. King William III, of England, detached the elector of Bavaria and the duke of Wirtemberg with thirty battalions and forty ſquadrons to make a diverſion in Flanders, but they returned in a few days without having attempted any thing of conſequence. The garriſon of Charleroi defended the place with ſurprizing valor, from the 10th of Sept. to the 11th of Oct. during which period they had repulſed the aſſailants in ſeveral attacks; but at length deſpairing of relief, the governor, the marquis de Caſtillo, capitulated on the moſt honorable conditions, and the reduction of the

place was celebrated with a Te Deum, and other rejoicings at Paris.

CHERBOURG, TAKEN. [a town of Cotantin, which is a territory belonging to the government of Normandy in France, ſituated on the coaſt, with an excellent harbour. It lies oppoſite to Hampſhire in England, and fifty miles north-weſt from Caen.] Cherbourg was inveſted by the brave Henry V, king of England, in the year 1418; that prince did not act with his uſual vigor here, or it could not have ſuſtained a ſiege of three months, as hiſtorians ſay. There is more probability that it was only a blockade.

2. CHERBOURG, SIEGE OF. In the year 1450, after the reduction of the reſt of Normandy, the conſtable of France, at the head of an army, elated with ſucceſs, inveſted Cherbourg, and carried on the ſiege with uncommon ſpirit. The Engliſh, on the other hand, who were in the town, laboured under the greateſt diſcouragements; they expected no relief from their own country, and were very ſenſible, that they muſt, in the end, ſubmit to the conqueror: yet, animated by their own natural courage, and the ſtrength of the fortreſs, they held out a full month, after the enemy began to batter their walls, and at laſt obtained an honorable capitulation. This being the laſt place the Engliſh held in France, the natives of that kingdom were not a little elevated with the acquiſition, and the French king, to perpetuate the memory of this deliverance from the Engliſh yoke, appointed a ſolemn proceſſion to be celebrated every year, at Cherbourg, on the 14th day of Auguſt, the day on which the Engliſh evacuated the place.

3. CHERBOURG, EXPEDITION AGAINST. Great Britain had reaped little advantage from the preſent war, during the two firſt campaigns in the years 1755 and 1756. In 1757 more vigorous counſels prevailed, and the miniſtry, inſtead of giving way to diſmal apprehenſions of a French invaſion, and acting merely on the defenſive at home, reſolved to employ the ſuperiority of their naval force in deſtroying the enemy's trade, alarming his coaſts, and carrying terror and deſolation into his country. With this view, an expedition was determined againſt Rochefort, of which we have given an account. See AIX. The next, againſt St. Malo, will fall in our way.

The fleet and army having returned from this latter to St. Helen's, about the end of June, 1758, on the 5th day of July following the troops were ordered to diſembark till the tranſports ſhould be re-victualled; and having accordingly landed at Cowes, marched to their former encampment on the foreſt of the iſle of Wight. Various conjectures were formed touching the ſecond deſtination of the armament. Some officers eagerly wiſhed for a German campaign; but this they had no reaſon to expect, conſidering the preſent diſpoſition of the court, which ſeemed not diſpoſed to ſend armies to the continent, and therefore the favourite plan of action prevailed, and the troops were ſtill to be employed in alarming the coaſt of France, deſtroying the enemy's ſhipping, and diſtreſſing his maritime places. Accordingly, on the 23d day of July, thirteen battalions, conſiſting of about ſix thouſand men, re-imbarked at Cowes, and fell down to Spithead. On the 27th, his royal highneſs prince Edward, attended by all the barges of the fleet, was rowed on board commodore Howe's ſhip, the Eſſex. The barge in which he ſat carried the ſtandard of England, the flags, and captains followed in order according to their ſeniority, and the guns of the garriſon fired as they paſſed.

On Thurſday, the thirtieth, the fleet weighed anchor, and continued their endeavours to get to ſea, till three o'clock in the afternoon, when the commodore perceiving it would be impoſſible for the rear of the fleet to clear the land, tacked about and ſtood for Spithead. Next day the fleet ſailed again and came to St. Helen's, where it remained till towards the evening, then ſtood out, and by night cleared the land; but, by reaſon of variable winds and calm weather, it did not arrive at the place of its deſtination till the afternoon of the ſixth of Auguſt, when it ſtood cloſe in to the town of Cherbourg.

The commodore ordered the fleet to anchor about a league and half weſt of this town, to be ready to weigh by day-break, and to keep cloſe to the frigate on board of which his pendant was flying. In the night two of the bomb-veſſels anchored cloſe in, to throw ſhells into the town, which did but little damage. At day-break, whilſt the large ſhips tacked, and ſeemed as if the intention had been to attack the forts, the frigates and tranſports ſtood further to the weſtward, a league from Querqueville; the ſignals were made to get the flat-bottomed boats in readineſs, and to prepare to land. The commodore's pendant was hoiſted on board the Pallas; ſeven or eight frigates, and two bomb-veſſels, ſtood into ſhore as cloſe as poſſible, and anchored in ſuch a manner as to ſcour the coaſt entirely. During this time, the enemy had diſcovered that the real deſign was to make the deſcent in that place; the rather as there was no artillery planted on that part of the coaſt, it having been deemed impracticable, on account of the rocky ground cloſe in ſhore; where indeed the Richmond frigate ſtuck, and made ſignals of diſtreſs. About eleven o'clock in the morning the boats, with the troops, having drawn cloſe under the commodore's ſtern, and every thing being ready, the ſignal was made for landing the firſt diviſion of the troops, about fifteen hundred men, and to ſcour the coaſt by the fire from the ſhipping: this was done ſo effectually, that the enemy, who by this time had got behind the ſand-hills, and the natural ramparts on the ſhore, were ſtruck with a panic, and fled before the guards and grenadiers (of which the firſt diviſion were compoſed) were landed.

The enemy that was on the beach to oppoſe the debarkment, conſiſted of the following numbers.

Le comte de Raimont, marechal du camp, lord Clare's regiment of Iriſh ——	700
Le comte de Lorraine ——	600
Dragoons of Languedoc ——	600

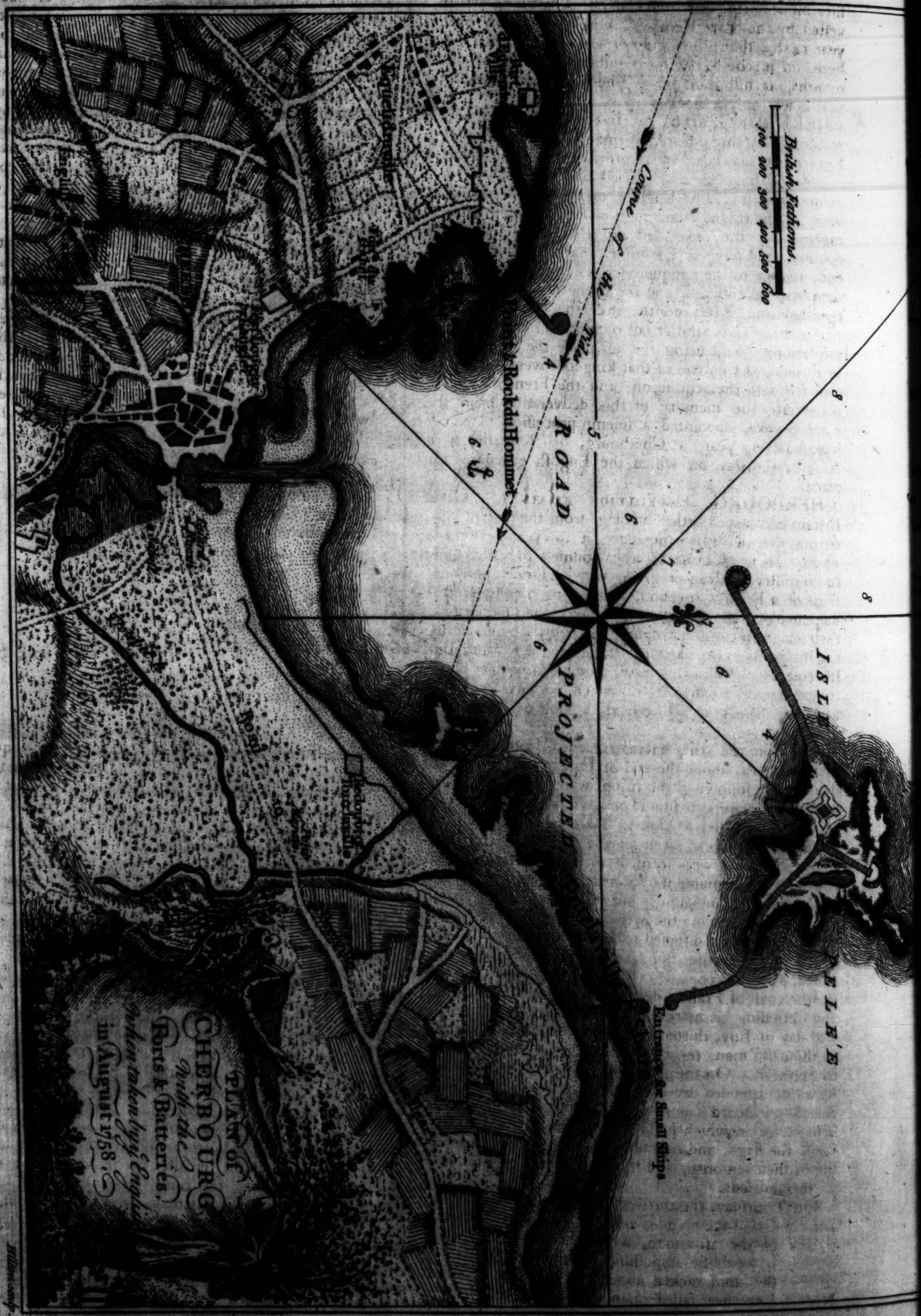
Theſe were old regiments.

There were beſides,

Le comte d'Heron's regiment, newly raiſed about Weſel and Leige ——	1300
Gardes des cotes —— ——	6000

The landing was nearly finiſhed before night. The advanced regiment immediately took poſt at Naqueville, on an hill, and it would have been fortunate, could the army have marched on without delay; in that caſe it might, by proper diſpoſitions, have ſurrounded ſeveral detached parties, extended the front on the plain, and occupied the village of Querqueville; but it was judged more prudent to remain at a village called Erville, near the place where the army diſembarked; there it encamped at night, in a manner ſo crowded, that if it had been attacked, with the hills on the right, and the ſea on the left, it could not have had room enough for the front to operate with any advantage; for the ground on which it lay, did not extend above four hundred paces. The reaſons given for not advancing were theſe; the whole of the infantry was not yet landed, and all the light horſe were on board; the general thought it imprudent to march without his whole force, and fort Querqueville was ſtill in the enemy's poſſeſſion. Next morning a diſpoſition was made for moving forwards: a party of light-horſe and grenadiers, with two pieces of cannon, were ordered to advance by the low road to Querqueville, to be followed by the whole army, except one column, directed to march by the way of Naqueville along the riſing grounds. Long before it began to move, a gentleman, who had been out reconnoitring, reported to the general, that no parties of the enemy were ſeen moving on the hill or plain, and that fort Querqueville ſeemed to be entirely abandoned. Notwithſtanding this intelligence, the march of the army was retarded ſeveral hours, by their waiting for cannon. The advanced party of light horſe and grenadiers found the information true, took poſſeſſion of the fort, ſtruck the French enſign, and hoiſted Engliſh colors; then the army marched up to the village of Querqueville, and another party of light-horſe was detached to reconnoitre the high road by Hainville.

In


PLAN of CHERBOURG with the Forts & Batteries, as taken by the English in August 1758.
Entrance for Small Ships
Centre of the Road
Rock du Homet
Rock
Road
British Fathoms.
100 200 300 400 500 600
ISLE

BRITISH MUSEUM

In the mean time, the firſt party marched by the low road; on the back of the forts, and found the lines along the coaſt, the batteries and every thing clear. This encouraged the army to advance behind St. Aulne, Eceurdeville, Hommet, and la Galet, to the city of Cherbourg, which was abandoned by the enemy, and open for our reception. The afternoon was not yet far advanced, and the reconnoitring party, on the right from Hanville, had made report that the wood was clear on that ſide; ſo that the army might have marched in two columns; inſtead of this diſpoſition, the troops moved in one column, and the line of march being lengthened till after midnight, the rear was bewildered and fatigued, and the men did not know where to pitch their tents, the generals were quartered in the town, and received all manner of civility from the citizens, no guards had been placed in the ſkirts of the town, nor other parts that ought to have been ſecured, ſo that great diſorders were committed.

The effects of this licenſe appeared but too plain to theſe officers, that were early on duty in the morning. Endeavours indeed were uſed, to put a ſtop to ſuch irregular proceedings; but it was late before the proper guards and centeries could be placed: even this precaution, when it did take effect, could neither remedy the miſchief, that had been done, nor ſufficiently reſtrain the growing evil; for, to ſpeak impartially, neither the declarations nor the ſafe guards were ſacred. It was found, indeed, in theſe ſervices, to be a difficult taſk to make them ſo.

The town of Cherbourg, and its avenues, being reconnoitred, it was determined to deſtroy the forts and the baſon without delay: the deſtruction of the forts was left to the direction of the engineers; that of the baſon, was undertaken by ſome officers of the fleet and the artillery.

The port of Cherbourg, was ſome years ago conſidered by the French as an object of great importance; from its ſituation, in regard to the river Seine, by which it favored the navigation of their ſhips ſailing down the channel; and from the circumſtances of its being oppoſite to the fineſt ports of England. Mr. Belidor inhanced its merit, by giving a plan and deſcription of it in his treatiſe of hydroſtatics, where he expatiates of of the utility of Cherbourg. The ſtones are four feet out by one and a half, almoſt as hard as marble, and cramped with iron: the bridge and the flood gates are equally ſtrong and elegant. What was done muſt have coſt an immenſe ſum; but, from the works being diſcontinued, it would appear that the plan did not anſwer, or that they were tired of the expence; perhaps both reaſons concurred. The bay has been thought by ſome too open and inſecure, notwithſtanding the iſland of Pelee, and the point of Hommet, which form the harbour; and that the weight of back water in the little river, is not ſufficient to clear the baſon. It might always, however, have been a neſt for the enemies privateers and frigates, to have annoyed our trade, lying oppoſite to the iſle of Wight. The town itſelf, is quiet, open, and defenceleſs. They had indeed raiſed a few unconnected batteries: on the beach, in front of their former camp, was an entrenchment with cannon, to the weſtward of the town, the ſhore was ſecured with the following defences, that ſtood at the diſtance of ſix or ſeven hundred yards from each other galet, which has two faces to the ſea, two flanks to the beach, and a hornwork to the land. Hommet a ſquare redoubt: Eceurdeville a battery en Barbette to the ſea, and two towers to the beach and land: a little above this work, begins a line of entrenchment along the coaſt, with ſeveral batteries from St. Aulne and Querqueville, on the point nearly of the ſame form with the Eceurdeville. But to return to our military operations. The camp was formed in a ſtraggling manner, on the ſummit and deſcent of a hill, fronting eaſtward to the ſtrongeſt ground, open and expoſed to the right flank, difficult of acceſs to the rear, having the ſea and cloſe ground to the left. A commanding poſt on the hill, at the Hermitage, was occupied; but a riſing ground in the valley below, on the rear, which commanded an avenue of the town, was neglected.

The army were kept very quiet in camp, by the out parties of the light horſe, which were always vigilant and alert. In this corps were ſeveral excellent officers. At firſt they proceeded but ſlowly in the demolition of the works; a very uncomfortable conſideration, as intelligence was daily received from deſerters, that the enemy were employed, aſſembling a conſiderable body of forces to intercept the retreat; that ſuch a number of troops ſhould retire before the army when it landed, is not to be accounted for any other way, than by ſuppoſing they had not recovered from their pannic; that they did not chuſe to truſt their militia, and expected a reinforcement of regulars, ſufficient to overpower the army at once.

The French camp was formed at Vallogn, an open fertile country, at the diſtance of four leagues from Cherbourg; ſome mines in the baſon were ſprung; the forts had hitherto been run down by hand, for want of miners; but now the more effectual method was taken of blowing them up. A report in writing was given in to the general, of the ſituation and ſtrength of Cherbourg and its outlets, together with propoſals for encamping in lines; and a remonſtrance, touching the neceſſity there was, to prepare a diſpoſition for a regular and ſafe retreat. His royal highneſs prince Edward was every day on ſhore, from the firſt landing, and was very attentive to the different operations. The barracks in town were occupied by the grenadiers of the line, and ſome other troops. Detachments were ſent out every day to the eaſtward, towards Vallogn, where they often diſcovered and ſkirmiſhed with parties of the enemy; deſerters were daily brought in, particularly from Clare's battalion of Iriſh brigades, among whom were many Engliſh, who had been forced into their ſervice when priſoners of war. From theſe a variety of intelligence was received: it was learnt that at the camp of Vallogn were aſſembled, beſides the troops that were on the beach, the following regiments:

Of Dragoons.

Deſcar	500
Bourbon Baſſet	500
St. Chaumont	500

Of Infantry.

Guienne	700
Limoſin	700
Poitou	1400

The chief commanders were the duke of Luxembourg, marechal of France; the duke de Harcourt, count de Coctologon, and Mr. Ruth, lieutenant generals of the infantry; le marquis de Brancas, major general; monſieur de Briſac and count de Raimont, marechals de camp.

The ſoldiers continued to marraude; ſome were tried and acquitted. The inhabitants of Cherbourg, who chiefly ſuffered by their licenciouſneſs, complained in vain: they were courteouſly heard, but received little relief. They were terribly alarmed when fire was ſet to their ſhips in the baſon, apprehending that the whole town would ſoon be reduced to aſhes: but ſo much caution was obſerved, that the houſes ſuſtained no injury. Conſiderable progreſs was made in the demolition of the works. A plan of reimbarkation was concerted; the commodore propoſed that a ſlight intrenchment ſhould be made, ſufficient to defend the laſt diviſion that ſhould be reimbarked. He ſaid he would order the ſhips in to cover us, to flank and ſcour any works we ſhould make: he pitched on the bays, where he judged the reimbarkation might be moſt eaſily and ſafely performed: he expreſſed his opinion, that the forts ſhould not be demoliſhed towards the ſea; and the walls towards the land, be left intire to cover the retreat: his advice was accordingly followed. The intrenchment was begun and ended in two days; it extended acroſs the neck of land, on which Hommet ſtands; was flanked on the right by Eceurdeville; on the left, by Gallet; and in the front of it, was the village of Bellecroix, with a ſmall redoubt,

doubt. Between the forts were intermediate bays, from which the troops were to be reimbarked. The works were retarded by the ſloth and drunkenneſs of the men, who had diſcovered ſome magazines of wine, and became extremely diſſolute: the foot guards, however, on this occaſion, exhibited a laudable example to the reſt of the troops; for, after the firſt night at Cherbourgh, they were ſtrictly kept to camp and diſcipline. The duty was carried on in the common routine; the out parties were ſtill active and alert; the labour was moderate, and the army enjoyed the utmoſt tranquility. The publick taxes in Cherbourgh, were raiſed for his Britannic majeſty, together with a contribution and ranſoms for the town, as well as for a glaſs manufactory, a royalty which yields conſiderable profits: all theſe ſums, when collected, did not exceed ſixty thouſand livres, equivalent to about two thouſand five hundred pounds, of which about one thouſand pounds remain ſtill unpaid, but hoſtages were retained in lieu of it. The general, attended by ſome commanding officers, going out to reconnoitre, with a detachment of grenadiers and a party of light horſe, ſome of the French cavalry appeared at a diſtance; captain Lindſay of the light horſe, was immediately ordered to attack them, he accordingly advanced at a briſk pace, without detaching from his front and flanks; and falling in with a body of infantry, poſted behind a hedge, received a ſevere fire, which obliged the light horſe to wheel about, and retire. Captain Lindſay was mortally wounded by a muſket ſhot, and died univerſally regretted as a worthy young man, and one of the moſt intelligent, active, and induſtrious officers in the ſervice. It was thought there was no great neceſſity for this charge. The diſſolute behaviour of the troops continuing, ſeveral individuals were tried, and one ſoldier ſuffered death: ſome others were murdered by the peaſants, in the very act of marauding. The intire demolition of the forts Tourlaville, Galet, Hommet, Eceurdeville, St. Aulne, and Querqueville, with the baſon, built at a great expence, and capable of receiving ſhips of large burthen, being quietly finiſhed, and by conſuming, from the eleventh of Auguſt in the morning, to the fifteenth at Noon, an hundred and forty-one barrels of French powder, taken in the place, and ſpringing with it fifty-three mines, general Bligh took a reſolution to reimbark. All the braſs ordnance, taken from the enemy, had been put on board a Daniſh veſſel, lying in the port of Cherbough, and ſent to England under convoy. The ſtores and artillery were ſhipped on the fifteenth of Auguſt, and the light horſe embarked on platforms, laid in the flat bottomed boats, in the evening on the ſixteenth. At three o'clock in the morning, the camp was ſtruck; ſo that when the inhabitants of Cherbourg awoke, they ſaw no veſtige of the army, but the deſtruction and havock it had made. The troops marched down to the beach, on the weſt ſide of Gallet, but did not enter the intrenchment, as no enemy appeared to diſturb them, the whole army was reimbarked under the ſhade of fort Gallet; cover, it could not be called, as it had neither troops within, nor artillery on the ramparts, to defend them in caſe they ſhould have been attacked. Before eleven o'clock the embarkation was compleated, with equal eaſe, diſtinctneſs, and expedition. His royal highneſs prince Edward came off with the laſt diviſion of grenadiers, and ſteered the boat aboard. Hoſtages had been taken for the punctual performance of the ranſom.

CHIARI, BATTLE AT. [a ſmall place upon the weſtern confines of Breſciano, one of the Venetian territories in Upper Italy. It lies eight miles weſt from Breſcia.] Prince Eugene having on the thirty-firſt day of July, 1701, taken poſſeſſion of the poſt of Chiari, the French marechals de Catinat and Villeroi, reſolved to drive him away. The next day ſome debates aroſe between the two generals, Catinat was for putting off the attack till ſome better opportunity, but Villeroi having received poſitive orders to fight the Germans, would not liſten to this ſalutary advice. The enemy was heard to beat a march before break of day, upon which they drew up in order of battle. About ten in the morning the French general officers, who had a ſtrong guard with them, approached near the German lines, but their cannon firing upon them, ſome of their horſes fell, upon which they retired. However, about two in the afternoon, they advanced by little and little, till they came ſo near the Germans, that their advanced guards were forced to retire. About half an hour after, the French, with three brigades and a half, attacked ſome houſes, where the Germans defended themſelves for ſome time, but were at length obliged to retire, and yield up thoſe poſts. But the French did not keep poſſeſſion of them; for two German battalions, with ſome grenadiers, under count Daun, came up and attacked them in leſs than half an hour there, and cutting them all to pieces, recovered the houſes again. In this action the Germans took four colors of the regiment of Normandy: at the ſame time the French attacked a mill, that was guarded by one of the battalions of Guttenſtein, but were repulſed with the loſs of many of their men. Part of their army alſo attacked the battalions of Nigrelli, Herberſtein, and Kirchhaum, that were upon the left, who permitted them to advance very near, and received them with ſuch a fire, that moſt of them were killed upon the ſpot. The French employed in thoſe attacks ſeventeen battalions of their beſt troops, which were ſupported by all their cavalry; and on the German ſide, only ſix battalions and four companies of grenadiers, had any ſhare in theſe actions. The French had, at leaſt, two thouſand men killed or wounded, among which were two hundred officers: whereas on the German ſide, the loſs was ſo ſmall, that it is ſcarcely credible, they had only thirty-ſix men killed, and eighteen wounded. This great advantage was owing to the excellent diſpoſition made by prince Eugene, whoſe troops, though but two thirds in number of the French, fired without being expoſed; and to the obſtinacy of M. de Villeroi, who could not ſee the danger he was running into, till it was too late. Catinat had the honour of being againſt this action, which in ſome meaſure compenſated his diſgrace at Carpi. Prince Eugene's weakneſs prevented his making any other uſe of this victory, than to oblige the French to decamp firſt, which they did with precipitation ſix weeks after the fight, after having ſuffered much by hunger and cold. But while they faced each other, a remarkable action was performed by the young prince of Vaudemont, who had formed the deſign of fetching off his father from the allies. He failed indeed of his deſign, the old prince getting off in his night gown, but ſurprized the regiment of dragoons of Montroy, part of Valdefuente's, and two troops of Copola's regiment of horſe. He took Montroy, the major, and ſeveral other officers, priſoners, whom he found moſt of them in their beds. He took alſo eleven ſtandards, one pair of kettle drums, and five hundred horſes, with as much of the enemy's baggage as he could bring off, and deſtroyed the reſt. His men gave quarter to about eighty troops, and killed about five hundred, with the loſs but of two men. The duke del Seſto, and the marquis de Valdefuente, who commanded theſe forces, all of which belonged to the ſtate of Milan, ſaved themſelves by flight.

CHIVAS, or CHIVASSO, SIEGE OF, AND SKIRMISH AT. [a town of Piedmont Proper, in the principality of its own name, in Upper Italy.] In the year 1705, this city, being in the poſſeſſion of the Imperialiſts, was beſieged by the French under the duke de la Feuillade. The beſiegers poſſeſſed themſelves of the counterſcarp on the fourth day of July, and raiſed batteries againſt the town. The ſieur Darennes, who commanded the attack againſt Caſtagnetto, and the caſſines which covered the bridge on the Po, attempted to beat the troops of the duke of Savoy from one of the caſſines, with ſeventeen companies of grenadiers, ſupported by four regiments of foot. The action was very briſk, and laſted four hours; but that caſſine being of difficult acceſs, and well defended, the French were obliged to retire with the loſs of two or three hundred men killed and wounded. The duke of Savoy, and count Stahremberg, were preſent in the action.

CLISSAU, BATTLE AT. [a town of Poland, ſituated in a very ſpacious plain, between Warſaw and Cracow, near the latter.] This is one of the battles of the famous Charles XII. king of Sweden, fought with Auguſtus,

guſtus, king of Poland, in the year 1702. When Charles entered Saxony, the republic of Poland offered to make peace, but Charles would hearken to no propoſals: he declared aloud, "I will never give the Poles "peace till they have elected another king."

Upon this news, the king of Poland ſaw plainly, that he muſt either loſe his crown, or preſerve it by arms, and he uſed his utmoſt efforts to ſucceed in that great deciſion. All his Saxon troops were arrived from the frontiers of Saxony; the nobility of the palatinate of Cracow, where he ſtill remained, came in a body to offer him their ſervices. He, in perſon, exhorted every one of theſe gentlemen to remember the oaths they had taken; and they aſſured him that they would ſpill the laſt drop of their blood in his defence. Fortified with theſe ſuccors, and the troops which were called the army of the crown, he went, for the firſt time, to ſeek in perſon the king of Sweden; and he was not long before he found him, for he was already marching againſt him towards Cracow.

The two kings met on the nineteenth of July, 1702, in the plain near Cliſſau; Auguſtus had near twenty-four thouſand men, and Charles XII. not above twelve thouſand: the battle began by the playing off of the artillery. Upon the firſt volley which was diſcharged by the Saxons, the duke of Holſtein, who commanded the Swediſh horſe, a young prince of great courage and virtue, received a cannon-ball in the reins. The king enquired if he was dead, and was told that he was; he made no anſwer, but the tears fell from his eyes, and then covering his face for a moment with his hands, on a ſudden he ſpurred his horſe with fury, and ruſhed into the thickeſt of the enemy, at the head of his guards.

The king of Poland did all that could be expected from a prince who fought for his crown: he thrice led up his troops in perſon to the charge; but the aſcendant of Charles XII. carried it, and gained a complete victory. The enemy's camp, colours, and artillery, and Auguſtus's military cheſt, were left to him. He made no ſtay upon the field of battle, but marched ſtraight to Cracow, purſuing the king of Poland, who fled before him.

The citizens of Cracow were bold enough to ſhut their gates upon the conqueror; he cauſed them to be burſt open, and took the caſtle by aſſault. His ſoldiers, the only men in the world who would abſtain from pillage after a victory, did not offer the leaſt ill treatment to any one citizen; but the king made them pay ſufficiently for the temerity of their reſiſtance, by charging them with exceſſive contributions.

He departed from Cracow, in the full reſolution of purſuing Auguſtus without intermiſſion; but within ſome miles of the city his horſe fell under him, and broke his thigh. They were obliged to carry him back to Cracow, where he was confined to his bed for ſix weeks, in the hands of his ſurgeons. This accident gave Auguſtus leiſure to breath a little: he cauſed it immediately to be ſpread throughout Poland and Germany, that Charles XII. was killed by his fall. This falſe report, which was credited for ſome time, filled all mens minds with aſtoniſhment and uncertainty.

COEVERDEN, or COVERDEN, SIEGE OF. [a town of Holland, near the confines of Weſtphalia, ſituated in the marſhes, about forty miles north-weſt from Deventer.] In the year 1592 this city, being in the poſſeſſion of the Spaniards, was beſieged by the Dutch. Queen Elizabeth indeed called away her auxiliaries; but notwithſtanding that, the ſolicitations of ſome of the provinces, and the eagerneſs of prince Maurice to acquire new conqueſts, prevailing before all other conſiderations, he reſolved to ſit down before Coeverden, a place of great ſtrength, both by art and nature, being ſeated in a great fenny plain, of very difficult acceſs, even in the midſt of the ſummer. Accordingly, being advanced with his army within cannon ſhot of the place, Frederick Heerenbergh laid the town in aſhes, reſolving to defend himſelf, with the garriſon (conſiſting of ſix hundred men) in the caſtle and market-place; but was forced ſoon after to quit the laſt, as well as ſome other outworks of the caſtle, and retreat into the body of the maſle. As the Dutch were carrying on their trenches to the ditch, prince Maurice having received certain intelligence, by ſome deſerters, that the beſieged had plenty of all neceſſaries, except water, which they were forced to fetch in the night-time out of the ditch that ſurrounded the caſtle; and that beſides this, only one ſpring furniſhed the whole garriſon with freſh water, he ordered the ditch to be drained, and the veins of the ſpring to be cut off by certain engines contrived for that purpoſe; but the marſhy ground, and ſome other impediments, having rendered this project fruitleſs, they were forced to put their chief hopes in their mines and batteries.

The duke of Parma being by this time returned out of France, Verdugo was ordered with a body of thirteen thouſand foot, and ſome ſquadrons of horſe, to attempt the relief of Coeverden. Prince Maurice, having timely intelligence of their deſign, ordered his lines to be drawn into a more narrow compaſs; and being reinforced by ſome other troops out of Cleeves, Steinwich, and other places, he ſent a peremptory ſummons to Frederick Heerenberg, the governor of Coeverden, to ſurrender; but he having, either by certain ſignals or meſſengers, got intelligence of the approaching ſuccors, he told the meſſengers that it was time enough ſome months hence to talk of a capitulation. Soon after Verdugo having paſſed the Rhine, and fixed his camp in ſight of that of prince Maurice, he reſolved to oblige prince Maurice to raiſe the ſiege, by intercepting his convoys; but finding that they could take two different ways through the fens, and not daring to divide his army, it was judged moſt convenient to force his camp. This they attempted in the night-time, whilſt the Dutch (though forewarned of the deſign) thinking themſelves ſecure in their camp, were for the moſt part either aſleep or half drunk; but being awakened by the noiſe of the conquering army, they betook themſelves to their arms, but in ſuch a confuſion, that had it not been for the unparallelled conduct of their generals, they muſt have been all cut in pieces: but William of Naſſau, governor of Frieſeland, as he had been the chief adviſer of the ſiege, ſo being reſolved to accompliſh it, or die in the attempt, got together a good body of horſe, with whom he charged the enemy ſo furiouſly in the flank, that he brought thoſe that were ſtill without the lines into confuſion; ſo that not being able to ſecond their companions within, they were all either cut to pieces, or forced to retreat, but in ſuch good order, that they were ready to renew the attack; but by this time the whole Dutch army being got to their arms, they were repulſed with conſiderable loſs. The following days the Spaniards drew out their army in battle array, with an intention to engage prince Maurice to venture a bruſh; but prince Maurice, who was too well verſed in the art of war to put that to a hazard, which fortune had already put into his hands, kept cloſe in his camp, being certain that the beſieged, when once bereaved of the hopes of relief, would not think it ſafe to ſtand it out to the laſt extremity; which proved accordingly; for ſome of the chief officers having repreſented to the governor the dangerous ſtate of affairs, obliged him to ſurrender upon honorable terms.

The remaining part of the campaign was ſpent between both the armies in obſerving one another's motions, till late in autumn, the States keeping their forces in the field as long as poſſible could be done, to prevent, or at leaſt delay the return of the Spaniards towards the frontiers of France; but the bad weather having at laſt obliged both the armies to look for their winter quarters, the duke of Parma prepared for his return into France with his army; but he was ſcarce got to the province of Artois, when his diſtemper encreaſing there, put a period to his life. It was the opinion of many that his death was occaſioned by poiſon; it being beyond all queſtion, that king Philip had of late given him more than once undeniable proofs, either of his averſion to, or at leaſt of his ſuſpicion of him. Thus ended his days Alexander Farneſe, duke of Parma, in the forty-ſeventh year of his age, fourteen whereof he had ſpent in the wars of the Netherlands; the firſt nine to his immortal glory, but the reſt not with the ſame ſucceſs; for after the taking of Antwerp, finding a remarkable change in the king's inclinations towards his

his perſon, he began to indulge himſelf in his pleaſures and an idle life, more than was perhaps conſiſtent with that ſituation he was placed in by the Spaniſh court. His family owed its origin and greatneſs to pope Paul III. and it is very remarkable that the duke, whilſt Margaret, his mother, managed the ſupreme government of the Netherlands, was ſo little taken notice of at that court, that he was not only thought unfit for any employment, but alſo of a weak underſtanding; notwithſtanding he ſoon after proved both one of the beſt politicians, and perhaps the greateſt general of his time; an undeniable inſtance how little heed is to be given to the vogue of the world; for the reſt, he was aſſiduous and indefatigable in all his undertakings, faithful to his king, merciful to the vanquiſhed, a great maſter in the art of diſſimulation, and one who would be ſoon convinced by reaſon, before he had reſolved upon a thing, for afterwards he would not eaſily be removed from his opinion; he was of a majeſtic aſpect, of a middle ſize, with ſparkling eyes. His great management, in uniting ſo many nations of different inclinations under his command in his armies appeared ſoon after his death, when their mutual hatred broke out into open feuds; for it may truly be ſaid, that the conqueſt of the Dutch on the frontiers were made in his abſence, ſo the material diſcipline in the Spaniſh Netherlands was buried with him. His death was lamented even by the Flemings, not ſo much out of affection to his perſon, as in remembrance of the cruelties exerciſed by thoſe that preceded him in the government.

COLCHESTER, SIEGE OF. [an old, large, and populous borough of Eſſex, ſituated on the river Coln, about twenty miles north-eaſt from Chelmsford, and fifty-eight from London.] During the time of the grand rebellion in the year 1647, it was beſieged by Fairfax, the parliamentarian general. The beſieged defended the town with great bravery, inſomuch that Fairfax laid aſide all thoughts of reducing it that way, and changed the ſiege into a blockade, which continued about two months, when the garriſon and inhabitants ſuffering extremely from the want of proviſions, deſired to capitulate; but they were obliged to ſurrender at diſcretion. Then Fairfax ſullied his victory with an act of cruelty: in a council of war it was reſolved, that Sir Charles Lucas, Sir George Liſle, and Sir Bernard Gaſcoign, the governors, ſhould be put to death; but the life of Gaſcoign was ſpared, on account of his being a foreigner. When the other two were brought out to be ſhot, Lucas gave the word to fire, as if he had been at the head of his own company: Liſle kiſſed him eagerly after he was dead; and deſired the executioners to come nearer. One of the ſoldiers replying, "I'll warrant you, Sir, "we will hit you." "Friend (ſaid he, ſmiling) I "have been nearer you when you have miſſed me." So ſaying, he received their ſhot, and fell lamented by all good men, who had an opportunity to know the candor of his heart, and the ſweetneſs of his diſpoſition. This execution was under the caſtle wall. A grand funeral was made for them both after the reſtoration.

Gaſcoign, who was a Florentine, having undreſſed himſelf to undergo the ſame fate, deſired he might be indulged with pen, ink, and paper, to make the grand duke acquainted with the nature of his death, that his family ſhould not be deprived of his poſſeſſions; and the council of war, finding he was a foreigner, would not take away his life, leſt the grand duke of Tuſcany ſhould make retaliation upon the Engliſh ſubjects in his dominions.

COLLIN, BATTLE AT. [a little town ſituated on the Elbe, about twelve miles eaſt from Prague.] At a time when the affairs of the houſe of Auſtria ſeemed verging on inevitable deſtruction, marechal Leopold count Daun took the management of them into his own hands. The Pruſſians were at this time beleaguring Prague. The blockade and bombardment of which continued without any extraordinary event, until the eighteenth of June, 1757, when a battle happened between a part of the Pruſſian army, commanded by the king in perſon, and the Auſtrian army which was marching to the relief of Prague, under the command of marechal Daun; the other part of the Pruſſian army having been left to continue the blockade of Prague, under the command of marechal Keith. The king, on the thirteenth, left the camp before Prague, and, eſcorted by a few battalions and ſquadrons, went to join the prince of Bevern, who marched from his camp to Neuhoff, and came to meet his majeſty at Kaurzim: after this junction, the king advanced on the eighteenth towards marechal Daun, who had cauſed all the heavy artillery to be brought from Olmutz, and being reinforced by all the troops that remained in Moravia and Auſtria, was come to encamp at Collin; the enemy was drawn up in three lines on a very high mountain, fortified with a great number of battering pieces, at the foot of which were ſeveral defiles; notwithſtanding this advantageous poſition, his majeſty began the attack at two in the afternoon, and made himſelf maſter of two batteries, and two villages defended with infantry, but could not force the third poſt, the fire of the enemy was ſo violent; yet they were again twice repulſed on the right; however, the king thought proper to deſiſt, and retired in good order towards Mimbourg, without being moleſted or followed by the enemy; nor did their infantry ſo much as come half way down the mountain.

Whatever the moſt impetuous and well regulated courage, whatever an ardor, inſpired by the remembrance of ſo many victories, could do towards overcoming every kind of diſadvantage, was done by the Pruſſians on this occaſion: they returned to the attack ſeven times; in none of their victorious battles had their bravery been more conſpicuous: both the king's brothers were in the field, and they did every thing that could be expected from the king of Pruſſia's brothers. The king himſelf, at the head of his cavalry, made one furious and concluding charge. Every thing was tried, and every thing was unſucceſsful. The want of a ſufficient numerous infantry in a ground where his cavalry could not ſupport them, the want of an equal artillery, the advantageous ſituation of the enemy, their numbers, their bravery, and their general, obliged the king of Pruſſia to quit the field. What his loſs was is not certain; it was undoubtedly great in the action, but ſtill greater by deſertions, and the innumerable ill conſequences that follow a defeat.

The Pruſſian army engaged in this battle was reckoned not to exceed thirty-two thouſand men, whereas the Auſtrians were ſaid to be forty-five thouſand; and though the king of Pruſſia had been on horſeback the whole day, and preſent at every attack, yet as ſoon as he had ſeen his army make good their retreat, he took freſh horſes, and eſcorted by only twelve or fourteen huſſars, ſet out for Prague, where he arrived next morning, and gave orders for ſending off all his artillery, ammunition, and baggage, which were all ſafely carried off, and the troops had begun their retreat, before the Auſtrian army in that city heard of the battle; but when they ſaw the Pruſſians retreating, a large body of them ſallied out on the twentieth, under the command of prince Charles of Lorrain, and came up with the rear of the Pruſſians, but found it was ſo well covered, that they could do but very little execution.

Though the king of Pruſſia was defeated in this battle, and though he brought on his defeat in a great meaſure by ſome errors of his own, yet whatever ſmall blemiſh his military ſkill might have ſuffered, his reputation was raiſed higher than ever, in the opinion of all judicious men, by the noble and candid manner in which he acknowledged his miſtake, by the firmneſs with which he bore his misfortune, and by the aſtoniſhing ſtrokes of genius and heroiſm by which he retrieved his loſs. The ſmiles of fortune make conquerors; it is her malice which diſcovers heroes.

CONI, SIEGE OF. [a town of Piedmont Proper, in Upper Italy, ſituated at the confluence of the rivers Stura and Geſſo, about thirty-five miles north from Nice.] In the year 1641 the French general, count d'Harcourt, laid ſiege to this place, then in the poſſeſſion of the Spaniards. It held out from the twenty-ninth day of July to the fifteenth of September, when it ſurrendered, to the great joy of the French troops, as this was the firſt time they had taken it, though in former reigns they had ſeveral times ſat down before it.

2. CONI, SIEGE OF, AND BATTLE AT. During the late war, in the year 1744, the French, under the prince of

of Conti, and the Spaniards, under Don Philip, brother to the king of Naples, advanced to Coni, and inveſted it in the beginning of September. Baron Leutrum, the governor, made an obſtinate defence; and the ſituation of the place was ſuch as to render the ſiege difficult, tedious, and bloody. The king of Sardinia at firſt was not in a condition to oppoſe the progreſs of the enemy; but being reinforced by ten thouſand Auſtrians, commanded by general Pallavicini, advanced to its relief, and a battle enſued. The action was maintained with great vigor on both ſides till night, when his majeſty finding it impracticable to force the enemy's entrenchments, retired in good order to his camp at Muraſſo. He afterwards found means to throw a reinforcement, and ſupply of proviſions into Coni; and the heavy rains that fell at this period, not only retarded, but even diſpirited the beſiegers; nevertheleſs, the princes perſiſted in their deſign, notwithſtanding a dearth of proviſions, and the approach of winter, till the latter end of November, when the chevalier de Soto entered the place with ſix hundred freſh men. This incident was no ſooner known than the princes abandoned their enterpriſe, and, leaving their ſick and wounded to the mercy of the Piedmonteſe, marched back to Demont; having diſmantled the fortifications of this place, they retreated with great precipitation to Dauphiny, and were dreadfully harraſſed by the Vaudois and light troops in the ſervice of his Sardinian majeſty, who now again ſaw himſelf in poſſeſſion of Piedmont. The French troops were quartered in Dauphiny, but Don Philip ſtill maintained his footing in Savoy; the inhabitants of which he fleeced without mercy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SIEGE OF. [the metropolis of the Turkiſh empire, anciently called Byzantium, and by the Turks at this day Stamboul; it is ſituated on the weſtern ſhore of the Boſphorus, or ſtrait of Conſtantinople, in the province of Romania.] In the year 1394 the ſultan Ilderim Ba-yezid, the fourth emperor of the Turks, laid ſiege to this city, at that time in the poſſeſſion of the Chriſtians. When preparations were made for the aſſault, the prime vizier diſſuaded the ſultan from his intention, by repreſenting the danger of a revolt in the new conquered cities, not yet ſettled, and of alarming the Chriſtian princes into a confederacy. On theſe conſiderations he raiſed the ſiege, leſt by graſping too much all ſhould be loſt.

Several other attempts were made, but without any ſucceſs.

2. CONSTANTINOPLE, SIEGE OF. Sultan Mohammed II. the ſeventh emperor of the Turks, laid ſiege to it in the year 1452, and for this purpoſe he raiſed as great an army as he was able. As the Turkiſh account of the deſtruction of the Roman empire is very defective, and we ought not to omit any material circumſtance relating to that great event, we ſhall ſupply it from the Greek cotemporary writers. Theſe mention but one ſiege of Conſtantinople undertaken by Mohammed; the cauſes of which ſeem to be impartially ſet forth by Dukas as follows.

They who had the principal ſhare in the government at Conſtantinople were ſo indiſcreet as to ſend ambaſſadors to notify to Mahomet, that Conſtantine had been proclaimed emperor, although he had not been crowned: they complained alſo that Or Khan's penſion was not duly paid, and urged to have it doubled; alleging that the prince wanted money for preſents to the great lords who paid their court to him: in caſe this demand was not granted, they deſired that they might be allowed to ſet him at liberty.

Hali Baſhaw, to whom this diſcourſe was directed, though of a mild temper, and a friend to the Romans, becauſe they often made him preſents, yet on hearing the ambaſſadors talk at this rate, he made anſwer, "I have been ſo long acquainted, you ſilly Romans, "with your artifices and tricks, that you ought to give "them over.——The treaty which we made with you "is ſcarce dry, and yet you have followed us into Anatolia, thinking to frighten us with chimeras of your "own framing.——If you can do any thing againſt "us, do it. Proclaim Or Khan king of Thrace, and "make the Hungarians paſs the Danube in your favor.——But take it for granted after all, that inſtead "of recovering the countries which you have loſt, you "will loſe thoſe which you now poſſeſs."

Hali having reported theſe matters to Mohammed, he flew into a great paſſion: "If I ſtay in Anatolia, "ſaid he, the Romans will ſtir up all the Chriſtian "nations againſt me; ſuccor Karaman, and ſubdue the "weſt." On this conſideration he treated the ambaſſadors of that prince with mildneſs, and granted them peace. With regard to the emperor's ambaſſadors, diſſembling his reſentment, he promiſed to give them a favorable anſwer at his return to Adrianople; but as ſoon as he arrived there, he ordered Or Khan's penſion to be ſtopped, and towards winter had notice given through his dominions for a thouſand workmen to be ready in ſpring, with the proper inſtruments and materials, to build a fort near the Sacred Mouth above Conſtantinople. This project filled the Chriſtians every where with grief, as it convinced them that the downfal of the city was at hand; and a prodigious number of workmen being aſſembled at the time appointed, the emperor ſent ambaſſadors to Adrianople, not to demand an augmentation, nor even a continuation of the penſion, but to entreat Mahomet not to build the fort, and on that condition to pay tribute, if he required it. He remonſtrated that he, indeed, at the entreaty of his grandfather Mahomet, granted him liberty to build a fort on the Aſiatic ſhore, becauſe it had been of a long time in poſſeſſion of his anceſtors; but that the deſign of building this new fort oppoſite to the other, could be no other than to deprive Conſtantinople of its trade, and ſupply of proviſions from the Euxine ſea.

Mohammed, after aſking the ambaſſadors what right they had to hinder him from building a fort on his own ground, ſhewed, from the emperor's joining continually with the enemies of the Othmans, during his father's reign, how little reaſon he had to expect a favor from him; and concluded, threatening, "that "whoever came to trouble him again upon the ſame "ſubject, ſhould be fleaed alive." This anſwer threw the inhabitants of Conſtantinople into the utmoſt fear and anguiſh. Soon after the Turks began to build the fort below Soſtenion, of old called Pheneum, in a triangular form, and called it Bareſka, that is, *head-chopper*. The emperor finding he could not hinder the execution of this deſign, ſent guards to hinder the Turks from making incurſions, and pillaging the lands in time of harveſt; but Mahomet, inſtead of granting his requeſt, gave leave to thoſe who carried materials to the fort to feed their cattle on the Roman paſtures. The people of the tower of Epibata going to hinder ſome Turks from deſtroying their corn, a quarrel enſued, wherein ſeveral on both ſides were killed. Mahomet being informed hereof, ordered a party to go and put the inhabitants of Epibata to the ſword. The Turks accordingly fell upon them as they were cutting down their corn, and ſlew forty.

On this news the emperor ordered the city gates to be ſhut, and the Turks who were in it to be arreſted; but three days after he ſet them at liberty, and at the ſame time ſent ambaſſadors to tell the ſultan, "That "ſince he was reſolved on war, and neither his own "oaths, nor the emperor's ſubmiſſions, could prevent "it, he might take his courſe. That if God, in whom "he truſted, intended to deliver the city into his hands, "no human power could hinder it." He adviſed him, however, to reflect on their treaties, and his own oaths, adding, that for his part, he would ſhut up the city, and defend the inhabitants to the utmoſt of his power. Mahomet, far from ſeeking excuſes, declared war againſt Conſtantine.

The emperor foreſeeing what would happen, had ſix months before reinforced the garriſon, drawn many people of the country into the city, and laid up great ſtore of corn; he had likewiſe ſent to Rome to demand ſuccors of the pope, and complete the union of the two churches; but as it was eaſy to ſee that neither the emperor nor the clergy were ſincere, ſo the pope afforded them no aſſiſtance, and their diſſimulation ſerved him afterwards with an excuſe for abandoning them to the mercy of the Turks.

Meantime Mahomet ordered his great cannon to be brought from Adrianople to Conſtantinople, and the

siege was begun on the sixth day of April, 1453, the Turkish army encamping from the wood gate to the golden gate towards the south, and the church of St. Kosma; they also covered the whole space which had been planted with vines.

Khalkondylas observes more particularly, that the sultan's camp extended from one sea to the other; that the forces of Asia were on the right hand towards the golden gate; those of Europe on the west, stretching to the wood gate; and that in the middle, between both, was Mohammed himself, with his janizaries and other troops about him, while his wazir, or vizier Zogan, was posted above Galata. The walls towards the port were not very good, but to the land there was a double wall, with double ramparts. The first was low and weak, but defended by a great fosse, two hundred feet wide, lined on both sides with stone; the inner wall was very high, and admirably well built.

The emperor did all in his power for the defence of Constantinople. All the Venetian ships, which came from the Tanais and Trebizond, were detained. The Genoese, though they had promised the sultan not to assist the Romans, yet, under-hand, sent a large vessel with five hundred men, to reinforce the garrison. John Justiniani, surnamed the Long, came from Genoa with two ships and several brave young men. As John had excellent skill in drawing up an army, and giving battle, the emperor made him chief commander, and assigned for his post that part of the walls which was neareſt the palace, because the enemy had planted most of the engines on that side. He promised likewise to give him the sovereignty of the isle of Lemnos, in case he obliged the Turks to raise the siege. Such magnificent rewards made the Latins behave like heroes. Some of them had fire-arms, so had the Turks, which shot five or ten balls; and, after piercing the armor, killed two or three men, one behind the other. Mahomet caused new levies to be made, which brought such prodigious numbers together, that many reckoned they amounted to four hundred thousand. At the same time his galleys, ships, and barks, to the number of three hundred, came to anchor near the city.

The port was secured with a chain, stretched across from the fair gate to Galata, which kept the vessels of the city in safety; besides which, there was a fleet of five ships, one belonging to the emperor, the other four to the Genoese, which fetched provisions from the Morea and Khio. As they returned in March, Mahomet ordered his fleet either to take, or hinder them to enter the port of Keras; but the ships forced their way, by help of the wind, and were let in by lowering the chain. The sultan finding that there were in the harbor eight great ships, twenty small ones, with several galleys, belonging to the emperor and the Venetians, besides a great number of barks, he despaired of making himself master of them, but at the same time formed a most bold and noble design; he ordered a road to be made through the bushes and shrubs behind Galata, from the place facing the east, under Diplacionion, to the other side of the gulph of Keras, oppoſite St. Kosma's church, and fourscore galleys to be drawn over the hilly ground, from the Sacred Mouth, into that harbor. Every galley had a pilot at her prow, and another at her poop, with the rudder in hand; one moved the sails, while a fourth beat the drum, and sang a sailor's song: and thus the whole fleet passed along as if it had been carried by a stream of water, sailing, as it were, over the land.

With regard to this surprising exploit, prince Cantemir only observes, that, besides other engines before unheard of, the Turks made use of one worthy of admiration; for by it, from the north side, some vessels were brought over hills and declivities into the inner haven, which occasioned the taking of the city, by introducing the sea forces by the gate Fenar, looking to the lower haven. To return to Dukas.

Meantime they brought their largest cannon oppoſite to Saint Roman gate. The gunner had two balls of stone, one very large, the other smaller, and shot the latter first, to see if he took right aim. It was usual for cannon after firing to fly like glass, unless covered immediately with thick woollen cloth; and even then would not stand above the third discharge, occasioned by the cold air entering the pores of the metal: but this engineer preserved his gun from bursting, by pouring oil into it when hot after firing. As he was going to make a second shot, the ambassador of John Huniades, the Hungarian general, who was present, laughed, and told him, if he had a mind to beat down the wall soon, he should change his battery, and shoot five or six fathom from the place where he then stood; that the third shot should be directed from another place, which, with the two former, made a sort of triangle; and that having so done, he would see the triangle presently fall to the ground, which accordingly came to pass.

Khalkondylas relates, that the noise of those great cannon was frightful, and the shock so great, that the ground trembled for more than two leagues round; that although the balls reached the second wall, as being much higher than the first, yet the damage they did gave no discouragement to the Greeks, because those unweildy cannon, not being easily managed, could not be fired above seven or eight times a day, and only once towards morning, as a warning-piece to begin the military operations. Besides the great cannon, there were many others of a lesser size planted along the counterscarp, with which they battered the parapet of the rampart. The Greeks also had artillery, carrying from sixty to eighty pounders, one of which was planted against the largest of the Turkish guns; but when discharged, they so shook the wall and rampart, that they did more harm than good; besides, the largest piece burst after a few firings.

Although the damage done by the Turkish cannon was at first so small, yet the Greeks, through inexperience, and want of sufficient numbers to attend at many places at the same time, were not able to repair the breaches, while the janizaries, under cover of their gabions and mantles, gained the ditch; then raising a breast-wall, with loop-holes, along the counterscarp, shot so incessantly against the battlement, that none durst appear.

The sultan ordered mines also to be carried under the ditch and walls, a great way into the city, building wooden towers, where soldiers were posted to secure the workmen, at the places where they broke ground; but the Greeks, by countermining, rendered those works of no effect. The Turks had yet another tower higher than the former, on the top of which there were a great number of ladders and portable bridges, to throw upon the ramparts.

The Genoese of Galata shewed on this occasion much affection for the Romans. In the day they supplied the Turks with provisions, and oil for their cannon; and at night stole into the city, and fought next day against them. The day following they went to the camp, and those who were in the camp returned to Constantinople. The Venetians ventured their lives no less freely for the Romans: John Justiniani omitted nothing to defend the place; and the grand duke, followed by five hundred men, went round the city every day, to see that a good guard was kept, and to encourage the soldiers.

By the continual battering of the cannon, the tower near St. Roman gate, and the walls on both sides, were demolished in such a manner, that the besiegers and the besieged could see each other.

The emperor, despairing to defend the city after so large a breach had been made in the strongest part of the wall, sent to propose paying whatever tribute the sultan should think fit, if he would but retire. Mohammed answered, "That there was no possibility of retiring "now; that he must either take the city, or the city "him; but at the same time he offered, if the empe- "ror would surrender it, to give him the Morea, and "his brother other provinces; threatening, in case he "took it by assault, to put him and all the great men "to death, make slaves of the inhabitants, and give "their effects to his soldiers." Constantine thought it it better to wait the event, than submit to such conditions.

Justiniani, at this juncture, resolved to burn the Turkish fleet, and prepared a galley for that purpose, on which he

he put aboard the moſt valiant Italians, with the neceſſary engines, and artificial fire; but the Genoeſe of Galata having diſcovered his deſign, gave notice to the Turks, who being upon their guard when the Latins approached at midnight, let fly their cannon, which ſunk the galley, with an hundred and fifty brave ſoldiers on board, and thus deſtroyed all their hopes.

Mohammed cauſed a wooden bridge to be made from the ſhore of Galata to Cinegion, conſiſting of a thouſand caſks, tied two and two together, and bound on each ſide with ropes, which afforded breadth enough for five men to march abreaſt. There were at each end of the caſks pieces of wood, on which the floor was nailed.

When all things were made ready for ſtorming the city, Mohammed ſent to offer the emperor, and the great men, liberty to go out with their effects, promiſing that the inhabitants ſhould ſuffer no injury; but let him know at the ſame time, that if he rejected thoſe conditions, he and his officers muſt expect to be put to the ſword, and the inhabitants made captives. The emperor anſwered, by the advice of his council, "That "he would gladly live in peace with him; that Mo-"hammed's anceſtors honored his anceſtors as their fa-"thers, and Conſtantinople as their country, where "they found an aſylum in all their diſgraces; and that "none of them who had dared to attack it, enjoyed a "long life. He adviſes the ſultan, therefore, to be "content with what he had already unjuſtly taken from "his family, and the impoſition of as heavy a tribute "as he ſhould think fit: but with regard to ſurrender-"ing the city, tells him, that it neither depended on "him nor the inhabitants; the common reſolution be-"ing to lay down their lives in its defence."

The ſultan deſpairing of taking the place by compoſition, cauſed the day for the attack to be publiſhed through his camp, declaring that he would content himſelf with the walls and the houſes, and give up to the ſoldiers the people and their effects; which news was received with joyful ſhouts. In the evening he ordered fires to be made throughout the camp. This was a ſpectacle quite new, and it ſtruck one with ſurpriſe to ſee an infinite number of lights ſpread over the land and over the ſea, over the ſhips and over the houſes, over Conſtantinople and over Galata, which ſhone with greater blaze than the ſun; the ſurface of the water glittered as if it had been covered with looking-glaſſes. The Romans ſeeing all the camp on fire, ran to the walls, from whence they heard thoſe exulting ſhouts, which ſtruck them almoſt dead with fear, as being the forerunners of a general aſſault.

The emperor John labored extremely hard all the night, to fill up the breaches with faſcines, and got a ditch dug within. Mohammed began the attack on Sunday the twenty-ſeventh of May, which was the feaſt of All-Saints. He gave the Romans no reſt all the night. At nine o'clock, dividing his army in two parts, he drew it up from the palace to the golden gate; he ranged his eighty barks from the wood gate to the ſquare, and diſpoſed the other veſſels, which were at Diplacionion, in a circle from the fair gate (beyond the fortreſs of St. Demetrius) and the little gate near our lady's monaſtery, named Hodegetria, beyond the port as far as Vlanka: theſe ſhips contained ſcaling ladders, and other engines.

At ſun-ſet the trumpet ſounded, and the ſultan fought on horſeback at the beach, ſurrounded by ten thouſand ſlaves, ſupported by more than one hundred thouſand cavalry on each ſide and behind him. In the low ground, from the port to the golden gate, there were upwards of an hundred thouſand infantry; and above fifty thouſand from the place where the ſultan was to the high ground where the palace ſtood; there was beſides an infinite number of ſoldiers in the veſſels, and on the wooden bridge. The beſieged were diſtributed round the walls in this manner; the emperor and Juſtinian were poſted at the beach with three thouſand Latins; the great duke was in the palace with five hundred men: there were likewiſe upwards of five hundred men, armed with ſpears and darts, to defend the walls and the fortifications towards the ſea, from the golden to the fair gate: they watched all the night. The Turks brought an infinite number of ladders to fix to the walls, while the ſultan, with a rod of iron in his hand, drove them forward, ſometimes uſing careſſes, ſometimes threats.

The beſieged behaved valiantly. The emperor and Juſtinian fought at the head of their men; but in the evening that incomparable captain, that undaunted hero, received a ball in the back of his hand, which pierced his gauntlet, though of as good a temper as the arms of Achilles; not being able to bear the pain, he deſired the emperor to maintain his ground, while he retired aboard a ſhip to have his wound dreſſed. Meantime the Turks, covered with their bucklers, approached the walls, and uſed all their efforts to apply the ladders; but were hindered by the prodigious quantity of ſtones which the beſieged threw down upon them.

While the emperor thus guarded the breach, the Turks perceiving a door of the palace open, by which the Romans made their ſallies with ſecurity, it being under-ground, fifty of Mohammed's ſlaves ruſhed in, and mounting the walls, cut thoſe who defended them in pieces; after which the enemy found no difficulty to get up. As ſoon as thoſe who fought under the emperor, and knew nothing of this misfortune, as being at a diſtance from that place, perceived themſelves to be ſhot at from the top of the walls, and that it was done by the enemy, they fled in confuſion into the city; but the gate of Kartias being very narrow, many were cruſhed to death. The Turks ſeeing the Romans fly, purſued them, with a great ſhout, and ſlew all who came in their way. It was then that the emperor, in deſpair, ſtanding in the breach, with his ſword and buckler in hand, uttered theſe rueful words; "Is there "no Chriſtian left alive to ſtrike off my head?" He had ſcarce done ſpeaking, when he received a ſtroke in the face from a Turk, and then another from a ſecond, which killed him, although neither of them knew that he was the emperor.

The Turks entered the city an hour after midnight, with the loſs of no more than three men, although between the palace and the gate of Kartias they ſlew two thouſand Romans, ſome flying, ſome defending themſelves. They did this, imagining there were fifty thouſand men in arms; for had they known there were no more than eight thouſand, they would not have ſlain one; not for pity, but out of covetouſneſs, for they would have ſold them like ſheep, as they afterwards told the author.

Some Romans at day-break ran to their houſes, to take care of their wives and children; but although they were covered with blood, thoſe whom they met in the ſtreets they paſſed through would not believe that the Turks had broken in. At length the news being confirmed by other wounded people, who arrived thick one after another, the women and religious fled in crowds to the great church, called Sancta Sophia, in the belief that a ridiculous prediction which paſſed among them, concerning the deſtruction of the Turks, would now be accompliſhed.

The prediction was, that the Turks ſhould one day take Conſtantinople, and ſlay the people as far as the pillar of Conſtantine; but that then an angel, deſcending from heaven with a ſword, ſhould give that weapon, with the empire, to a poor man, whom he ſhould find on the pillar, ſaying to him, "Take this ſword, and "revenge the people of the lord:" that the Turks would, at the ſame inſtant take to their heels, and the Romans purſue them, ſlaying them continually; nor ever ceaſe till they had driven them out of the weſt, and alſo the eaſt, as far as Monadenere, a place on the borders of Perſia. This monſtrous abſurdity was believed on no better ground than that they had formerly heard certain deceivers relate as much.

The Greeks, who had gotten into the great church, were flattering themſelves with an aſſurance of being out of all danger, when the Turks arriving thither, broke open the doors, and finding the place filled from top to bottom with people, carried them away tied together. A great multitude, who were ſo ſilly as to go in proceſſion to the tomb of St. Theodoſius the martyr, the day of his feſtival, as if every thing was quiet, fell into the hands of the Turks, and were led captive like the

the reſt. The fleet which was in the port, hindered the Turks to apply ladders, and mount the wall on that ſide; till ſuch time as they who had entered the city in the morning, were arrived thither, and had driven the Romans off the wall. This the enemy in the ſhips perceiving, they ſoon mounted: and the gates being now all broken open, the Turks ruſhed in impetuouſly on all ſides.

When the great duke ſaw them approach the royal gate which he guarded, he retired towards his palace with a ſmall number of men: but in the way to the tower, where his wife and children were, he was ſeized, and a guard put upon him and them.

Juſtiana, after getting his wound dreſſed, was returning to the port; when news being brought him of the emperor's death, and the loſs of the city, he put to ſea again. The ſhores were crouded with people of all ſorts, who beat their breaſts, and called to the ſailors to take them in: but if they had been ever ſo willing, it was not in their power; nor could they poſſibly have eſcaped themſelves, if the enemy's fleet had not been buſy in plundering. The Genoeſe at Galata ran with their wives and children to their ſhips, leaving all their effects behind them: but the wazir Zogan running to the ſhore, and promiſing them ſecurity for their perſons and goods, the greater part returned with their magiſtrate, and preſented the ſultan with the keys of their city. Only five great veſſels ſet ſail, the reſt were abandoned by the ſailors. The Venetian gallies and merchant ſhips retired in the ſame manner.

All that we have hitherto related, happened between the firſt and eighth hours of the day; at which time the ſultan entered the city with his wazirs and great officers, ſurrounded by a great body of Janizaries. When he came to the great church, he was aſtoniſhed to ſee the condition it was in. Perceiving a Turk pulling up the marble pavement, out of zeal for religion, as he alledged, Mohammed drew his ſword, and wounded him; ſaying, "Be content with the plunder, the buildings be-"long to me:" then ordering one of his prieſts to aſcend the pulpit, he heard prayers. On leaving the church, he ſent for the grand duke, and bid him ſee the conſequence of not delivering up the city. The grand duke replied, "That it neither was in his nor the em-"peror's power to ſurrender it; much leſs ought they "to have done, when the ſultan's own officers adviſed "them to hold out; for that they ſaid they could not "take the city." This anſwer increaſed the jealouſy which Mohammed had conceived againſt Hali Baſha. The ſultan aſked him next, if the emperor was eſcaped aboard the fleet. The grand duke ſaid, "He knew "not what was become of him, being poſted at a dif-"ferent gate." At the ſame time two young ſoldiers ſtepping forward, one ſaid he had killed the emperor; the other, that he had given him the firſt wound. Being ſent to find his body, and bring the head, they did ſo; and it was acknowledged by the grand duke. After this it was nailed to the top of the pillar of the Auguſteon, where it remained till evening: then, the ſkin being flayed off, it was ſtuffed with ſtraw, and carried as a trophy to the princes of the Arabs, Perſians, and Turks, of different nations.

Others ſay that the duke hid himſelf with Or Khan, and other perſons of condition, in a tower, which they at length yielded. Being ſent on board a ſhip, a Roman, to obtain his liberty, diſcovered them both to the pilot; who immediately cut off the head of Or Khan, cloathed in a monk's habit, and carried it with the grand duke to Mohammed, who comforted him. The ſultan having ſent to ſeek for his wife and children in the camp, and in the fleet, gave to each one thouſand aſpers; and in ſending them home to their own houſe, told the duke that he would give him the government of the city, and confer on him greater honors than he poſſeſſed under the emperor. Having gotten from him the names of the principal officers and other perſons of the court, he ſent to ſearch for them, and paid one thouſand aſpers for each.

This is the account which the Greek hiſtorians have left us concerning the taking of Conſtantinople; let us now ſee what the Turks themſelves ſay.

The Chriſtians being at length reduced to a few defenders, and tired with continual fatigues, ſeeing all their walls full of breaches, their batteries deſtroyed, in a word, the city blocked up both by ſea and land, without any hopes of relief, the emperor ſends ambaſſadors to ſurrender it to Mohammed, on his own terms. The ſultan receiving them civilly, promiſes to grant the inhabitants their lives and effects, with liberty to remove whither they pleaſed; and then diſmiſſes them: but having ſomething farther to ſay, orders them to be called back. The centinels from the ramparts ſuſpecting, from the haſte which the meſſengers made after the ambaſſadors, that the Turks had a deſign to enter with them, and ſeize the city, fired on them, to hinder their nearer approach. The Othmans ſurprized, and perceiving ſome of their companions grievouſly wounded, found a retreat, and report what had happened to the ſultan; who, imagining that the Greeks had repented of their agreement, and fired on his people out of revenge, orders his army to attack and deſtroy that perfidious enemy. On the other hand, the Greek emperor being told by the centinels, that the Turks had attempted to take the city by fraud, and were now approaching the walls, commands his ſubject to exert their utmoſt in his defence. Upon this a fierce and bloody conflict enſues: but whilſt the Greeks valiantly fight on the land ſide, thoſe who defended the walls towards the haven, being beaten from their poſts by the enemy's darts, gave the Turkiſh forces an opportunity to enter the town on that ſide.

In this aſſault the emperor Conſtantine himſelf fell, whilſt bravely acting the part ſometimes of a general, ſometimes of a ſoldier; and in the greateſt dangers, animating his men with his preſence. His headleſs body was found lying on that of an enſign bearer; from whence the place takes its preſent name of Sanjak dar Yokuſhi; that is, aſcents, or hills with enſigns on them.

When theſe things were known to thoſe who bravely repelled the attacks of the Turkiſh land forces, they forthwith erected a white flag on the walls; and cried aloud from the ramparts, "Why do you, without the "fear of God, for no fault of ours, break your pro-"miſe? The agreement for ſurrender of the city is "now made, and ordered by both emperors to be rati-"fied. Deſiſt therefore from fighting, nor aſſault thoſe "who have engaged to be your future ſubjects." Mohammed hearing thoſe words, and ignorant perhaps of what had paſſed in the haven, commands the battle to ceaſe, promiſing to ſtand to the former conditions; and ſo receives that part of the city by ſurrender.

Next day the ſultan, entering by the gate called Top kapu, makes the following declaration to the Greeks, "I promiſed you in our agreement, that if you choſe "to continue here, all the churches and monaſteries "ſhould remain untouched, and your religion ſuffer no "damage: but ſince I have acquired half the city by "force of arms, and half by ſurrender, I think it juſt, "and accordingly order, that the religious houſes and "churches, which ſtand in the part I have conquered, "be converted into Jami, and the reſt left intire to the "Chriſtians." Purſuant to this determination, all the churches from Ak Seray to Sancta Sophia were converted into Jama; but from Suli Monaſtir to Ederne Kapu all remained to the Greeks. After this, the land and ſea forces being aſſembled in the market place, called Ak Seray, Mohammed marched in a triumphal proceſſion to Sancta Sophia. Then having ordered the ezan to be ſung, he went to the imperial palace; and as he entered, being addicted to poetry, is reported to have ſpoken an extempory diſtich, in the Perſian language, the ſenſe of which is this; "The ſpider has woven her "web in the imperial palace; the owl has ſung her "watch ſong on the towers of Afraſiah;" in alluſion to the downfal of the Grecian emperors. Conſtantinople was taken on the twentieth of Jemazio'l Ewel, in the year 857, and fifty-firſt day of the ſiege; the negligence or treachery of the wazir prevented its being taken ſooner. We will now return to Dukas.

The day after the city was taken, the ſultan entered it a ſecond time, and went to ſee the grand duke, who came

came out to meet him. As the ducheſs was ſick, he went to her bed-ſide, and calling her mother, bid her good-morrow, and not afflict herſelf; promiſing to give her more than ſhe had loſt. After this he walked about the city, which was quite empty, both men and beaſts having been carried off.

The twenty-eighth of May he again went over a great part of the city, and made a feaſt about the palace. When he had drank pretty hard, he ordered his chief eunuch to demand of the grand duke the youngeſt of his ſons, who was fourteen years of age, and extremely handſome. The duke ſuſpecting the ſultan's deſign, turned pale, and told the eunuch he might take him, but refuſed to deliver him. Hereupon Mohammed, in a rage, ſent back the eunuch for the young lord, and an executioner with him, to bring the duke and his two other ſons, and cut their heads off at the palace gate. He likewiſe commanded all the great men and officers to be executed, whom he had redeemed from the ſoldiers; chooſing out of their wives and children, for his own uſe, thoſe who were moſt handſome, and beſt ſhaped.

COPENHAGEN, SIEGE OF. [a free imperial city, capital of Denmark, and ſeat of his Daniſh majeſty, ſituated on the eaſtern ſhore of the iſland of Zealand, upon a fine bay of the Baltic ſea, near the ſtrait called the Sound.] In the year 1658, Charles Guſtavus king of Sweden, being ſomewhat embarraſſed with a war in Germany; Frederic III. king of Denmark, reſolved to make uſe of the opportunity to invade Sweden. Upon the firſt intelligence of this deſign, though in the middle of winter, Charles marched to the relief of his kingdom; not into it, but into the dominions of his enemy, as the ſureſt way to fruſtrate the project: he marched over the ice into the iſland of Thunen, and thence to the other iſlands, and at laſt into Zealand, where he carried all before him; which brought the king of Denmark to ſuch diſtreſs, that he was forced to patch up a peace upon Charles's own terms: but the victor did not think proper to keep what he himſelf had ſigned, for having conceived a jealouſy of the Danes, he embarked his forces in Holſtein, and under pretence of going towards Dantzick, landed in Zealand, and beſieged Copenhagen. But the Danes being chiefly encouraged by the preſence of their monarch, made a brave defence, till the Dutch fleet gave them relief; which obliged the Swedes, after they had ſeveral times attempted to ſtorm it, to raiſe the ſiege.

2. COPENHAGEN, BATTLE AT. That renowned hero Charles XII. king of Sweeden, was no ſooner elevated to the throne of his father, than he ſaw a powerful confederacy uniting, to ſtrip him of all his dominions. He reſolved to attack his neareſt neighbours firſt; and with this view he invaded the iſland of Zealand, in the year 1700. An Engliſh ſquadron and two Dutch ones appeared in the Baltic to his aſſiſtance. He joined his ſquadron to them, and drew ſo near Copenhagen, as to throw ſome bombs into it; the Daniſh fleet having declined an engagement. The king then, as in a ſudden tranſport, taking count Piper and general Renchild by the hands, "And what, ſays he, if we ſhould "lay hold of the opportunity of making a deſcent, and "beſiege Copenhagen by land, whilſt it is blocked up "by ſea!" Renchild anſwered, "Sir, the great Guſ-"tavus, after fifteen years experience, would not have "made any other propoſition." Orders were immediately given for five thouſand men to embark, who lay upon the coaſt of Sweden, and were joined to the troops they had on board. The king quitted his great veſſel, and entered into a lighter frigate; and then they diſpatched three hundred grenadiers in ſmall ſhallops towards the ſhore. Among theſe ſhallops, were ſmall flat-bottomed boats, which carried the faſcines, the cheveaux de frize, and the inſtruments of the pioneers. Five hundred ſelect men followed after in other ſhallops. Then came the king's men of war, with two Engliſh frigates and two Dutch, which were to favour the deſcent with their cannon.

Upon the unexpected movement of the veſſels, which threatened a deſcent, the inhabitants, in a conſternation at the inactivity of their own fleet, and the motion of the Swediſh ſhips, looked round with terror, to ſee in what place the ſtorm would fall. The fleet of Charles ſtopped over-againſt Hum Lebeck, within ſeven mile of Copenhagen. Immediately the Danes drew up their horſe to that place, the foot were poſted behind thick intrenchments, and what artillery they could get thither, was directed againſt the Swedes.

The king then quitted his frigate, to throw himſelf into the firſt ſhallop at the head of his guards. The ambaſſador of France was conſtantly at his ſide; "Sir, "ſays the king to him in Latin, (for he would never "ſpeak French) you have no difference with the Danes, "you ſhall go no farther if you pleaſe." "Sir, an-"ſwered the count de Guiſcard in French, the king, "my maſter, has ordered me to attend your majeſty; "I flatter myſelf, you will not this day drive me from "your court, which never before appeared ſo ſplendid." As he ſpoke theſe words, he gave his hands to the king, who leapt into the ſhallop, whither count Piper and the ambaſſador followed him. They advanced under cover of the cannon of the veſſels, which favored the deſcent. The ſmall boats were about an hundred yards off the ſhore, when Charles, impatient to land, threw himſelf from the ſhallop into the ſea, with his ſword in his hand, and the water above his middle. His miniſters, the ambaſſador of France, the officers and ſoldiers, immediately followed his example, and marched to ſhore, amidſt a ſhower of muſket ſhot which the Danes diſcharged. The king, who had never in his life before heard a diſcharge of muſkets loaden with ball, aſked major Stuart, who ſtood next him, "What whiſtling "that was which he had in his ears," "Tis the noiſe of "the muſket ball, which they fire upon you, ſays the "major;" "That's right, ſays the king, henceforward "it ſhall be my muſic;" and that moment the major, who explained the noiſe to him, received a ſhot in his ſhoulder, and a lieutenant on the other ſide of him fell dead at his feet. It is uſual for troops that are attacked in their entrenchments, to be beaten; becauſe the aſſailants have generally an impetuoſity which the defenders cannot have: beſides, to wait for the enemy in one's lines, is generally a confeſſion of one's own weakneſs, and the others advantage. The Daniſh horſe and foot took to their heels, after a faint reſiſtance. As ſoon as the king was maſter of their entrenchments, he fell upon his knees, to thank God for the firſt ſucceſs of his arms.

He immediately cauſed redoubts to be raiſed towards the town, and himſelf marked out the encampment. At the ſame time he ſent back his veſſels to Schonen, a part of Sweden, not far from Copenhagen, for freſh recruits of nine thouſand men. Every thing conſpired to aſſiſt the vivacity of Charles; the nine thouſand men were upon the ſhore ready to embark, and the next morning a favorable wind brought them to him. All this paſſed within ſight of the Daniſh fleet, who durſt not venture to interpoſe. Copenhagen in a fright, ſent deputies immediately to the king, to intreat him not to bombard the town. He received them on horſeback, at the head of his regiment of guards, and the deputies fell upon their knees before him. He demanded of the town four hundred thouſand rix dollars, with orders to ſupply his camp with all ſorts of proviſions, which he promiſed they ſhould be honeſtly paid for. They brought him the proviſions, becauſe they durſt not refuſe them, but were in no expectation that the conquerors would vouchſafe to pay for them; and thoſe who brought them were aſtoniſhed to find that they were paid generouſly, and without delay, by the meaneſt ſoldiers in the army. There had long reigned in the Swediſh troops a ſtrict diſcipline, which contributed not a little to their conqueſt, and the young king made it ſtill more ſevere. There was not a ſoldier who dared to refuſe payment for whatever he bought, much leſs go a marauding, or even ſtir out of the camp. He would not ſo much as allow his troops after a victory, the privilege of ſtripping the dead, till they had his permiſſion, and eaſily brought them to the obſervance of his orders. Prayers were conſtantly ſaid in his camp twice a day, at ſeven in the morning, and four in the afternoon: and he never failed to be preſent at them himſelf, to give his ſoldiers an example of piety as well as valor. His camp, which was far better regulated than Copenhagen, had every thing

In abundance, and the country people chose rather to sell their provisions to their enemies, the Swedes, than to their own countrymen, who did not pay so well for them: and the citizens were more than once obliged to fetch those provisions from the king of Sweden's camp, which they wanted in their markets. The king of Denmark was then in Holstein, whither he seemed to have marched only to raise the siege of Toningen; he saw the Baltick covered with his enemy's ships; a young conqueror already master of Zealand, and ready to take possession of the capital. He published a declaration, that whoever would take up arms against the Swedes, should have their liberty. This declaration was of great weight in a country, where all the peasants, and even many of the townsmen were slaves. But Charles XII. was in no fear of any army of slaves; he let the king of Denmark know, that he made war for no other reason, but to oblige him to make a peace; and that he must either do justice to the duke of Holstein, or see Copenhagen destroyed, and his kingdom put to fire and sword. The Dane was too unfortunate to have to do with a conqueror, who valued himself upon his justice. A congress was appointed to meet in the town of Travendall, on the frontiers of Holstein. The king of Sweden would not suffer the artifice of the ministers to protract the negociation into any length; he would have the treaty finished with as much rapidity as he made his descent into Zealand. And it was effectually concluded on the fifth of August, to the advantage of the duke of Holstein, who was indemnified from all the expences of the war, and delivered from oppression. The king of Sweden would accept of nothing for himself, being satisfied with having relieved his ally, and humbled his enemy. Thus Charles XII. at eighteen years of age, began and ended this war in less than six weeks.

CORDOVA, SIEGE OF. [a fine trading and royal city of a kingdom of the same name and sub-division of Andalusia in Spain, on the river Guadalquiver, about seventy-three miles north east from Seville.] In the twelfth century this city, as well as the territory round about it, being in the possession of the Moors, the Castilians, and Aragonians united to expel them.

The garrison of Ubeda making an incursion into the territory of Cordova, took some of those old soldiers, that are appointed to keep garrisons, whom the Moors call Almogaraves. Those gave intelligence that there was a fit opportunity to take Cordova. That part of the suburb called Axargua, joins to the wall, and those sort of soldiers had the guard of it, who suffered the Christians to scale the wall, and enter the city, on the twenty-third of December, in the year 1235: it was but a small number that undertook this great action, therefore they only possessed themselves of a few towers, and secured the gate of Martos, hoping they should soon be relieved; and therefore sent messengers to all parts to carry the news of what they had done, and the danger they were in, if not speedily succoured. As soon as it was day, the Moors prepared to expel those new guests; D' Alvaro Perez de Castro, whose loyalty was very remarkable, since his reduction, was the first that brought relief to Cordova from Martos, where he was at that time. Scarce had the king Ferdinand received the news, when he set forwards from Leon, and though the distance was great, and the season unfit for action, he marched with what men he could gather, leaving orders every where for the gentry to follow him. By the way he summoned the castle of Bunquerencia, the commander whereof gave the king provisions, and promised to surrender, if Cordova were taken. Therefore leaving this place, the king advanced, and found many soldiers resorted to him from all parts, yet not enough to compose a sufficient army. King Abenhut was then ready at Ecija with a great power. D. Lorenzo Suarez being banished, followed that king. The Moor knew not whether to relieve Cordova or Valencia first, both places being in equal danger, and equally pressed for aid.

The king of Arragon had attempted Cullera, but was obliged to forbear, because there were no stones near the coast, out of the engines; however, the castle of Moncada was taken and demolished, for a terror to the Infidels. King Abenhut, being advertised of all, and not knowing which way to turn, sent D. Lorenzo Suarez to get intelligence. He desiring to return into favour with king Ferdinand, underhand gave him notice of the posture of affairs, and having received instructions how to behave himself, went back to the Moorish king, and with feigned tokens of fear, magnified the forces of king Ferdinand. This artifice diverted him from thinking of the relief of Cordova, to the great joy of the Christians, which was increased by the news brought a few days after, that he had been killed by his own people at Almeria. His death fell out very fortunately for the Spaniards, because he was an active, wise, and valiant prince, and might have contributed much towards re-establishing the dominion of the Moors in Spain.

Part of the walls of this city being already possessed by the Christians, king Ferdinand laid siege to the rest in the year 1236. The Moors being numerous, and expecting relief, defended themselves with much bravery; many bloody skirmishes happened in the very streets. Some time was spent in this manner, till fame, and some prisoners they took, informed the besieged, that Abenhut, king of Granada, was killed, and D. Lorenzo Suarez had returned to the Christians, and lay with them before the town. Thus all hopes of relief being taken away, they resolved to surrender, and after much time spent in treating, obtained no better conditions than to have leave to depart where every man pleased. The town was delivered up the twenty-ninth day of June, being the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, and immediately the cross and royal standard were set up in the steeple of the great mosque, which was consecrated by several bishops, who followed the army.

CORK, SIEGE OF. [the capital of the county of Cork in Ireland, situated on the river Lee, fifty miles south from Limerick; it is a port town.] In the year 1690, the earl of Marlborough, afterwards duke of Marlborough, was employed on an expedition to Ireland; for notwithstanding king William had gained a victory on the Boyne, there remained many towns in the possession of the Irish and French, and their forces were still numerous: this gave the friends of king James some hopes of reducing that kingdom; but they were not a little surprised to hear that the English fleet arrived before Cork harbor the twenty-first of September, with some forces, under the command of the earl of Marlborough.

The project of taking Cork and Kinsale in winter, was first formed by the earl. Our fleet being out, and masters of the sea, and the French naval force being retired to Brest, the earl of Marlborough, who was never so well pleased as when in action, proposed to his majesty, who was then in that kingdom, that five thousand men, who had lain idle all the summer in England, should be sent to Ireland, and with the assistance of such men as the king should order to join them, attempt to take Cork and Kinsale; the king approved of the motion, and ordered the earl to come over himself with these troops; and he left orders for about five thousand men more that were there to join him; which done, he ended the campaign, and came over to Bristol, and thence to London, without having seen the earl, who was detained longer than was expected by contrary winds. Some have wondered the earl did not serve under the king in Ireland before; and it has been said, with what truth we shall not pretend to determine, that his lordship had declined being in the service in that kingdom, as long as king James was there in person; but that no sooner was this unfortunate monarch departed, than he was ready to use his utmost efforts, to reduce the remainder of that kingdom to the obedience of his successor.

His lordship being to act in this expedition in concert with some other troops, which were sent before towards that part of Ireland, immediately acquainted the duke of Wirtemberg, and major-general Scravenmore, with his arrival; and the next day, his lordship finding that the enemy had a battery of eight guns to oppose his entry into the harbor, he sent three boats on shore, full of the most resolute of his men, who, by a continual fire, obliged the Irish to quit their battery. The twenty-third the greatest part of the land forces were sent up the passages, six miles from Cork, headed by the duke of Grafton; and being come the next day within a

mile

mile of the town, they began to mount their cannon, and to begin a formal ſiege, having near ſix hundred ſeamen, gunners, and carpenters, who did them conſiderable ſervice.

Here being a report that the duke of Berwick deſigned to raiſe the ſiege, major-general Scravenmore ſent a meſſenger to haſten the duke of Wirtemberg's march; and on the twenty-fifth ordered a party of horſe to go and cover the duke's foot. The ſame afternoon major-general Tettau, with a detachment of a thouſand men, having drawn ſome cannon to the fair hill, reſolved to attack one or both of the new forts, and New Shannon caſtle; but the Iriſh no ſooner obſerved his men poſted in order to that deſign, than they ſet fire to the ſuburbs between him and them, quitted both the forts and caſtle, and retired in haſte into the town: upon which he poſſeſſed himſelf of Shannon caſtle, and planted ſome guns there. About the ſame time major-general Scravenmore came with twelve hundred horſe and dragoons, and took up his quarters at Kill-abbey on the twenty-ſixth. The duke of Wirtemberg, with the German and Daniſh forces under his command, and brigadier la Meloniere, with ſome French and Dutch foot, joined them according to the orders they had received.

The duke of Wirtemberg, and the earl of Marlborough, being both lieutenant-generals, a warm diſpute aroſe between them concerning the chief command. The duke laid claim to it, with ſome heat, as a prince; but the earl, with his uſual gentlemanlike temper, inſiſted upon its being his right, not only as he was the elder officer, but as he commanded the troops of his own nation, which were principals in the quarrel, whereas the duke only commanded auxiliaries. The prudent M. la Meloniere interpoſing, the earl of Marlborough, leſt this untimely diſpute ſhould retard the operations of the campaign, was induced, among other inſtances of his wiſe and happy conduct, to ſhare the command with him, and for the ſervice of his country deſiſted from his juſt right. Accordingly the earl of Marlborough commanded the firſt day, and gave the word, Wirtemberg; and the duke of that name commanding the next day, gave the word, Marlborough.

This difference being thus adjuſted, and the enemy having on the twenty-ſeventh abandoned their works at the cat fort, without a blow ſtruck, the Engliſh took poſſeſſion of it, and having raiſed a battery there, they threw their bombs into the city, and played their cannon on the fort from two batteries; at the ſame time being likewiſe maſters of a church, Scravenmore ordered a party of men into it, who from thence galled the Iriſh within the fort; all which, together with another battery erected by Redably, ſoon made a breach in the city wall; and thus, by the united conduct and bravery of the commanders in chief, the beſieged were ſoon obliged to demand a parley, and give hoſtages for a truce; but they not accepting of the terms offered them, the beſiegers began to play again with their cannon very furiouſly; and a conſiderable breach in the walls being made, they were ready to ſtorm the town. The Danes from the north, and four regiments of Engliſh from the ſouth, under brigadier Churchill, paſſed the river up to their armpits: the grenadiers, under the lord Gloceſter, led the van, and marched forward with incredible bravery, though expoſed all the while to the enemy's fire; they were greatly encouraged by the gallant behavior of the duke of Grafton, who received a wound in the ſhoulder of which he afterwards died. All things being now ready for a general aſſault, the beſieged thought fit to prevent it, by beating a ſecond parley; and at laſt the earl of Tyrone, and colonel Rycaut, being ſent from colonel Makilicut, the governor of the place, agreed to the earl of Marlborough's conditions, which, being ſigned the twenty-eighth of September, were as follow.

That the garriſon, conſiſting of four thouſand men, ſhould be all priſoners of war, both officers and ſoldiers; that no prejudice ſhould be done to them, or the inhabitants; that the general would uſe his endeavors to obtain his majeſty's clemency towards them; that all the arms, as well of the inhabitants as of the garriſon, ſhould be ſecured; that all the proteſtant priſoners ſhould be ſet at liberty; that the old fort ſhould be delivered up within an hour, and the two gates of the city the next morning; and that an exact account ſhould be given of the warlike ammunitions and proviſions in the magazines.

The priſoners of note taken at Cork were the earls of Clancarty and Tyrone, the governor of the place, colonel Ricaut, and ſeveral others.

CORON, SIEGE OF, AND BATTLE AT. [a port town of European Turkey, in the territory of Belvidere, in the Morea, ſituated on a bay in the Mediterranean, about eighty miles ſouth from Patras.] In the year 1685, the Venetians being at war with the Turks, ſent to Coron their captain-general Franciſco Moroſini, to reduce it for the uſe of the republick. He ſet ſail in the month of July for that place; but ſcarce had the Venetians approached the place, when a great body of Turks came down from the country, and took their lodgments within piſtol-ſhot of the Chriſtians, which wonderfully animated the beſieged, who were already of themſelves ſufficiently bent to make an obſtinate reſiſtance, eſpecially conſidering the advantages they had from the difficult ſituation of the town, the abundance of proviſions and ammunition they were ſtored with, beſides their own ſtrength and number, which was very conſiderable; and indeed, to ſay the truth of them, the beſieged, and Turks without, acted for the preſervation of the place whatever might be expected from deſperate and brave men; they attempted ſeveral times to become maſters of a bonnet which commanded the Venetian camp; but they were ſtill repulſed, though it retarded the beſiegers, and was an hindrance for them to carry on their works: then the general ſprung a mine, wherein were an hundred barrels of powder, which was performed on the twenty-fourth of July; but it had not the deſired effect, quite contrary to the hopes of the ſucceſs of this work, which ſo encouraged the Turks, that they broke into the Venetian lines to gain their deſired object, the beforementioned bonnet; but when they thought themſelves ſecure of it, the general poured in upon them a good body of horſe and dragoons, which being ſeconded by the Malteſe forces, attacked them at the very entrance of the bonnet with ſo much reſolution and valor for the ſpace of three hours, during which time the combat obſtinately laſted, that at laſt the Venetian forces replanted their white colours upon the place. The Turks that were driven from it, endeavoured to ſhelter themſelves under the covert of the adjacent trees, but that place was quickly made too hot to hold them alſo. They loſt in the whole of their number four hundred, and had as many wounded; but the Venetians had not above an hundred and thirty killed and wounded; and even to ſweeten that loſs, they got by the action ſeveral rich ſpoils, and, amongſt other things, ſeventeen ſtandards.

When they returned into their trenches, they expoſed an hundred and thirty Turks heads to the view of the beſieged, thinking thereby to terrify them into a ſurrender; but for all this they continued nothing leſs obſtinate in the defence of the place, which provoked the Venetians, on the other hand, to give them more terrible effects of their reſolution and power by the moſt furious diſcharge of their cannon, bombs, and ſtones upon them; while at the ſame time, which was the thirtieth of July, the Turks rallied again after their fight, their ſtrength being conſiderably augmented, by a great number of ſoldiers they had drawn together from all parts of the Morea, and by the forces of the captain baſha, and attempted a ſecond time, with greater fury than before, to throw themſelves into the Venetian trenches; but they were bravely repulſed, and encountered with ſuch a ſhower of muſket-ſhot and grenadoes, that they were forced not only to retreat, but were purſued by colonel Bianchli's regiment, with two hundred dragoons, to their own retrenchments, with the loſs of four hundred men, which was ſo much the more heightened, in that a cannon ball took off Kalil Baſha, vizier, commander general of the Ottoman army; but all thoſe diſadvantages would not abate the Turkiſh pride, or bring them to yield; for they knew ſtill where to be recruited with freſh troops, and omitted not daily to diſturb the Venetians in their trenches, which obſti-

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nacy of the Turks, together with the Venetians being in this manner, from within and without, much harraſſed with continual action, much leſſened their numbers, ſo that the general ſaw plainly there was no lingering on the matter, but that either he muſt make ſome bold attempt, or draw off: wherefore having firſt ruminated it in himſelf, he then propoſed the deſign to a council of war, which was, perhaps contrary to his expectation, approved of by them; wherefore he drew out of the galleys fifteen hundred volunteers, who, under the command of lieutenant-general Magnani, landed about midnight, and next day, being the ſeventh of Auguſt, twelve hundred of them filed off to the left of the enemies retrenchments by the entrance of a valley, the reſt of them at the ſame time moving to the right, while ſome other troops were held in readineſs to follow their motions, and give them ſpeedy ſuccor, as neceſſity required, in order to favor and promote the deſign.

The twilight of the next morning being come, two barrels of powder were fired as a ſignal, which was immediately followed with a diſcharge of all the cannon, and furious ſalvos of all the muſketeers, with a continual firing both on the front and flank of the enemy's camp, which briſk and unexpected aſſault put the Turks into very great diſorder, and the forwardeſt of them began to flinch, and give back, without being able to be heartened up by the example of the moſt undaunted, or commands of their officers, ſo that the Venetians finding ſuch weak reſiſtance, they fell on with greater fury, and made a great ſlaughter among the Turks, ſcarce any eſcaping their ſwords, and all with little loſs to themſelves. They found alſo in the Turkiſh camp a very rich booty of artillery, arms, ammunition, and proviſions, with about three hundred horſes, tents, ſtandards, and ſix braſs guns, three whereof were marked St. Mark of Venice, beſides the imperial ſtandard, adorned with three horſe tails.

The Venetians, after ſo fortunate an adventure, finding themſelves free from the great obſtacle of the Turks that were encamped without the walls, and now maſters of the field, were now big with hopes of ſoon putting the beſieged out of all thoughts of further defence; wherefore they prepared for a general aſſault, and for that end ſprung a mine, whoſe effect was to bring them to an attack, which laſted for three hours together; the beſieged withſtanding them with incredible valor and oppoſition, fatal to a great many of the noble Venetians and valiant ſoldiers, who periſhed there, which conſiderable loſs gave a few moments breathing to the attack; but the courage wherewith they fell on afreſh, made the beſieged ſee it high time to think of a capitulation, which they made a ſign of, by hanging out a white ſtandard upon the ramparts, whereupon arms were laid down, in order to regulate the articles; but this was only an artifice of Turkiſh perfidy, to make a feigned ſhew of rendition, with a real deſign to procure a great loſs to the beſiegers, by a briſk and unexpected ſally, which ſo incenſed the Venetians, that they took a firmer reſolution than ever to put an end to the ſiege, which had already continued forty-nine days; wherefore they firſt ſwept the ramparts with their ſhot, then bravely mounted the walls, and entered the town, where, being heated as they were with the baſeneſs of the enemy, and the aſſault they were now engaged in, they made a dreadful ſlaughter of all the inhabitants, without diſtinction either of age or ſex. They found in the place one hundred and twenty-eight pieces of cannon, whereof ſixty-ſix were braſs, beſides a great quantity of ammunition and proviſions.

The Turks retook Coron in 1715, with very little loſs.

COURTRAY, BATTLE AT. [a city of Flanders in the Auſtrian Netherlands, ſituated on the river Lys, which runs through it.] In the year 1302, this country being in the poſſeſſion of the French, revolted. The inhabitants were not able to endure the heavy taxes and imports laid upon them by their young governor James de Chatillon, who at length grew imperious and tyrannical; therefore they invited William, ſon to the earl of Juliers, and others of his relations, to expel the French, promiſing to aſſiſt them with their lives and fortunes. The fire begun at Malan, but broke out more fiercely at Bruges, where the garriſon were ſlain: the towns of Furnes, Bergh, Bourbough, and Caſſel, ſubmitted: Guy, earl of Namur, father-in-law to the earl of Juliers, laid ſiege to Courtray; upon which, Philip IV. of France, ſent an army of fifty thouſand men, under Robert of Artois, to chaſtiſe the inſurgents, and relieve the place. The Flemings, though greatly inferior, ill armed, and deſtitute of both nobility and cavalry, reſolved to ſtand their ground, and a very obſtinate and bloodybattle was fought on the ninth of June, 1302, when victory declared for the Flemings, the French having, according to Mezerai, twenty thouſand men killed; amongſt whom was their general, many principal officers, and other men of note. The victors by this battle ſecured their wonted privileges, and next year they made a peace with Philip, on almoſt their own terms.

2. COURTRAY, SIEGES OF. Though Courtray in theſe latter times has been looked upon as a ſtrong place, and well fortified both by art and nature, yet the French have always made themſelves maſters of it with much eaſe, whenever they thought proper to quarrel with the houſe of Auſtria. The particulars of its ſieges are no way intereſting, much leſs entertaining, therefore it will be ſufficient if we mention their dates.

The French took it in the year 1646, and the Spaniards retook in the year after. Louis XIV, made himſelf maſter of it again in the year 1667, and kept it by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, made in 1668, when he fortified it regularly; but being afterwards given to the Spaniards, by the treaty of Nimeguen, made 1678, and retaken again by the French, they diſmantled it, before they reſtored it to the Spaniards, by the truce of 1684. The French took it again in the war of 1688, and again reſtored it, by the treaty of Ryſwick, in 1697. In the year 1700, they ſiezed it for the duke of Anjou, but it fell to the arch-duke Charles in 1706, after the victory at Ramillies, and was confirmed to him (then emperor) by the peace of Utrecht. It has ſince been in the hands of the French, during the late war in 1744, and ſince reſtored to the houſe of Auſtria, 1748.

CRECY, or CRESSY, BATTLE AT. [a bourgh of Ponthieu and Lower Picardy, in France, ſituated on the river Authie, twenty-nine miles north-weſt from Abbeville.] Edward III. king of England, in proſecution of his right to the crown of France, had commenced a war againſt his rival, Philip de Valois, in the year 1338, and having gained ſome conſiderable advantages over him, a truce was concluded in 1340, at the interceſſion of Joanna de Valois, who was mother-in-law to Edward, and ſiſter to Philip: after this another truce was concluded for three years, by the mediation of the pope; and a negotiation was begun for a peace, but with very little ſincerity on either ſide; for both were indefatigable in their preparations for war.

Edward had found ſo little advantage in his alliances with the princes of Germany and the Low Countries, from which, after having put himſelf to great expences, he reaped but little benefit, that he reſolved to take another method. To that end, he diſpatched into Germany and the Low Countries, proper agents, with full power to treat with all ſorts of perſons they ſhould find diſpoſed to ſupply him with men or money. In this way he hoped to draw together as good an army with much leſs expence, and have a more abſolute command over his troops when aſſembled, than over his former auxiliaries; it would alſo be more difficult for Philip to corrupt his allies. The better to ſecure his ends, and to draw into his kingdom multitudes of foreign nobility, with whom he might negociate in perſon, he had recourſe to an expedient which could not well fail of ſucceſs, becauſe it was entirely agreeable to the taſte of the age. He ordered tournaments to be publiſhed, and gave an honorable reception to all perſons of diſtinction, that were pleaſed to be preſent, entertaining them in ſuch a courteous and ſplendid manner, that they could not ſufficiently admire his politeneſs, magnificence, and liberality.

To render theſe entertainments more ſolemn, and to free himſelf from the ceremonies, to which difference of rank and condition would otherwiſe have obliged him, he revived the great Arthur's inſtitution of the round table,

table, having cauſed a circular ball of boards to be fitted up at Windſor, two hundred feet in diameter, where he feaſted, without ceremony, all the great men that attended his court upon the occaſion.

Philip, king of France, could not ſee, without jealouſy, Spaniards, Italians, Germans, Flemings, and even Frenchmen, flock to England, to aſſiſt at the tournaments; he ſuſpected ſome hidden deſign in thoſe entertainments, and to break the meaſures of his rival, cauſed the ſame diverſions to be proclaimed in France: he alſo gave his ſubjects free leave to cut down timber in his foreſts, and build, that he might be able to beat the Engliſh at ſea. Edward's view, however, in theſe tournaments was very conſiſtent with juſtice and honor; but Philip's ſeems to have been quite of a different nature, at leaſt if we may believe the French hiſtorian Mezerai, who tells us expreſly, that Philip's deſign in proclaiming the tournaments was to decoy, and get into his hands eleven noblemen of Bretagne and Normandy, either becauſe he ſuſpected they were engaged in Edward's intereſt, or doubted their attachment to his own; and having ſeized them accordingly at the tournament, put them all to death, untried and uncondemned. It is true there are ſome difficulties in this affair; it is pretended that they were apprehended in Bretagne, not at the tournaments, and that they openly eſpouſed the intereſt of Philip, while they ſecretly acted in concert with Edward, and conſequently were put to death as traitors to their prince. But this is very improbable, becauſe Edward expreſly calls them his adherents in the letter he wrote to the pope on this occaſion, which he neither could, nor would have done, if they had not openly eſpouſed his intereſt, nor is there any probability of their being apprehended in Bretagne; had that been the caſe, Philip would have ordered their execution there alſo, ſince there would be no reaſon or policy in bringing them up to Paris, as it was determined to put them to death, without convicting them of any crime. After all, there is ground to doubt, whether his being ſovereign lord of Bretagne gave him ſo great a power over theſe lords, eſpecially as his putting them to death without a legal trial muſt be looked upon as a barbarous murder rather than an act of juſtice; ſo that it ſeems in this inſtance Philip was guilty of a flagrant breach of truce, and a ſhameful violation of his own ſafe conduct granted to all that attended his tournaments, as well as of a manifeſt tranſgreſſion of the laws of humanity, and the common rights of mankind. It is certain Edward conſidered it in this light, and being greatly enraged at the tragical death of his friends, reſolved to take a ſpeedy and ſevere revenge; he firſt thought of putting to death all the priſoners in Bretagne that were in his hands; but being diverted from puniſhing one act of inhumanity by another, he ſent the earl of Derby into Guienne to begin hoſtilities.

Soon after hearing that this nobleman was cloſely beſieged in Aiguillon by the duke of Normandy, with a force of no leſs than ſixty thouſand men, he put himſelf at the head of his army intending to relieve him, and his brave garriſon, who performed wonders in defence of that place. With this view he came to Northampton, bringing with him the prince of Wales, his eldeſt ſon, who had this opportunity of making his firſt campaign under the eye of his royal father. Before he embarked his troops, he aſſembled the principal officers, and exhorted them "to "behave ſo as to render themſelves worthy of his eſ- "teem, and the rewards he intended to beſtow on thoſe "who ſhould diſtinguiſh themſelves in the diſcharge of "their duty;" at the ſame time aſſuring them, "that "he intended to ſend back his ſhips the moment he "arrived in Guienne, to cut off all their hopes of ever "ſeeing their country again, unleſs they returned vic- "torious;" and finally intimating, "that if any of "them were fearful or faint-hearted, they ſhould in- "ſtantly have leave to quit the army, and ſtay at "home." This ſpeech being ſpread among the troops had the effect the king deſired; they were ſo far from being diſcouraged by it, that all cried out with one voice, they were ready to follow wherever he ſhould pleaſe to lead. Thus they all embarked with great chearfulneſs, but the wind proving contrary, they were twice put back; upon which Geoffrey de Harcourt, who attended the king, took the opportunity to perſuade him to land in Normandy, a plentiful country, which for a long time had felt none of the calamities of war, and was then in a defenceleſs condition. Edward took his advice, and landed at La Hogue, in the Cotentin, where he was by no means expected.

The moment he ſet foot on ſhore he knighted the prince of Wales, and ſome other young lords, and having divided his army, conſiſting of thirty thouſand foot, and two thouſand five hundred horſe, into three bodies, began to revenge in a terrible manner the deaths of the lords beheaded at Paris. Vallogue, St. Lo, Carentan, and Harfleur, were the firſt towns that felt the fury of the Engliſh arms. Ralph, earl of Eu, conſtable of France, then at Caen, having aſſembled the militia of the country, ventured to oppoſe them in their march; but his tumultuous army being eaſily routed, and himſelf taken priſoner, his attempt ſerved only to raiſe the ſpirit of the Engliſh higher, and give them one happy preſage of their future victories. This obſtacle removed, Edward continued his march through the biſhoprics of Liſieux and Evreux, burning and plundering whatever came in his way.

The French king had, upon the firſt news of Edward's deſcent in Normandy, diſpatched meſſengers to John the blind, king of Bohemia, his ſon Charles, king of the Romans, the king of Majorca, the duke of Lorrain, the count of Flanders, and his other allies, deſiring them to come and join him with all expedition. He appointed a general rendezvous at Paris of all the military power of France, except ſuch as were employed in the ſiege of Aiguillon, and in the mean time marched with a body of forces to Rouen, where he broke down the bridge over the Seine, to prevent the Engliſh from croſſing that river.

Edward, after the reduction of Caen, had received the ſubmiſſion of Bayeux, and ſeveral other towns, and reſolving to profit by the conſternation that prevailed over the whole country, continued his march towards Rouen, notwithſtanding the remonſtrances and entreaties of the two cardinal legates, who met him at Liſieux, with propoſals for a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities. Without paying the leaſt regard to their importunities, he proceeded to the banks of the Seine, where he ſaw Philip poſted on the other ſide with a numerous army, in ſuch a manner as rendered the paſſage impracticable. In order to provoke him to an engagement, he ravaged the country under his eye, took ſeveral towns, and reduced a great number of villages to aſhes and deſolation. In this employment he continued his progreſs till he arrived at Poiſſy, where he ordered the bridge which had been broken down to be repaired, and paſſing the river in the face of the militia, which were routed by the earl of Northampton, made himſelf maſter of Pontoiſe, while Philip returned to Paris, the inhabitants of which were terribly alarmed by the ſucceſs of the Engliſh, who ſent detached parties to ravage the neighbourhood of that capital; their drooping ſpirits, however, were ſoon animated by the appearance of the prodigious army which rendezvouſed at St. Denis. Philip, elated at the proſpect, ſent a letter to the king of England, containing a challenge to give him battle on the plain of Vaugirard, or between Franconville and Pontoiſe; and Edward replied, that Philip ſhould always find him ready for an engagement, but he would never allow the enemy to fix the day and place of battle.

Meanwhile he marched under the walls of Beauvais, and advanced to Poix, after having routed the militia of Amiens, and a party of horſe belonging to the king of Bohemia. When he arrived at Ayraines, he began to be in want of proviſions, and found himſelf incloſed between the Somme, the ſea, and the French army, which amounted to an hundred thouſand men. Picquigney and Pont de Remy were too well fortified to be taken by aſſault; all the other bridges over the river were broken down, ſave thoſe at Abbeville, and all the paſſes ſo well guarded, that he could not attempt them with any probability of ſucceſs. At Oyeſemont he found a French priſoner, who in conſideration of his liberty, and the reward of an hundred nobles, conducted him

to the ford of Blanchetaque, which he found guarded by Gondemar du Fray, at the head of ten thouſand regular troops, reinforced by the militia of the country. Edward ſeeing the neceſſity of paſſing at all events, was the firſt man who entered the river, bidding his ſoldiers follow him; and they obeying this order with great alacrity, a very obſtinate diſpute enſued; for the French cavalry ruſhing from the bank, engaged them in the midſt of the river; but they were ſo terribly galled by the arrows of the Engliſh archers, that they did not long ſtand the ſhock of the men at arms, who ſoon forced their paſſage to the other ſide, and then the enemy fled in great diſorder to Abbeville, where Philip arrived the ſame evening at the head of an immenſe army.

The king of England having reſolved to beſiege Calais, followed that route by ſlow marches, and halted the firſt night at the caſtle of Noyelle, from whence he detached parties to burn Crotoye, and other towns in that neighbourhood: next day he arrived at Crecy, where he encamped on an eminence, with a wood in his rear, and placed the baggage waggons on the flanks, to ſecure them from the attack of the enemy, while he was purſued with great intrepidity and deliberation, Philip imagining that he fled before his arms, reſolved to overtake and chaſtiſe the fugitive, who had made ſuch havoc in his kingdom; he accordingly marched from Abbeville towards the village of Crecy; and Edward being informed of his approach, drew up his army, conſiſting of thirty thouſand men, in order of battle. The firſt line was commanded by the prince of Wales, juſt turned of fifteen, accompanied by the earls of Warwick and Oxford, Godfrey de Harcourt, the lords Stafford, Holland, Chandois, Clifford, with the flower of the Engliſh nobility, eight hundred men at arms, four thouſand archers, and ſix thouſand Welſh infantry; the ſecond line was conducted by the earls of Arundel and Northampton, the lords Willoughby, Roos, Baſſat of Sipcote, and Multon, Sir Lewis Tuſton, and a great number of gentlemen, eight thouſand men at arms, four thouſand halbardiers, and about half that number of archers: thoſe two lines were formed on the declivity of the hill in ſuch a manner as to ſupport one another, and the ſecond outflanked the firſt, ſo as to prevent its being ſurrounded by the enemy on the left, where it was ſecured by a ſemi-circular ditch, dug in the night for this purpoſe, terminating in the park of of Crecy, and the ſmall brook of Maye, which waters that village. The king himſelf commanded the third line, poſted on the brow of the eminence behind the other two, compoſed of ſeven hundred men at arms, five thouſand three hundred billmen, and ſix thouſand archers; he was attended by the lords Moubray, Mortimer, Dagworth, Sir Hugh Haſtings, and other perſons of diſtinction: he and the prince of Wales had that morning received the ſacrament with great devotion, and his behavior denoted the calm intrepidity of an invincible courage and reſignation; even the deportment of the prince of Wales, though a boy, was in all reſpects manly, heroic, and worthy of the great example he propoſed to imitate.

The army being thus arranged, the king rode from rank to rank, with a chearful countenance, encouraging the ſoldiers to exert themſelves for the honor of their country, the defence of their ſovereign, and the preſervation of their own lives; and his words, his amiable figure, and his complacency, animated them even to a degree of rapturous expectation: that they might have every motive to inſpire them with extraordinary courage, he knighted fifty young gentlemen, and among the reſt Sir John Beauchamp, whom he appointed to bear the royal ſtandard in the battle. Theſe previous diſpoſitions being made, he ordered his men at arms to diſmount, that the horſes might not be fatigued before the battle began, and his ſoldiers to be refreſhed with a plentiful meal; after which they lay down in their ranks on the graſs to take their repoſe, that they might be freſh and vigorous at the approach of the enemy.

The French king had begun his march at ſun-riſe from Abbeville, with an army of an hundred thouſand men; and having advanced two leagues, halted to draw up his cavalry in order of battle, while the infantry continued their march, being now at the diſtance of five miles from the Engliſh.

He detached four knights to view the poſture of the enemy, which they were permitted to ſurvey at leiſure without moleſtation. They were aſtoniſhed at the ſilence, order, and compoſure of the Engliſh army; and one of them, who was an experienced ſoldier, belonging to the king of Bohemia, aſſured Philip there was no danger of Edward's running away. He told him there was neither fear nor precipitation in the countenance of the Engliſh troops, but great ſerenity and reſolution; he ſaid their diſpoſition was excellent, and their bodies in full vigor; and exorted the king of France to advance no farther that night, but allow his infantry to refreſh themſelves from the fatigue of a tedious march, otherwiſe he would not anſwer for the conſequences, as they were at preſent ſpent with duty, and moving in the utmoſt diſorder. Philip perceived the ſanity of this advice, and ſent immediate orders to the van to halt, until they ſhould receive further inſtructions. But his commands were very imperfectly obeyed; for his army, comprehending a great number of auxiliaries, conducted by independant princes, among whom there was no ſubordination, they diſputed the poſt of honour with each other, and vied in preſſing forwards to attack the enemy: when the front ranks halted, thoſe who ſucceeded, continuing to move with great impetuoſity, that enormous body was puſhed on towards Crecy in ſuch confuſion, as diſabled them from acting with the leaſt regularity. Even Philip himſelf, with the princes of the blood, were carried away by the crowd; and he found it impoſſible to retard their motion, until they came within ſight of the Engliſh; then he made ſhift to harrangue them in three diſtinct bodies, the firſt of which, commanded by John de Luxemberg, and the blind king of Bohemia, conſiſted of three thouſand men at arms, twenty-nine thouſand infantry, and fifteen thouſand Genoeſe croſs bows, planted oppoſite to the Engliſh archers. The ſecond diviſion, conducted by Charles, count of Alençon, was compoſed of four thouſand men at arms, and twenty thouſand infantry, advanced in a line with the firſt battalion. Philip, in perſon, commanded the third body as a reſerve, conſiſting of twelve thouſand men at arms, and fifty thouſand thouſand infantry.

About three in the afternoon, the twenty-ſixth of Auguſt, 1346, the French king began the battle, by ordering the Genoeſe to charge; but they were ſo fatigued with their march, that they cried out for a little reſt before they ſhould engage: the count of Alençon, being informed of their petition, rode up and reviled them as cowards, commanding them to begin the onſet without delay. They advanced with great reluctance, which was increaſed by an heavy ſhower which fell that inſtant, and rendered their bowſtrings uſeleſs; ſo that the diſcharge they made could produce very little effect. On the other hand, the Engliſh archers, who had kept their bows in caſe, and were favored by a ſudden gleam of ſun-ſhine, that flaſhed in the faces of the enemy, let fly their arrows ſo thick, and with ſuch good aim, that terrible havock was made amongſt the Genoeſe, who finding themſelves expoſed to certain death, without being able to annoy their enemy, began to fly with diſorder and precipitation, and were trodden down by the men at arms, under the command of the count of Alençon. That nobleman making a wheel, in order to avoid the bowmen, charged with great fury the body conducted by the prince of Wales, who ſuſtained the ſhock without flinching, and gave the count ſuch a warm reception, that the greateſt part of his men at arms was left dead upon the ſpot.

While he maintained this conflict, the column of archers forty deep, poſted on the right, which had already defeated the Genoeſe, was broke by an impetuous onſet of three ſquadrons of French and German knights, and a great body of men at arms; ſo that the prince was attacked both in front and flank at the ſame time. In this emergency, the earl of Warwick diſpatched a meſſenger to the king, deſiring him to advance to the prince's ſuccour. Edward, whom he found in a windmill, viewing the engagement, aſked with great deliberation

ration, if his ſon was dead, wounded, or unhorſed; and being anſwered in the negative, "Well then, ſaid "he, go back and tell Warwick, that I ſhall not in- "meddle in the fray, but let my boy win his ſpurs by "his own valor." He perceived the confuſion of the French, and their ſtandards dropping very faſt in that place where the prince was ſtationed, ſo that he concluded the enemy had miſcarried in their aſſault; and as he had lately beſtowed the honour of knighthood upon his ſon, he was loath to deprive him of any ſhare of the glory. His conjecture was juſt; before the knight returned with his anſwer, the archers had cloſed, and the earls of Arundel and Northampton advanced with a freſh body, by which the aſſailants were ſurrounded and cut to pieces. Theſe victorious bands joining under prince Edward, who fought with amazing proweſs, advanced to attack in their turn, the main body of the enemy, commanded by Philip, who had been prevented by the diſorderly flight of his firſt line, from coming up to ſuſtain the troops which had broke through the Engliſh archers. Here the battle was renewed with great obſtinacy; Philip in perſon, the king of Bohemia, and his ſon Charles, with a number of auxiliary princes, animating their ſoldiers to deeds of glory, not only by words, but by the example of their own perſonal proweſs. Nothing, however, could reſiſt the impetuoſity and valor of the prince of Wales and his attendants, fluſhed with the ſucceſs he had already obtained, and inſpired by the meſſage he had received from his father, under whoſe eye he acted in this firſt eſſay of his manhood, he redoubled his efforts, and bore down all oppoſition. The blind king of Bohemia, whoſe ambition had for many years embroiled the beſt part of Europe, enquiring about the fate of the day, was told, that the French were in terrible diſorder; a great number of noblemen ſlain; that his ſon Charles had been obliged to retire, dangerouſly wounded; that the Engliſh had made a dreadful carnage; and that the prince of Wales bore down every thing before him with irreſiſtable valor. John having read this information, commanded his knights to lead him into the hotteſt part of the battle, againſt the young warrior. Accordingly four of his attendants placing him in the middle, and interlacing the bridles of their horſes, they ruſhed together into the thickeſt of the enemy, and the blind king interchanged a few ſtrokes with Edward; but they were ſoon parted, and the Bohemian, with his followers, fell in the confuſion of the battle. By this time Philip himſelf, after two horſes had been killed under him, was grievouſly wounded in the neck and thigh; and being carried out of the battle by John of Hainault, the ſtandard of the French was beaten down. Then all reſiſtance was laid aſide; univerſal rout and undiſtinguiſhed carnage enſued: though a great number of French would have eſcaped by favour of the approaching night, had not the king of England ordered large fires to be made upon the neighbouring hills; by the light of which, the victors prevented them from rallying or uniting, and compleated the ſlaughter. Edward ſeeing the victory accompliſhed, deſcended from the hill, and running up to the prince of Wales, embraced him tenderly, in the ſight of the whole army, ſaying, "My valiant ſon, God grant you "may perſevere in the courſe you have ſo glorioufly "begun. You have acquitted yourſelf nobly; and "well are you worth the kingdom that will be your in- "heritance."

The prince made no other reply than that of a profound obedience; and indeed his modeſty and moderation were altogether ſurpriſing and unexampled. In this famous battle, John, king of Bohemia, James, king of Majorca, Ralph, duke of Lorrain, the counts of Alençon, Flanders, Blois, Vaudemont, Harcourt, Auxerre, Aumale, St. Pol, and Sancerre; twenty-four bannerets, twelve hundred knights, fifteen hundred gentlemen, four thouſand men at arms, and thirty thouſand infantry, are ſaid to have fallen, while the loſs of Edward did not exceed three knights, and an inconſiderable number of ſoldiers. Philip, attended by five knights, and about ſixty followers, was carried to the caſtle of La Broye, about a league from Crecy, and having taken ſome refreſhment, he ſet out at midnight for Amiens, where he arrived early next morning. The victorious Edward having ſounded a retreat and ordered his men to be upon their guard all night, leſt the French ſhould rally, detached a party of lances and archers at day-light, to purſue the fugitives, and they meeting in a fog with the militia of Roven and Beauvais, on their march to join Philip's army, routed them at the firſt onſet. The archbiſhop of Rouen, and the grand prior of France, advancing with a freſh reinforcement, were defeated and ſlain, with two thouſand of their followers; the Engliſh gathering ſome freſh ſtandards that lay ſcattered on the field of battle, planted them on a neighbouring hill, as a decoy to the enemy, who were diſperſed about the villages, and the ſtratagem ſucceeded; for they flocked in numbers to their colors, and were hewn in pieces without mercy: and indeed the only circumſtance which tarniſhed the glory of this victory, was the order which Edward iſſued before the engagement, to give no quarter. The ſame injunction is ſaid to have been laid upon the French army by their monarch: but this was an inſtance of barbarity, in which his example ought not to be followed; though he refuſed mercy to the living, he was extremely courteous to the dead: he ſent the body of John, King of Bohemia, to his family; he ordered the field to be conſecrated, attended the funerals of the noblemen who had loſt their lives in the battle, and ordered the common ſoldiers to be interred with great decency. Such acts of humility and moderation, doubtleſs, ſerve to dignify the character of a monarch, and perhaps to quit any ſcruples of conſcience that might intervene: but a prince ought to be very well ſatisfied with the juſtneſs of his quarrel, before he begins to ſhed ſuch ſeas of blood, and commence the miniſter of horror, death, ruin, and deſolation. Edward laid claim to the crown of France, to which he certainly had no right; and this whole campaign was employed in ravaging the lands, burning the habitations, and butchering the perſons of the people, over whom he wanted to rule.

CREMONA, ATTEMPT TO SURPRISE IT. [a walled city of the Cremoneſe, a part of the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy, with a ſtrong caſtle. It lies forty-ſix miles ſouth-eaſt from Milan.] Prince Eugene opened the campaign of the year 1702, with the blockade of Mantua, but this was not his real deſign, he wanted the poſſeſſion of ſome place of more moment. In this conſideration he was led to Cremona, he every day received intelligence from his ſpies there. One of theſe had obſerved an aqueduct in Cremona, to carry off the filth of the place, which paſſed under the houſe of a pariſh prieſt.

He informed the prince of this diſcovery, who, ſatisfied there was nothing which monks and prieſts would not do for money, ſent a truſty perſon in diſguiſe to treat with the father. Caſſoli (that was his name) upon receiving the promiſe of a biſhopric, and a conſiderable ſum of ready caſh, undertook more than was demanded, and even got the aqueduct, or rather, common-ſewer, cleanſed, by order of the magiſtrates, to whom he complained that it was full of ordure, and very offenſive. Nothing was ſuſpected, either by the magiſtrates or the Spaniſh governor, and the ſoldiers themſelves cleared the way to let in their enemy. Prince Eugene had advice of what was done, and alſo of the great neglect of duty in all the garriſon; which determined him to attempt Cremona by ſurpriſe. It was of great importance to prince Eugene, for by taking it, he would be able to ruin the army of the enemy, by cutting off all its communications; after which they might eaſily penetrate into the Milaneſe: while the prince was concerting meaſures without, his indefatigable prieſt was ſtill at work within, where he gained over ſeveral of the principal citizens, who brought his highneſs an exact plan of the city, the number of the garriſon, the quarters of the general officers, the ſituation of the caverns, and the ſtrength of the ſeveral poſts.

By theſe he learned that there were in the place eight thouſand men, under officers of known bravery; and that marechal Villeroy being abſent at Milan, the marquis de Crenan and the count de Revel commanded in his room. His highneſs, informed of theſe particulars, communicated

communicated his projects to the princes Vaudemont and Commerci, count Guy de Starenberg, and other general officers; he told them he had already introduced four hundred grenadiers in diſguiſe, who were concealed in father Caſſola's church; and that, in all human probability, there was no fear of ſucceſs, becauſe of the great negligence of the garriſon. The generals all approving the deſign, prince Commerci and count Guy de Staremberg were intruſted with the execution of it; and for that purpoſe had a detachment given them of three thouſand men.

On the thirty-firſt of January, 1702, all theſe troops, ranged in order of battle, defiled from Uſtiano, where they had arrived the day before to execute their deſign. They had received their ſeveral orders after the following manner: A ſub-lieutenant of Geſchwind's grenadiers, with twenty-five of his men, led the van; after whom followed major Hoffman, of the ſame regiment, a captain, a lieutenant, and an enſign, with two hundred foot; next to him came the ſame number of the regiment of Lorrain, with as many officers; as alſo a company of grenadiers, and one hundred of Bagni's men; after theſe the lieutenant-colonel of Herbeſtein's regiment, with a like number of officers, ſoldiers, and grenadiers; to which were joined, one hundred men of Geſchwind's regiment; in the laſt place marched lieutenant-colonel Schertzer, with Bagni's company of grenadiers, conſiſting of one hundred men of Geſchwind's regiments, and two hundred of Herbeſtein and Bani's ſoldiers; to theſe they added a captain of artillery, with his fuzileers. The other thouſand men, that remained of this body, were diſpoſed into as many ſmall parties, every one under the command of a captain, a lieutenant, an enſign, and inferior officers. As for the cavalry, they were ſo diſpoſed, that the lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of Lorrain, with four captains, five lieutenants, four cornets, five quarter maſters, fourteen corporals, and two hundred and twenty-five able men, ſhould lead the van, and be followed by a lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of Tafft, with three hundred and twenty-five horſe under their officers, with kettle drums and ſix ſtandards of the regiment; next the major of the regiment of Lorrain, with a like number of officers, horſemen, ſtandards, and kettle drums; theſe were followed by the major of the regiment of Newbourg, with the reſt of the regiments, ſtandards, and kettle drums; and laſtly, colonel Paul Diack brought up the rear, with part of his huſſars. In this order they began to march an hour before midnight, towards Cremona, with all the ſilence that could be. The firſt of February, the princes Eugene and Commerci, and general Starenberg, got within a ſmall Italian mile of Cremona, where they waited for the troops; which, becauſe of the unſeaſonable weather and bad ways, did not arrive till about break of day; they then began to prepare for the ſurprize of the city, after this manner: the major of Geſchwind's regiment, with the lieutenant who commanded the twenty-five grenadiers, and the carpenters and ſmiths of his diviſion, were to march with all poſſible ſilence, and take that way to Cremona, which his guide ſhould ſhew him: and being got into the city, through the private paſſage; they were to keep themſelves concealed, till the lieutenant-colonel of Herbeſtein's regiment, and the major of Lorrain's were entered alſo; then all three were to ſeize the gate, put the body of the guard to the ſword, and poſt themſelves at the gate, as alſo upon the rampart. Accordingly the major of Geſchwind's regiment broke open St. Margaret's gate, (which being walled up, had no centinels) after he had put to the ſword, not only the guard, but ſeveral more of the French that came out of their caverns to their relief, Herbeſtein's lieutenant did the ſame; but becauſe he could not find the governor's houſe, he took poſſeſſion of another poſt no leſs advantageous. The way thus open, count Merci rode in on full gallop, by the Po gate, where the enemy had planted cannon to defend a fort on the other ſide of the river. but lieutenant colonel Schertzer could not arrive ſo ſoon with his men: all the cavalry being thus got in, except that of Newburg and Diack's huſſars, they ſcoured the ſtreets, and made themſelves maſters of all the piazza's and open places in the city; the regiment of Newburg, and Diack's huſſars, ſtaid without, to beat the roads, and prevent eſcapes. The chevalier d'Entragues, colonel of the royal regiment of marines, an officer of great courage and application, had given orders, the night before the arrival of the Imperialiſts, for his firſt battalion to aſſemble at day break, in order to perform their exerciſe. They were juſt met, and buſy at their duty, when an outcry was heard, "To arms! the enemies are in the "city." D'Entragues immediately ordered his ſoldiers to charge their fuzees, and put their bayonets at the end. He led them directly to the ſquare, which was already poſſeſſed by the Imperial cuiraſſiers, whom he charged with great fury, and drove them from the place. The fire alarmed M. de Villeroi, who roſe inſtantly out of bed, where he was aſleep, and got on horſeback, without knowing what was the matter. In the midſt of this conſternation, the enemy rallied together in four parts of the city, eſpecially the Iriſh, towards the Po tower, and the French near the caſtle gate, barricading themſelves in almoſt all the houſes, convents, and ſtreets, in thoſe quarters. Nevertheleſs, the Germans performed wonders, killing and taking priſoners all they met. Marſhal Villeroy, general of the French army, (who had returned thither from Milan the day before) was thrown from his horſe and taken, as he was rallying ſome of his men, with an intention to have retired to the caſtle. The officer who made him priſoner, and ſaved him from the outrage of the ſoldiers, was one captain Macdonnel, an Iriſhman. Villeroi diſcovered himſelf, and made large offers for his liberty; but all in vain. The marquis de Crenan, after having been mortally wounded, was alſo taken, and a good number of other officers. But in regard the Iriſh had their quarters near the Po gate, and becauſe lieutenant colonel Schertzer could not arrive ſo ſoon as was expected, by reaſon he was to cut his way through with his ſword, the count de Merci was forced to retreat, and poſt himſelf about fifty foot from the Iriſh. So that it being impoſſible to force the gate, the count de Brugere was ſent to the prince de Vaudemont, who had wandered out of his way in coming up to the city, to haſten his paſſage over the river. But neither pontoon's nor barks ſufficient, were at hand, which was the reaſon the infantry arrived too late, and wearied alſo by the hardneſs of the weather, and the badneſs of the ways. This made it impoſſible to accompliſh the deſign; on the other hand, they could not have taken a great number of men; ſince that would have raiſed a jealouſy in the enemy, who, according to the confeſſion of Villeroi himſelf, were already informed that there was ſome deſign upon Cremona; beſides, as the troops did not come up, it would have been impoſſible for the Imperialiſts to have kept their ground, in a city, where the enemy were almoſt twice the number of their aſſailants, and maſter of one part of the city, beſides the citadel: to which might be added the freſh ſuccors, which they might have brought in a little time, from their garriſons round about. However, if we conſider this action as it paſſed, we ſhall find it a difficult matter to meet, in the receſſes of foregoing centuries, any thing of the ſame nature. The enterprize could no longer have been delayed, becauſe the Germans were informed, that the enemy had began to raiſe a counterſcarp, where the city was to be ſurpriſed. But notwithſtanding all theſe diſappointments, from day break till late in the evening, there was nothing to be ſeen but fire and blood; and the greateſt part of the Germans were forced to make ſeven or eight diſcharges. It was, indeed, high time to retreat; the cavalry leading the van, and count Stahrenberg bringing up the infantry; which was done ſlowly and in good order, that the enemy might have no opportunity to make any attempt upon them. About a mile from the town, the prince made a halt, till all the troops came up. As for the loſs which the Germans ſuſtained in this enterpriſe, it amounted to about twelve hundred men, killed and wounded, and among them ſome brave officers. The French had at leaſt an equal number killed and wounded, and loſt a much greater number of priſoners than the Imperialiſts. Marſhal de Villeroi, the chief of them, was ſent to Inſpruck, and from thence to Gratz, by his ſerene highneſs.

From

From the firſt of theſe places, he wrote to the cardinal d'Etrees an account of this action, with high commendations of prince Eugene's politeneſs and civility. Never was action more the ſubject of converſation and aſtoniſhment, than this we have related; never was ſcheme more deeply laid, and in appearance, more prudently conducted; though it had not the deſired ſucceſs, it muſt be owned, the French, notwithſtanding their negligence before the action, (which gave the Imperialiſts an opportunity to enter undiſcovered) performed wonders when they were once alarmed. They fought in their ſhirts for twelve hours together, many of them without breeches or ſhoes, and all without eating, in the moſt rigorous ſeaſon of the year. The Iriſh did not leſs diſtinguiſh themſelves; and it was owing to their obſtinate defence of the gate of Po, that Cremona was preſerved. To judge of the valor of his whole garriſon, we muſt repreſent to ourſelves, troops ſurpriſed in their beds, obliged to march in the dark, more than half naked, to encounter an enemy in the ſtreets, and many of them meeting death in the repairing to their colors. Troops who could ſurmount ſuch obſtacles, and for twelve hours fight, without refreſhment, undoubtedly deſerved the title of brave. If the Imperialiſts had merited the ſame epithet, they had probably come off with ſome honour; but the Germans valor fell as much ſhort of their officers conduct, as the bravery of the French ſurpaſſed the vigilance of theirs.

The Germans were well armed, well cloathed, drawn up in good order, in a city where they had correſpondents, and yet ſuffered themſelves to be beaten by naked fellows without order, and moſt of them without command. All this does not eclipſe the glory of prince Eugene, as well in conceiving as conducting this enterpriſe. He could not foreſee that prince Vaudemont, upon whoſe coming up with three thouſand men the project greatly depended, would loſe his way; or that the chevalier d'Entragues (who drawing out his regiment that morning betimes, to exerciſe it by moonlight, firſt diſcovered the hoſtile troops in the city) would be ſo over vigilant, amidſt the general ſecurity and indolence of the ſuperior and other officers; or, in a word, could he foreſee that the garriſon would make ſo gallant a reſiſtance, or his own men ſo feeble an aſſault. If we read the whole journal of this bloody action, which is too long to be inſerted here, we ſhall wonder how any one man could be in ſo many places as the prince this day was, and contrive ſo many ſtratagems as he did. When he ſaw the obſtinacy of the Iriſh regiment, he ſent to them captain Macdonnel, their countryman, who had a little before taken Villeroi, to perſuade them to come over to the emperor's ſervice, with a promiſe of great advantage if they complied, and threatening, on their refuſal, to put them all to the ſword. But theſe brave men not only rejected the propoſal with ſcorn, but detained the captain a priſoner. His highneſs went afterwards to the town hall, and made an eloquent harangue to the magiſtrates, to perſuade them to raiſe the citizens in the emperor's behalf: but the magiſtrates too refuſed to comply, being very indifferent which ſide prevailed, and at the ſame time certain, that if they declared for either, they could expect little mercy from the other, in caſe they were overcome. The prince likewiſe tried to work upon marſhal Villeroy, his priſoner, to ſend his commands to the Iriſh regiments, that they could no longer continue the diſpute, repreſenting their condition as deſperate, and the impoſſibility of their holding out long. This wile, however, was as ineffectual as any of the former, and the prince had the mortification, once in his life, to be left deſtitute of any reſource, even in artifice itſelf; all circumſtances made againſt him, and obliged him to ſubmit to neceſſity, by abandoning a place, of which ſome hours before he thought himſelf maſter of.

CREVELT, BATTLE AT. [a ſmall town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and archbiſhopric of Cologne, about twenty-five miles ſouth from Weſel, fifteen north-weſt from Duſſeldorp, and weſt of the Rhine about five.] The Hanoverians having reſumed their arms on the conſequences of the battle at Roſbach, under the command of Ferdinand, duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle, drove the French out of Hanover, and obliged them to repaſs the Rhine, over which the allies purſued them. It was evident, that whilſt the French continued only to retire, it would prove impoſſible for them to hinder the allies from executing the plan they propoſed. They therefore thought it adviſeable to change their countenance: they had fallen back as far as Nuys; they now returned on their ſteps, and advanced as far as Crevelt, within a few miles of prince Ferdinand's camp. The prince made the diſpoſitions for a battle, with his uſual vigor and prudence. He carefully reconnoitred the ſituation of the enemy, the twenty-third day of June, 1758, which proved the day of action. He found that their right was at a village called Viſchelon; their left extended towards Anrath, where it was covered with a wood; Crevelt, which was in the front of their right, was occupied by a party of their troops. His highneſs reſolved upon three attacks; the firſt and real attack was on the flank of the enemies left wing; the other two were deſigned to divert their attention, and prevent their ſuccoring the object of this principal attack, for which purpoſe he recommended to his generals, to make the beſt uſe of their heavy artillery, and not to advance too far, unleſs they were perfectly aſſured of the ſucceſs of the main operation. Having made theſe wiſe diſpoſitions, and perfectly learned the beſt routs by which the enemy might be approached, his highneſs put himſelf at the head of the grenadiers of his right wing, and advanced on the ſide of Anrath, in two columns. A cannonading violent and well ſupported, opened the action. The Hanoverian artillery was greatly ſuperior to that of the French; but though the French loſt many men, they loſt no ground in this way, and their poſition in the wood, made a cloſe attack abſolutely neceſſary. The hereditary prince of Brunſwick put himſelf at the head of the firſt line of foot, and with his uſual ſpirit, advanced with the whole front directly to the wood, where a furious fire of ſmall arms commenced, which continued without the ſmalleſt intermiſſion for two hours and a half. All the Hanoverian battalions threw themſelves into the wood. Two ditches well lined with infantry, were oppoſed to their fury. They were forced one after another. The enemies battalions were puſhed back, they were entirely broken, and fled out of the wood in a diſorder which was irreparable. Their cavalry, who kept the beſt countenance poſſible, in ſpite of the terrible fire of the Hanoverian artillery, and in ſpite of the vigorous attempts of the Hanoverian horſe, who had by this time found means to gain the plain, covered the retreat of their ſcattered infantry, and ſaved them from ruin. The right wing and the center, though they ſuffered grievouſly by the cannonading, were no where broken, but retreated towards Nuys, in the moſt perfect order. Seven thouſand of their beſt troops were killed, wounded, and taken priſoners; but there was nothing in this battle ſo grievous to France, and ſo affecting even to the enemy, as the fate of the count de Giſors. This young nobleman, the ſon of the duke de Belleiſle, not above twenty-five years of age, newly married to the heireſs of an illuſtrious houſe, himſelf the laſt of a moſt noble family, was mortally wounded at the head of his regiment, which he brought up with the moſt heroic courage, and inſpired by his example to make incredible efforts. He had been educated with all the care an excellent father could beſtow on a ſon of an uncommon genius, who was alone able to ſupport the reputation of his family; to the pureſt morals, he had united the politeſt manners; he had made a great proficiency in learning; he knew many branches of it, and loved all; he had ſeen every part of Europe, and read courts and nations with a diſcerning eye, and wanted nothing to fulfil all hope, and to make him a perfect and laſting ornament and ſupport to his country, but a knowledge in the military art. He entered that courſe of glory and danger, and fell in his firſt campaign. The unhappy father and miniſter, ſaw his private misfortunes keep pace with the public calamities, and the tears of his family mingled with thoſe of his country. Prince Ferdinand gained a victory at Crevelt, which did the greateſt honor to his military capacity, and to the bravery of his troops. But it was a victory, neither entire nor deciſive. The French army on their own frontiers, was quickly and ſtrongly rein-

forced; ſo that they were not only in a condition, in ſome ſort to make head againſt the allies, but were enabled to detach a conſiderable reinforcement to the army of the prince de Soubize on the other ſide the Rhine.

CROPEDY BRIDGE, BATTLE AT. [over the river Cherwell in Oxfordſhire.] This is one of the battles that was fought during the grand rebellion. King Charles arrived at Worceſter on the ſixth of June, 1644; but in order to deceive Waller, the parliamentarian general, who had followed him with ſurpriſing expedition, he made a feigned march towards Shrewſbury, as if he intended to join prince Rupert. Waller believing this was really his intention, made a haſty march, and took poſt between him and Shrewſbury; then the king wheeled off ſuddenly, and took the route to Oxford, in the neighbourhood of which he was joined by the reſt of his army. After this junction he marched to Buckinghamſhire, in order to give battle to the enemy. Waller approached with the ſame deſign, and the two armies appeared on the oppoſite ſides of the river Cherwell. On the twenty-ninth day of June, the king, with a view to draw Waller from the advantageous ground of which he had taken poſſeſſion, pretended to begin his march for Northamptonſhire, leaving a ſtrong guard at the bridge of Cropedy, to diſpute the paſſage with the foe; receiving intelligence that a large detachment of the enemy were within a mile of his van, he ordered it to double its pace, in hopes of intercepting the whole body. Waller no ſooner perceiving that there was a great diſtance between his van and his rear, than he ordered a large detachment to ford the river, while he himſelf, with fifteen hundred horſe, a thouſand foot, and eleven pieces of cannon, attacked and made himſelf maſter of the bridge of Cropedy; then paſſing with his whole forces, he fell upon the king's rear, but was repulſed by the gallantry of the earl of Cleveland, who routed his horſe, and took part of his artillery, and compelled him to repaſs the river with precipitation. The king attacked the bridge and ford in his turn; the laſt he gained, but his attempt upon the bridge was ineffectual. Next day, on the ſuppoſition that Waller's ſoldiers would lay down their arms, upon an aſſurance of pardon, the king ſent a trumpeter to demand a ſafe conduct for a gentleman, with a gracious meſſage from his majeſty; but Waller anſwered, that he had no power to receive any ſuch meſſage, without the conſent of parliament, to which the king might make his application.

CROTSKA, BATTLE AT. [a little town of Hungary, ſituated on the Danube, not far from Belgrade.] The Turks having puſhed on their conqueſts in Hungary with ſurpriſing rapidity, were by the twenty-firſt of July, 1739, advanced to Crotzka, where they received a conſiderable reinforcement, and were likewiſe aſſembling in a great number at Semendria. The body under the count de Neuperg being not then come up, a reſolution was taken not to wait for it, but to go and attack the Turks before they had time to entrench themſelves. The next night the veldt-marſhal de Wallis, the Imperial general, and the baron de Scher, marched with fourteen regiments of horſe, and eighteen companies of grenadiers, the former having ordered the prince of Saxe Hildbourghauſen to follow them next morning at day-break with the reſt of the foot, and not doubting but the general de Neuperg would join him without delay. The count de Wallis, in order to come at the Turks, was forced to clear his way through defiles, bramble buſhes, and vineyard plots, which however he accompliſhed with very great order; but the regiment of Hohenzollern, which formed the vanguard, advancing too forward, was hemmed in by the Turks, and almoſt cut to pieces. It was at the head of this regiment that the brave lord Crawford, a Scots nobleman, charged, and was ſo deſperately wounded, that it was with great difficulty he was brought off: this gentleman has ſet a laudable example to the reſt of the young Engliſh nobility, in hunting after military knowledge in every corner of Europe, and ſeems to have wanted but an opportunity to exerciſe in the ſervice of his country that experience, which he purchaſed almoſt at the expence of his life. In this attempt likewiſe fell a young Iriſh nobleman, who had left his native country in a generous thirſt of fame, and ſerved as a volunteer: he ſaw the ſtandard-bearer fall, and perceiving that the infidels had got poſſeſſion of the colours, he boldly ruſhed forwards, and killed ſeveral of the Turks with his own hands, recovered the colours, which he immediately ripped from the ſtaff, and tying it round his waiſt, like a ſaſh, was found with it dead after the battle was over; thus bravely, with the loſs of life, diſappointing the triumph of the enemy, by preſerving that mark of honor from falling into their rapacious hands.

The Turks, improving this advantage, fell upon the reſt of the forces with incredible fury, which, though they made a very brave defence, were put into confuſion, and obliged to retire; and juſt as they had recovered the hill, the prince of Hildburghauſen arrived with the infantry, and favored their retreat. To do this the better, the prince poſted himſelf on the right, where the Turks fired briſkly upon him, but were not able to break his ranks; but, after all, there was ſome diſorder in this retreat, which extended even to the baggage; and it would have been ſtill greater, had not the count de Neuperg come up ſpeedily with his body, conſiſting of thirteen thouſand men, for whoſe greater diſpatch he left his baggage behind, and made the men leave their coats. The marſhal de Wallis, upon the arrival of this reinforcement, renewed the engagement with the enemy, which was continued on both ſides with very great obſtinacy and firing, that laſted without interruption till night, ſo that it proved a bloody action both to the Imperialiſts and Turks. The marſhal de Wallis returned afterwards with his army to his camp of Wiſchnitza, under the cannon of Belgrade. The Turks fought upon this occaſion like deſperadoes, and far from being diſcouraged at the loſs of their men, which was very conſiderable, they returned to the charge with more obſtinacy, and moſt hideous outcries. As to the loſs of the Imperialiſts, it was never exactly known; ſome officers make it amount to three or four thouſand men. Of the two princes of Waldeck, the youngeſt, who was a colonel, was killed, and the other wounded; the general count Caraffa and general Lerſkner were alſo in the number of the dead; the prince de Birckenfeldt, the generals Daun and Barnes, and the marquis de Spada and St. Tulian, adjutant-generals, were wounded.

While the Imperial forces were thus engaged with the Turks, a great firing of cannon was heard all day between the Imperial flotilla and that of the enemy, and it was not known on the twenty-ſecond how admiral Pallavicini got off.

General Bernclau was in great danger of being entirely cut to pieces, if he had not made uſe of the following ſtratagem, which ſucceeded very happily; he ordered all his trumpets to retire, and take poſt behind a hill in a wood near the enemy, where they ſounded a march, which made the Turks believe that freſh troops were coming up to ſupport the Imperialiſts, and ſo alarmed the enemy, that they retired with the utmoſt precipitation towards Crotzka, ſo that the general Berneclau had time to join the army with his detachment, and ſome horſes that he had taken from the Turks.

The names of the chief officers killed or wounded in this action were lieutenant field-marſhal baron Wittorf; the major-generals the prince of Heſſe Rheinfels, count Caraffa, and M. Lerſkner; the colonels count Berthold, Minquitzburg, the prince of Waldeck; the lieutenant-colonels Plida, and the marquis de Litta; the majors count Lhnthieri, and M. Palude, killed. The lieutenant field-marſhal, the prince of Waldeck, the major-generals, the prince of Brickenfeldt, count Daun, count Geiſruch, and M. Grune; the colonels Dungem, Derntherl, Wetzel, Villanova; the lieutenant-colonels count Membrand, Sonnau, the prince of Baden Durlach, Radicati, the count de Collovrat; the majors Ullfield, Livrier, Kleinholem, and Sebothendorf, wounded. The earl of Crawford, of Scotland, a volunteer, wounded.

And according to the accounts publiſhed at Vienna of the killed and wounded in general, there were of the infantry three thouſand nine hundred and ſeventy-four men, including officers killed, and three thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-ſix wounded; and of the cavalry

valry there were one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty-one men, including officers killed, and ſeven hundred and ſixty-four wounded, and of horſes there were one thouſand five hundred and ſixty-five killed, and ſix hundred and nineteen wounded. As for the loſs of the infidels, no account can be given of it, but it muſt have been very conſiderable, the battle having laſted near nineteen hours, which was very extraordinary, eſpecially in the Germans, who fought all that time againſt ſuperior numbers, with great diſadvantages of ground, and without any refreſhment, either for man or horſe, from the beginning of their march. What might ſuch troops have done, had care been taken to bring the enemy to an engagement upon an advantageous or equal ground.

The engagement between the Imperial and Turkiſh fleets on the Danube, near Crotzka.

From the above accounts it appears, that during the very time of this battle, the Imperial and Turkiſh fleets upon the Danube were likewiſe engaged, of which we ſhall give the following account written from Belgrade.

The marquis Pallavicini, general of the Imperial ſhips and veſſels on the Danube, having received advice, that forty of the enemy's ſaicks, in the form of gallies, were to come up to Crotzka, at the ſame time that the vanguard of their army was to arrive there, he fell down the river on board the commodore's ſhip the Triton, which had two decks, and was built at Vienna in 1737, and four prames, or large gallies, built at Vienna alſo in 1738, and arrived at Crotzka half an hour before the Turkiſh vanguard, conſiſting of four thouſand horſe, which drew up on the ſide of a hill towards the river: he cauſed his veſſels to move near to the ſhore, and fired thirty cannon-ſhot at the enemy, which did ſuch execution upon them, as obliged them to retire precipitately over that hill, to avoid being expoſed to the artillery of our flotilla. The general finding he could do them no more damage, proceeded down the river the ſame day to meet the ſaicks, having intelligence that they were advancing; and forming a line with his veſſels before an iſland at a little diſtance from Crotzka, he propoſed by that ſituation to hinder the enemy from paſſing, and to cover the ſaid iſland. Half an hour after appeared the forty Turkiſh ſaicks, making towards that iſland, but ſeeing how our veſſels were ranged, they retired to Semendria, where was the enemy's camp. Of all this the general gave information to veldt-marſhal Wallis, and ſent him to the bailiff of Crotzka, who aſſured him that the enemy's whole army was on the march thither.

On the twenty-firſt at day-break, the Turkiſh gallies, or ſaicks, advanced as if they would attack our flotilla, but before they came within cannon-ſhot they ſtopped, at which time the van of the Turkiſh army came in view, and was followed orderly by all the reſt with their baggage and artillery, and poſted themſelves at Crotzka, of which general Pallavicini ſent advice to veldt-marſhal Wallis. The twenty-ſecond in the morning general Pallavicini deſcried two batteries, which the enemy had made in the night on the bank of the river, in a place that was covered with large trees, and he ordered his veſſels to fire at thoſe batteries; but ſeeing he could do them no conſiderable damage, he retired to a point of the iſland which covered his veſſels: from that point he had a view of the Turkiſh land army, formed into two lines, and marching towards the top of the hills, from the foot of which the Imperial troops were to advance againſt them; and ſoon after he ſaw, with regret, an attack made, and the enemy's fire carried forwards, from which he obſerved that they fought with advantage, and that our troops could not beat them back, and poſſeſs themſelves of Crotzka, according to the reſolution which had been taken, and which had been communicated to him by veldt-marſhal Wallis. Then general Pallavicini reſolved to retire, without giving the enemy time to make other batteries, which they were actually beginning in three different places, and which might have rendered his return the more difficult. When he had taken this reſolution, and was in motion to paſs up the river, the Turkiſh galleys advanced; one of them, which expoſed itſelf the moſt, in hopes to paſs between the Triton and the river ſide, was preſently ſunk by the commodore's ſhip; and four others, which followed that galley, were ſo galled by the guns of the other Imperial veſſels, that their rowers fled to land, leaving them to float with the ſtream: the reſt of the enemy's galleys kept out of the reach of our cannon, and took the opportunity of the darkneſs of the night to get to a place of ſecurity. The twenty-third, at day-break, general Pallavicini, with his veſſels, was before Crotzka, where he ſaw the Turkiſh gallies lying under the protection of the enemy's camp. The Triton, in paſſing up the river, having loſt three hours by one of the prames running foul of her prow, was obliged to abide the fire of five batteries, which fired from heavy cannon iron bullets of thirty-ſix pound, and from haubitzers ſtone ball of fifty pounds weight, beſides the ſhot from leſſer cannon. By the ſlowneſs of making way up the river, our flotilla lay expoſed for nine hours to that fire; and of four hundred and forty three cannon ſhot, almoſt all of them were aimed at the Triton, on board of which general Pallavicini had always his ſtation; above forty ſhot ſtruck the ſhip, but not one of them endangered her, or did her any conſiderable damage, nor were more than three officers on board her wounded; among them lieutenant-colonel count Lilliers, dangerouſly in the thigh by a piece of a ſtone ball that broke in the ſhip; and but three men were killed and twelve wounded, though we paſſed in ſight of the whole Turkiſh army, which, by the extent of ground on which they encamped, appeared to be very numerous. At noon ſprung up a favorable gale of wind, which enabled our ſailors to uſe their ſails, and in the evening we came up over-againſt the Imperial army, and kept coaſting by them till they entered the lines of Belgrade. In our paſſage we judge our guns would bear upon them, putting as cloſe to the ſhore as we could. Our veſſels fired in all about five hundred cannon-ſhot, of which the Triton alone fired one hundred and ſeventy-one.

CULLODEN, BATTLE AT. [a ſeat of the late Duncan Forbes, lord preſident of Scotland, in Inverneſsſhire, about two miles from Inverneſs town on the eaſt, and a mile to the ſouth of Culloden houſe. On a moor or blair called Drummoſſie, the battle was fought.] The motives of this battle are too well known to need any repetition here, therefore we ſhall, without preamble, enter upon the article. In the beginning of April, 1746, the duke of Cumberland began his march from Aberdeen, and on the twelfth paſſed the deep and rapid river Spey without oppoſition from the rebels, though a conſiderable number of them appeared on the oppoſite ſide. Why they did not diſpute the paſſage, is not eaſily to be conceived; but, indeed, from this inſtance of neglect, and their ſubſequent conduct, we may eaſily conclude, they were under a total infatuation. His royal highneſs proceeded to Nairn, when he received intelligence, that the enemy had advanced from Inverneſs to Culloden, about the diſtance of nine miles from the royal army, with intention to give him battle.

On the ſixteenth of April, between four and five in the morning, the king's army began their march from Nairn, formed into five lines, of three battalions each, headed by major-general Huſk on the left, lord Semple on the right, and brigadier Mordaunt in the center; flanked by the horſe under the generals Bland and Hawley; who, at the ſame time, covered the cannon on the right and left.

They marched in this order about eight miles; when a detachment of Kingſton's horſe, and of the Highlanders, having advanced a-head of the army, diſcovered the van of the rebels moving towards them; on notice whereof, his royal highneſs commanded the army to form in order of battle, which was thus executed. The three battalions of the ſecond line defiled to the left of the reſpective battalions in the van; that is to ſay, Barrel's to the left of Monro's; Scotch fuzileers to the left of Price's; and Cholmondeley's on the left of the Royal: then marching up, formed the front line of ſix battalions; between each of them two pieces of cannon. At the head of this line, and in the center, the earl of Albemarle commanded; on the right wing three

ſquadrons of horſe, commanded by major-general Bland; on the left three other ſquadrons, commanded by lord Ancram.

The ſecond line conſiſted of five battalions, placed to face the openings of the front line, with three pieces of cannon placed between the firſt and ſecond battalions, on the right and left of the ſame line, in order that if the enemy either broke through the center, or outflanked either the right or left of the front, they might conveniently play upon them.

To ſupport both, and as a final reſerve, was placed the remainder four battalions, winged on the right and left by Kingſton's horſe.

In this diſpoſition the army continued ſome time; but the body of the rebels not advancing, it fell into marching order again; which continued until the front were within a mile of the enemy: then formed again into fighting order, as before.

The rebel army formed their front in thirteen diviſions, being ſo many clans under their reſpective chiefs, with four pieces of cannon placed before their center, and the ſame number on each wing. The center was headed by lord John Drummond; the right wing by lord George Murray; and the left, by the perſon who calls himſelf duke of Perth. To ſupport the front line occaſionally, and covered by ſome ſtone walls, on the right was diſpoſed Fitz James's horſe, and four companies of French pickets; on the left one body of horſe, made up with the young Italian's guards, ſome huſſars, and the Perthſhire ſquadron; and five companies of lord John Drummond's foot. Open to the center of the front line was the young Italian, placed with his body guards. In his rear a line of reſerve, conſiſting of three columns: the firſt, on the left, commanded by lord Kilmarnock; the center column by lord Lewis Gordon, and Glenbucket; and the right by Roy Stuart. Next, and directly in the rear of Glenbucket, were the regiments of Perth and Ogilvie ſtationed, as the final reſerve.

In this order, the rebels began firing on the king's army, about two o'clock, with their cannon; which, being ill ſerved, did little execution. The firing was returned by the king's army with ſuch ſucceſs, as put the rebels in great diſorder. They diſliked this way of fighting, and therefore made a puſh on the right of the king's army: where his royal highneſs waited to receive them in perſon. This they did in a kind of bravado, to draw the king's troops forward; but, finding themſelves deceived, they turned their whole force to the left, and the weight of their fury fell chiefly on Barrel's and Monro's regiments, where they attempted to flank the king's front line; but Wolf's regiment advancing, entirely defeated their deſign: in the mean time, the cannon kept playing upon them with cartridge ſhot.

General Hawley, with ſome Highlanders, had opened a paſſage through ſome ſtone walls to their right for the horſe, which advanced on that ſide, while the king's right wheeled off upon their left, diſperſed their body of reſerve, and met in the center of their front line in the rear; when being repulſed in the front, and numbers cut off, they fell into an univerſal confuſion. The horſe on their backs made a dreadful carnage; the foot moved only in due order; but Kingſton's horſe, from the reſerve, galloped up briſkly, and falling in with the fugitives, did great execution: the reſt were routed with great ſlaughter: in leſs than thirty minutes they were totally defeated, and the field covered with dead bodies. The road as far as Inverneſs was ſtrewed with dead bodies; and a great number of people, who from motives of curioſity had come to ſee the battle, were ſacrificed to the undiſtinguiſhing vengeance of the victors. Three thouſand rebels were ſlain on the field, and in the purſuit. The earl of Kilmarnock was taken, and in a few days lord Balmerino ſurrendered himſelf to one of the detached parties. The glory of the victory was ſullied by the barbarity of the ſoldiers: they had been provoked by their former diſgraces to the moſt ſavage thirſt of revenge; not contented with the blood which was ſo profuſely ſhed in the heat of action, they traverſed the field after the battle, and maſſacred thoſe miſerable wretches who lay maimed and expiring; nay, ſome officers acted a part in this cruel aſſaſſination; the triumph of low, illiberal minds, uninſpired by ſentiments, untinctured by humanity.

The different diſpoſitions of theſe two armies were in ſome meaſure owing to their reſpective ſituations. The king's army was to fight uncovered; the rebels covered, behind walls: but when their impatience to get out of the way of the king's cannon, puſhed them on attacking, they neceſſarily either loſt the benefit of their reſerve, or the reſerve muſt loſe the benefit of the cover, which they not chuſing to do, the impetuoſity of the front carried them too far from their reſerve; and then having no guard in their rear, the horſe from the king's right and left eaſily did their buſineſs.

On the other hand, the diſpoſition of the king's army was, perhaps, as juſt as the mind of man was capable of contriving: if one failed, a ſecond ſupported; and if that failed, a third. The enemy could no way take two pieces of cannon, but three muſt play directly upon them; nor break one regiment, but two were ready to ſupply the place. If the rebels were repulſed, they were routed; if any part of the king's army broke, they rallied and were ſupported. Had the king's army attacked, it might not have been ſo well; becauſe then the rebels would have been cloſe and covered, and conſequently the breaking of them more difficult.

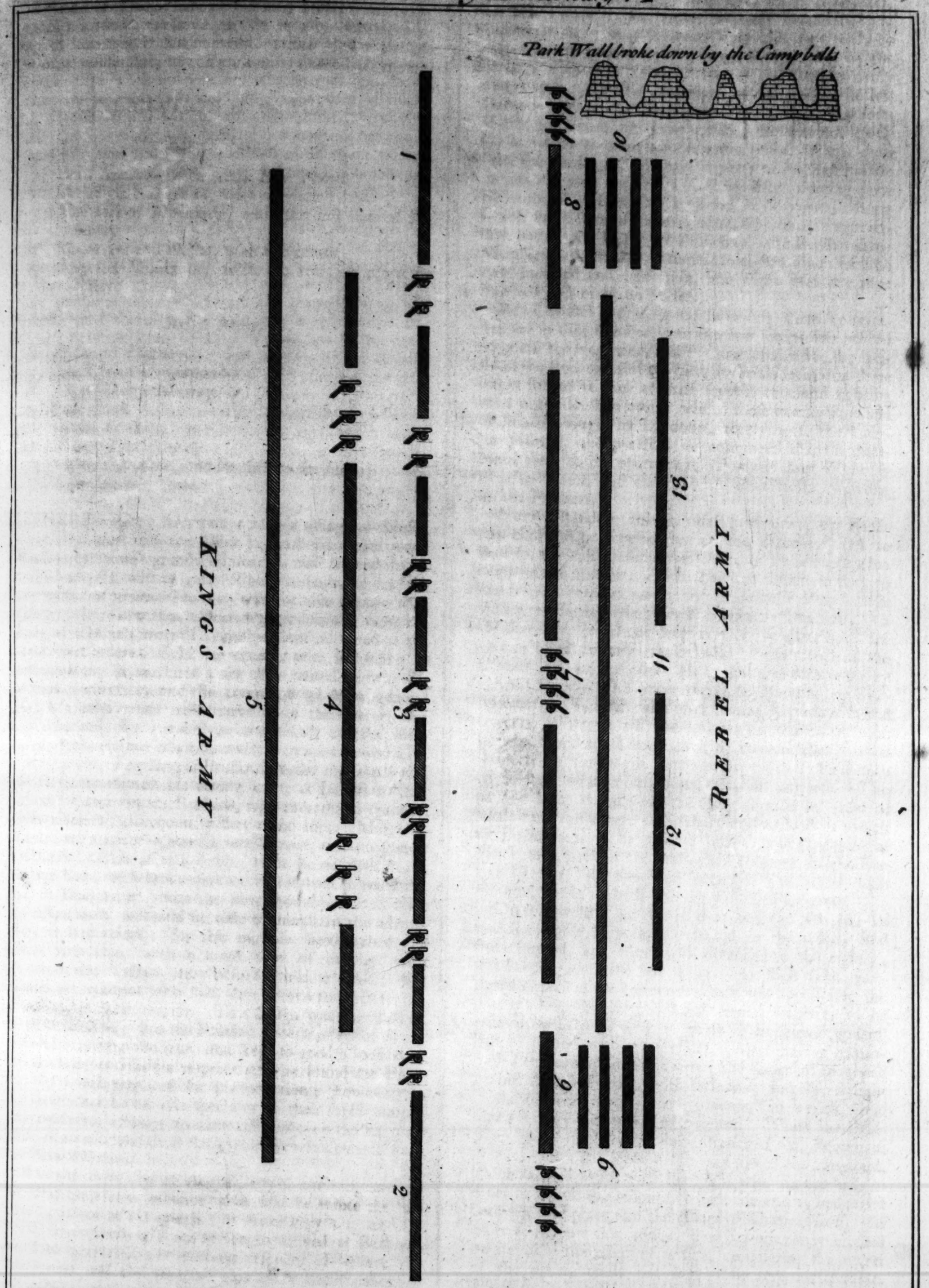
The vanquiſhed adventurer forded the river Neſſe, and retired with a few horſe to Aird, where he conferred with old lord Lovat; then he diſmiſſed his followers, and wandered about a wretched and ſolitary fugitive among the iſles and mountains for the ſpace of four months; during which he underwent a ſeries of dangers, hardſhips and miſery, as no other perſon ever outlived. Thus in one hour all his hopes vaniſhed, and the rebellion was entirely extinguiſhed. One would almoſt imagine the conductors of this deſperate enterpriſe had conſpired their own deſtruction, as they certainly neglected every ſtep that might have contributed to their ſafety and ſucceſs. They might have oppoſed the duke of Cumberland at the paſſage of the Spey; they might afterwards have attacked his camp in the night, with good proſpect of ſucceſs; as they were inferior to him in number, and weakened with hunger and fatigue, they might have retired to the hills and faſtneſſes, where they would have found plenty of live cattle for proviſion, recruited their regiments, and been joined by a ſtrong reinforcement, which was actually in full march to their aſſiſtance; but they were diſtracted by diſſentions and jealouſies, obeyed the dictates of deſpair, and wilfully devoted themſelves to ruin and death.

When the news of the battle arrived in England, the whole nation was tranſported with joy, and extolled the duke as an hero and deliverer: both houſes of parliament congratulated his majeſty on this auſpicious event; they decreed in the moſt ſolemn manner their public thanks to his royal highneſs, which were tranſmitted to him by the ſpeakers; and the commons, by a bill, added twenty-five thouſand pounds per annum to his former revenue.

Immediately after the deciſive action at Culloden, he took poſſeſſion of Inverneſs, and ordered thirty deſerters to be executed; then he detached ſeveral parties to ravage the country; one of theſe apprehended the lady Mackintoſh, who was ſent priſoner to the caſtle of Edinburgh, plundered her houſe, and drove away her cattle, though her huſband was actually in the ſervice of the government. The French priſoners were ſent to Carliſle and Penrith: Kilmarnock, Balmerino, Cromartie, and his ſon, the lord Maclead, were conveyed by ſea to London; and thoſe of an inferior rank were confined in different priſons. The marquis of Tullibardine, together with a brother of the earl of Dunmore, and Murray, the pretender's ſecretary, were ſeized, and tranſported to the tower of London, to which the earl of Traquair had been committed, on ſuſpicion, and the eldeſt ſon of lord Lovat was impriſoned in the caſtle of Edinburgh. In a word, all the goals in Great Britain, from the capital northwards, were filled with thoſe unfortunate captives; and great numbers of them were crowded together in the holds of ſhips, where they periſhed in the moſt deplorable manner for want of air and exerciſe.

The

Engravd for the Military Dictionary.



PLAN of the BATTLE of CULLODEN.
Fought April 15th *O.S.* 1746.

BRITISH MUSEUM

The numbers of both armies are variouſly affixed; the king's troops at leaſt exceeded eight thouſand men, whereas the rebels did not amount to ſeven thouſand. What number were ſlain of the king's troops was never exactly known; it has been ſaid it was only twenty-eight, but this is ſcarce credible; doubtleſs their loſs was inconſiderable, in compariſon to that of the enemy.

EXPLANATION of the PLATE.

King's Army.

1 Lord Ancram, with Mark Kerr's horſe
2 Major-general Bland, with Cobham's horſe
3 The earl of Albemarle, with the firſt line of infantry
4 Major-general Huſke, with the center
5 Brigadier Mordaunt, with the rear, or corps de reſerve

Rebel Army.

6 Duke of Perth
7 Lord John Drummond
8 Lord George Murray
9 Left flank
10 Right flank
11 Prince Pretender
12 Guards, huſſars, and Perthſhire ſquadron
13 Fitz-James's horſe

CUNNERSDORF, BATTLE AT. [a village of Sileſia, near Frankfort on the Oder.] Laſt year the grand Ruſſian army was greatly reinforced, and ſeemed determined to act with vigor. The Pruſſians, under the command of general Dohna, was not able to cope with them; therefore that officer was reinforced from the king of Pruſſia's army at Landſhut, and received at the ſame time orders to fight the enemy, who ſtill being an over-match, he declined; for this refuſal he was diſmiſſed the ſervice, and the command given to general Wedel, who made an attempt upon the enemy, but unfortunately for himſelf, he was killed, together with ſeveral other brave officers, and the troops received a ſevere repulſe. The king of Pruſſia, in order to remedy this diſaſter, abandoned his ſtrong camp at Landſhut, and advanced to meet the Ruſſians, who threatened the total deſtruction of the country they came into. Marechal Daun, who never wants for intelligence, was no ſooner informed of the king's deſign, than he reſolved to be before-hand with him; that is, he reſolved to reinforce the Ruſſian army before the king ſhould attack it, that by ſuperiority it ſhould be able to maintain the advantage it had gained: for this purpoſe, he detached general Laudohn, with a large body of cavalry, who reached the Ruſſian army before the king could; but Daun not content with this, determined to harraſs the Pruſſians in their march. This deſign was entruſted to general Haddic; but the Pruſſian general, Finck, ſo effectually covered the rear, and kept ſo good a look out, that whenever Haddic approached, he found the Pruſſians too well prepared for his reception; however, as he would not be an idle ſpectator of their rapid march, he made an attempt to carry off ſome of the baggage waggons on one of their flanks, but he was defeated with conſiderable loſs.

On the third day of Auguſt, 1759, the king arrived at Bezkow, from whence it is ſaid he wrote the following billet to his queen. "After very long and fatiguing marches, I am at length arrived at Bezkow. The public is not without defence. I believe the greateſt miſchief that all this affair has occaſioned, will be the inquietude it has produced. I have beat the corps of Haddic, and taken a thouſand priſoners. Finck is at my heels. I ſhall be to-morrow within two leagues of Franckfort."

At Bezkow he united the unfortunate remains of the battle of Zullichau with his army, which, by this addition, amounted to ſixty-nine battalions and an hundred and five ſquadrons, making only forty-eight thouſand fighting men. This may be eaſily conceived, as the troops that were in the battle of Zullichau had ſuffered ſuch a conſiderable diminution: and hence alſo it may be judged, that the enemy greatly exaggerated the ſtrength of his army, when they made it amount, in their relations, ſometimes to ſixty thouſand, and ſometimes to ſeventy thouſand men. It need only be remembered, that according to the liſt publiſhed by the court of Peterſburgh in the ſpring, the Ruſſian army that was to act this campaign did not amount to leſs than one hundred thouſand men; and though theſe ſorts of liſts are commonly exaggerated, this was not much ſo, of which we have an authentic proof. Some days after the battle of Zullichau, a party of Pruſſian huſſars carried off, near Croſſen, a Ruſſian officer, coming from Poſnania, charged with a large packet of papers, among which was a ſtate of the magazine, by which it appears, that before the battle of Zullichau, the Ruſſian army aſſembled at Poſnania, amounted to eighty-nine thouſand two hundred and one man, and eight thouſand nine hundred and nineteen horſes.

If we deduct the ſervants, ſuppoſing them comprehended in that number, and the few troops left behind to guard the magazine, and the loſs ſuſtained in the battle of the twenty-third of July, it ſhould ſeem that there ought ſtill to remain at leaſt ſeventy thouſand fighting men in the Ruſſian army: add to theſe twenty thouſand Auſtrians brought by Laudohn, according to the Vienna Journal, and we ſhall be convinced that the combined army of the enemy was not much ſhort of ninety thouſand men, and conſequently near twice as ſtrong as the Pruſſians.

Notwithſtanding this manifeſt ſuperiority, the Ruſſians choſe to put themſelves on the defenſive, and to wait for the king behind the Oder, in an advantageous camp near Francfort, which they had ſufficient time to fortify with entrenchments and redoubts, and to furniſh with a prodigious number of cannon. The king, on the contrary, could not defer coming to a deciſion, for on one hand Saxony was invaded by the troops of the Circles, and on the other his capital was threatened by general Haddic: his army therefore marched by Furſtenwalde to Lebitz; and after halting ſome days in the camp of Wulcow, till the bridges on the Oder, near Reitwein, a league from Cuſtrin, were finiſhed, paſſed the river in the night between the tenth and eleventh of Auguſt, without any oppoſition, or any loſs. The paſſage being completed, the army formed in order of battle near the village of Etſcher, and purſued its march to Biſchoffſee. The reſerve under lieutenant-general Finck took poſt on the eminences between Biſchoffſee and Trettin: the vanguard occupied the firſt of thoſe villages, behind which the army pitched its camp.

On the twelfth, at two in the morning, it began its march towards Reppin, but halted in the wood, and there formed, and afterwards advanced to the enemy; ſtill keeping back the left wing. As ſoon as the vanguard arrived at the eminence which was oppoſite to the enemy's left, the king ordered ſeveral batteries to be erected, which, as well as thoſe of lieutenant general Finck, played with good effect. After having cannonaded the enemy for ſome time, the vanguard advanced againſt their left wing, with little loſs, and after a ſlight reſiſtance from their retrenchments, in which were found ſeventy-two pieces of cannon. When the Pruſſians were maſters of the intrenched hill, lieutenant general Finck paſſed the defile, and joined the vanguard, which formed again with the right wing on the hill, in order to attack the redoubts which the enemy had raiſed between that place and the village of Cunnerſdorff. In order to ſupport this attack, new batteries were erected on the hill, the effect of which, conſidering the height of the place, could not fail to be very conſiderable. Finck made himſelf maſter of the redoubts with little trouble and little loſs; and ſome ſquadrons of horſe ſcoured the country to Cunnerſdorff. The enemy endeavoured to keep their ground there, by puſhing forward ſeveral brigades of foot and horſe: but they were obliged to abandon it after a briſk reſiſtance, and to fall back to the laſt of their redoubts. The Pruſſian infantry paſſed through, on one ſide of the village, and made themſelves maſters of ſome more redoubts, and of ſeveral batteries: and on the other hand, their cavalry fell very ſeaſonably upon the Ruſſian foot whilſt they were retiring

from the redoubt: but they met with batteries, and were obliged to avoid them. The enemy, ſeeing themſelves every where defeated, excepting on their left wing, aſſembled all their forces and the remains of the right wing, to maintain another redoubt raiſed on a high eminence. The Pruſſian infantry attacked it with all poſſible bravery; but were not able to carry it, both on account of its advantageous poſition, and of its numerous artillery, which began to be ſuperior. A ſecond attack having ſucceeded no better than the firſt, the cavalry endeavoured to force the enemy, and made ſeveral attacks with great impetuoſity, but were always repulſed by a dreadful fire of cannon loaded with grape ſhot. The enemy's cavalry had as yet done nothing; they ſeized this opportunity, broke the Pruſſian ſquadrons, and forced them to fall back upon the foot; this occaſioned a diſorder in the left wing which was filing off by Cunnerſdorff to ſupport the right. The king employed every poſſible expedient to redreſs matters, expoſing his own perſon to the greateſt dangers, but without effect: almoſt all the generals and officers were either killed or wounded; and the private men, being overpowered by the heat of the day, and the duration of the engagement, could not gain the aſcendant over troops that were conſtantly relieved by freſh ones, and ſeconded by continual diſcharges of a prodigious artillery, moſt advantageouſly placed.

The army therefore fell back, by Cunnerſdorff, to the firſt hill furniſhed with entrenchments, where it endeavored to maintain its ground. Scarce had it time to form, when the enemy advanced in good order, and diſputed the poſt. They were beat back with great loſs at the firſt onſet; but the ſecond effort ſucceeded: the Pruſſian army then began to retreat by the defile, and rallied on the eminences which general Finck occupied before the battle. On the thirteenth in the morning, the army returned to the camp of Etſcher, and, having paſſed the Oder at four in the afternoon, went to encamp at Reitwein,

By this plain and true account, ſays a letter written by a Pruſſian officer, who was in the battle, which in in the main, differs little from the deſcription of the battle given by the enemy, we may eaſily conceive, that if the valor of our troops was forced to yield, this time, to the too great ſuperiority of numbers, and the too manifeſt advantage of the enemy, both in the ground and in the artillery, the whole of their exploit is nothing more than repelling our attack, and preſerving their poſition; for they ventured neither to purſue us beyond the field of battle, nor to moleſt us in repaſſing the Oder: we know, on the contrary, that they lay all night upon their arms for fear of a freſh action. After this, if in the opinion of the whole world a victory is to be judged of by its conſequences, this will appear very inconſiderable. It is certainly far from deſerving to be compared with the victory of Zorndorf, or any other battle where the advantage was on our ſide. The conſequences of this action are like the fruits of the ſurpriſe at Hochkirken laſt year. By theſe advantages, which were rather in our favor, the enemy have hitherto gained only an opportunity of carrying devaſtation into the greateſt part of our country. Let us return to the particulars that remain to be mentioned.

After halting ſome days in the camp at Reitwein, the king led his army to Fuſtenwalde, and curbed the enemy in ſuch a manner, that though they paſſed the Oder, they durſt neither advance to Berlin, nor attempt any thing on their march, which they directed towards Luſatia, in order to be near marechal Daun. The king followed the Ruſſians cloſe, and encamped at Waldow, ſtill at a ſmall diſtance from their army. His majeſty could not prevent the interview between the commanders in chief of the two armies at Guben, nor the ſuccors which they thought proper to ſend to one another; nor could we hinder count Soltikoff from drawing reinforcements from Poland; whereas we had received no other reinforcement but ſome cannon, and ſix battalions and ſeven ſquadrons, which general Kleiſt brought us from Swediſh Pomerania. We had received neither recruits, nor recovered men, the latter being left at Berlin to form a new corps againſt the Swedes. Nor could we hope for any ſupport from prince Henry, with whom the enemy had entirely cut off our communication. However unfortunate theſe circumſtances might be, the king nevertheleſs maintained his camp at Waldow, oppoſite to the enemy's two armies, one of which alone was twice as ſtrong as his majeſty's. He even did not heſitate to detach to Saxony, firſt, general Wunſch with nine battalions and as many ſquadrons; and afterwards general Finck with twelve of the one and eighteen of the other.

Notwithſtanding this conſiderable dimunition, and though, according to the Vienna journal, marechal Daun had ſent the Ruſſians a freſh reinforcement of twenty thouſand men, the king continued to follow them in their march to Sileſia, got there before them, and fruſtrated their deſign at Glogau; his majeſty even offered them battle in many places on their march, with a part only of that very army which fought at Cunnerſdorff.

Our loſs, is but too great, without being ſwelled by exaggerations of the enemy. They boaſt, in one of their firſt relations, of having made five thouſand ſix hundred and eighty-three priſoners; in their laſt account they reduce this number to four thouſand five hundred and forty-two, and pretend to have buried ſeven thouſand ſix hundred and twenty-ſeven of our dead; which would amount in all to above twelve thouſand men. But this calculation is deſignedly exaggerated. According to exact liſts, taken in the camp after the action, we loſt in killed, priſoners, and deſerters, no more than ſeven thouſand four hundred and eighty-five, including a hundred and twenty-three officers. Our wounded amounted to eleven thouſand one hundred and nineteen; of whom above five thouſand recovered. Of all the generals only M. Putkammer was killed on the ſpot. The lieutenant-generals Itzenplitz, Hulſen, Finck, Wedel, Seidlitz, and the prince of Würtemberg, as alſo the major-generals Knoblauch, Klitzing, Itzenplitz, Spaen, and Platen, were only wounded.

The Ruſſians very induſtriouſly concealed their loſs, therefore it was never exactly known; but if we may judge from the diſcharges which the Pruſſians made, it muſt, at leaſt, equal that of their enemy's.

CUSTRIN, SIEGE OF. [a city of Brandenburgh in Germany, ſituated on the river Oder, about forty-five miles eaſt from Berlin.] The only complete and authentic account of this ſiege, that has been tranſmitted to England, was contained in a letter from an inhabitant of Cuſtrin, which relation we ſhall preſent to the reader in the writer's own words.

On the thirteenth of Auguſt, 1758, about three o'clock in the afternoon, a ſudden report was ſpread, that a body of Ruſſian huſſars and coſſacks appeared in ſight of our little ſuburb, which put the whole city in motion, and into great terror, eſpecially as we heard for certain, that the whole Ruſſian army was advancing from Meſeric and Kingſwalda, by the way of Landſberg. A reinforcement was ſent immediately to our picket guard in the ſuburb, which, by this junction, amounted to about three hundred men, who were ſoon attacked by the enemy, and the ſkirmiſh laſted from about four till ſeven in the evening. All this time we could plainly ſee, from the ramparts and church-ſteeple, ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, riding on Engliſh horſes covered with fly-nets, who were reconnoitring our fortifications thro' ſpying-glaſſes: our cannon fired ſeveral times upon them, which made them retire with their huſſars, and our picket took poſſeſſion of their former poſt in the ſuburb, and the reinforcement we had ſent from the city returned, after having made uſeleſs the bridge over the Oder. Immediate notice was given of this affair to count Dohna, general of our army, near Francfort on the Oder, who ſent us the next day a reinforcement of four battalions of infantry, ten ſquadrons of dragoons, and a full body of huſſars, under the command of lieutenant-general Schorlemmer: the huſſars, with a body of dragoons, were added to our picket in the little ſuburb, and the four battalions of grenadiers pitched their tents in the Anger, between the ſuburb and the fortification, the remainder of the ten ſquadrons of dragoons remained in the fields, to cover the long ſuburb; and our new governor or commander, colonel Schack, arrived at the ſame time.

On

On the ſame day (the fourteenth) our ſmall garriſon, conſiſting of one battalion of regulars, one battalion of militia, two companies of invalids, and about a hundred huſſars, were employed, from morning till night, in placing to advantage the cannon on the ramparts, and in erecting ſmall batteries at the place of arms of the covered way and the horn-work: but our old governor neglected the moſt neceſſary buſineſs, in not obſerving the enemy's march, which might have been eaſily done by felling trees in the foreſt through which they were to paſs, this would make it more difficult for them to approach us ſo quickly; our neglect gave them afterwards the advantage of paſſing through this foreſt uninterrupted in the night: and had our people ſet fire to our ſhort ſuburb, and to the outworks near the vineyard, it would have prevented the enemy, even after they paſſed the wood, from erecting their batteries and fire-kettles, which, immediately after their arrival, they did in the ſuburb; but this moſt neceſſary article was poſtponed till the next day, when it was too late.

On this ſame (fourteenth) day, we heard that general Fermor, prince Charles of Saxony, and many other general officers, had dined at Vietz, a village about two German miles (ten Engliſh) from Cuſtrin, and that they there held a council on the obſervations made the evening before, undoubtedly, where their batteries were to be erected, and what elſe was to be done on the next day. After receiving this intelligence, we endeavoured to prevail on our old commandant, to order the trees to be cut down, to obſtruct the enemy, and to have the ſuburbs and vineyard ſet on fire, which would have enabled us to obſerve the motions of the enemy, and have prevented them from their operations, which, immediately after their arrival, they began behind the vineyard: but our intreaties were in vain, our governor was too obſtinate.

Towards night arrived general Schorlemmer, with the new governor, and they went with a ſmall party to reconnoitre the enemy; but they were ſoon obliged to retire in haſte, being purſued by the coſſacks quite to the city, and eſcaped narrowly. After their return, they perſuaded the poor inhabitants to be entirely eaſy, aſſuring them that they were in no danger; undoubtedly not ſuſpecting the enemy's cruel deſign. Accordingly every body went to bed, in hopes that the ſuccours would be ſufficient to prevent the enemy from beginning their operations: but between four and five o'clock in the morning of the fifteenth, the inhabitants were rouſed by the noiſe and ſhrieks of the huſſars and coſſacks, with intermixt cannon-ſhots. The whole city was alarmed; I went with many others to the church-ſteeple, and ſaw the whole plain, behind the little ſuburb, covered as far as to the foreſt with the enemy's troops, and our light horſe, ſupported by the infantry, engaged in different places with the enemy. By eight o'clock, I ſaw through a glaſs a freſh body of the enemy's infantry, coming from Tamſel and Warnick, marching towards the vineyard, the van thereof, by computation, conſiſted of about four or five thouſand men; the remainder I could not ſee for the great cloud of duſt, and thickneſs of the wood; as ſoon as this body of infantry was arrived, near the vineyard, the fire began with cartridge ſhot, from their batteries made the evening before, upon our picket-guard and huſſars, who were obliged to retire; then they fired with ricochat ſhot upon the tents and baggage of the four battalions encamped upon the Anger, which made them alſo retire with all their baggages into the city, and in leſs than half an hour after, the enemy threw ſuch a multitude of bombs and red hot bullets into the city, that by nine o'clock it burnt with great fury in three different places, which could not be extinguiſhed, as the houſes were cloſely built, and the ſtreets narrow: the air appeared like a ſhower of fiery rain and hail. The ſurprized inhabitants had not time to think on any thing but of ſaving their miſerable lives, by getting into the open fields; I, as well as many others, had hardly time to put on my clothes (being before only in a night-gown), as I was leading my wife with a child in her arms, and driving my other children and ſervants before me, who were almoſt naked, having ever ſince the firſt fright, run about as they got out of bed, the bombs and red-hot bullets fell round about us; but, thank God, I and my family received no hurt: the bombs, in burſting, daſhed the houſes and every thing that was in their way to pieces. Thus I went out of one miſery into another, leaving every individual thing behind me. Every body that could creep, got out of the town as faſt as poſſible; and the croud of naked, and in the higheſt degree wretched people, was vaſtly great. Among the women were many of diſtinction, who had neither ſhoes, nor ſtockings, or hardly any thing elſe on, thinking on nothing but on ſaving their lives. When I had ſeen my family in the open field, I endeavoured to return, to ſave ſomething, if poſſible, but in vain: the multitude of wretched inhabitants, ſome with horſes and carriages, others with ſick and bed-ridden on their backs, and the bombs, cannon balls, and red-hot bullets, fell ſo thick, that every body thought themſelves happy if they could eſcape. Many thouſands are made moſt miſerable of inhabitants, as well as ſtrangers; many from the open country, and defenceleſs towns, in Pruſſia, Pomerania, and the New March, had fled hither with their moſt valuable effects, when the Ruſſians entered the Pruſſian territories, in hopes of ſecurity; but a great many, who were a little while ago poſſeſſed of conſiderable fortunes, are now reduced to beggary. On the road was nothing ſeen but miſery, and nothing heard but cries and lamentations, enough to move ſtones, as no one knew where to get a morſel of bread, nor what to do for their future ſubſiſtance. The neighbouring towns and villages were ſoon filled: I ſtaid till next day at Goltze, to wait the farther event of things, but was ſoon informed, that amongſt the other buildings, the great magazine, the governor's houſe, the church, the palace, the ſtore and the artillery-houſes; in ſhort, the old and new town, the ſuburbs, and the great bridge over the Oder, as well as all the others, were reduced to aſhes; many of the inhabitants are miſſing, who are ſuppoſed to have periſhed in the flames, or under the ruins, or in their fright to have hid themſelves in vaults, and ſubterraneous caverns, where they have been ſuffocated. The writings of all the colleges are entirely deſtroyed, as well as the valuable archives of the country, which is an immenſe loſs. In the king's magazine was a prodigious quantity of corn and flour. The loſs is reckoned at ſeveral millions of crowns. The fire was ſo furious, that the cannon in the ſtore and artillery-houſes were all melted; the filled bombs, and the carriages for cannon and muſkets, a large quanty of gunpowder, and other combuſtibles, went off at once with a horrible exploſion. After the bridges were conſumed, the piles and ſterlings were burnt to the water edge. The ſpectacle is terrible; no hiſtory furniſhes the like examples, except the deſtruction of Troy and Jeruſalem. The enemy's fury fell entirely on the inhabitants; and they did not begin to batter the fortifications, except with a few ſhot, till the ſeventeenth, after the reſt was all deſtroyed. The garriſon continue in it, fully reſolved to defend it from falling into the hands of the enemy.

In a few days after the king of Pruſſia arrived in the neighbourhood with his army; upon which the Ruſſians thought proper to abandon their enterpriſe, and this brought on the battle at Zorndorf.

CZARNANAPATA, BATTLE AT. [a little town of Muſcovy, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the river Boriſthenes, not far from Smolenſko.] This battle was fought on the twenty-ſecond day of September, 1708, between Charles XII. king of Sweden, and Peter the Great, czar of Muſcovy. All this campaign Charles had drove the Ruſſians and Tartars before him, like a flock of ſheep. The czar, provoked by a chain of diſgraces, reſolved to give his enemy battle, and Charles, in order to do the ſame, reſolved to paſs the Boriſthenes. The czar ſeeing this, judged it not adviſeable to come to a general engagement, in which, if he ſhould be unſucceſsful, he muſt have give his enemy an entrance into the very boſom of his dominions; but reſolved to make war like the Coſſacks, that is, by dividing his troops into many bodies, attacking every where, and every where retreating and waſting the country, where the enemy deſigned to purſue him.

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At the paſſage of Czarnanapata, there was a rencounter, ſharp and bloody, between the troops commanded by prince Galliczen, and ſix of the beſt regiments of the Swediſh army, under major general Roſen, whom the king of Sweden had detached, to be poſted on the banks of the Boriſthenes, at a place covered with a little moraſs, where he deſigned to attempt the paſſage.

Prince Galliczen, with eight battalions and three ſquadrons, who had been obliged to diſmount, by reaſon of the badneſs of the way, paſſed the river, being favored by a thick fog, that prevented their being diſcovered. They kept firm, and the ſkirmiſh was ſharp on both ſides, till the fog being diſſipated, ſhewed the Swedes that they were environed on all ſides, which obliged them to retreat fighting. The Ruſſians following, took from them ſix colors and two ſtandards. The czar was ſo well ſatisfied with what prince Galliczen had done, that he gave him the order of St. Andrew. The Ruſſians had about ſix hundred men killed, and one thouſand wounded; but the enemy loſt a far greater number. When the other Swediſh troops ſaw theſe regiments, which was looked upon as the beſt in their army, return in ſuch diſorder, they began to think they were not invincible; and that, to their own coſt, they had learned the Ruſſians the art of war. A few days after, the Coſſacks and Ruſſian Calmucks, ſupported by ſeven thouſand dragoons, fell upon the baggage of the left wing of the Swedes, over which they obtained ſome ſlight advantage: two aid de camps were killed near the king's perſon: he himſelf had a horſe ſhot under him; and while one of his equeries was preſenting him with another, both the equery and the horſe were ſhot on the ſpot. Many of his officers, who came to his relief, were killed or taken priſoners, and only five left near him; when, fighting on foot, and half ſpent with fatigue, he was diſengaged by colonel Dardoff, who broke through the Calmucks to reſcue him, with a ſingle company of his regiment. The reſt of the Swedes put the Tartars to the ſword. The army recovered its ranks, Charles mounted his horſe, and fatigued as he was, purſued the Muſcovites two leagues. He advanced almoſt as far as Smolenſko, in the road to the capital of Muſcovy, where he hoped to meet with as many adherents, and as much proviſion as in Poland: but being deceived in theſe, he found his deſign in marching to Moſcow, at preſent impracticable, though he thought it at firſt no difficulty to perform.

CZASLAW, BATTLE AT. [a ſmall city of Bohemia, but the capital of a large territory, forty miles ſouth-eaſt from Prague.] In the beginning of the year 1742, the queen of Hungary had aſſembled two conſiderable armies in Moravia and Bohemia. Prince Charles of Lorrain, at the head of fifty thouſand men, advanced againſt the Saxons and Pruſſians, who thought proper to retire with precipitation from Moravia, which they had invaded; then the prince took the route to Bohemia, and marſhal Broglio, who commanded the French forces in that country, muſt have fallen a ſacrifice, had not the king of Pruſſia received a ſtrong reinforcement, and entered that kingdom before his allies could be attacked. On the fourteenth of May he had advice that the Auſtrians were arrived on the banks of the river Sazava. The magazines of the Pruſſian army were diſtributed along the Elbe, in places where the communication was eaſy, by means of a bridge; but the enemy made themſelves maſters of theſe magazines, as well as of Czaſlaw.

The king of Pruſſia, watchful of prince Charles's motions, ſuſpected that this prince's intention was to cut off the communication with his magazines and with the French army: theſe circumſtances were too preſſing not to require a ſpeedy reſolution; therefore he loſt no time, but put himſelf at the head of his vanguard, which conſiſted of about ten battalion and twenty ſquadrons of dragoons and huſſars, and marched ſtraight to Hermanſtadt, giving the prince of Anhalt orders to follow him next day with the reſt of his army. As ſoon as the proviſions were arrived, and he had choſen an advantageous poſt upon a riſing ground, he went himſelf to reconnoitre the enemy, which he gueſſed to conſiſt of ſeven or eight thouſand men, encamped at Willimow. The next day that body having diſappeared, his Pruſſian majeſty marched for Kuttemberg, where he had a magazine; his deſign was to gain at leaſt a march on the enemy, if they intended to go to Prague, and to be at hand to join the reſt of the army, if occaſion offered of giving battle. The prince of Anhalt ſent the king word in the evening of the ſixteenth, that the enemy was in motion, and that ſeveral deſerters had declared to him, that prince Charles had drawn out all his different garriſons to reinforce his army; that it was their vanguard which had appeared the day before; but that having taken the king's detachment for the army itſelf, they had retired in the night-time to the main body, and that next day, the Auſtrians being re-united, had begun their march. On theſe advices, afterwards confirmed, the king of Pruſſia, on the ſeventeenth, at five o'clock in the morning, gave orders to his army to advance. The enemy alſo decamped the evening before, and was advancing behind Czaſlaw, in three columns. Of this his Pruſſian majeſty being informed, he ſent orders to the prince of Anhalt to gain the height, to reinforce the firſt line of infantry, and to leave in the ſecond a ſufficient interval to place the ten battalions and twenty ſquadrons which he was bringing up, and no ſooner arrived than they began to cannonade the enemy.

The Pruſſian cavalry was drawn up upon the height in ſuch a manner, that they formed a larger front than the Auſtrian cavalry. The king ordered lieutenant-general Bodenbrock to begin the attack; and the ſhock of the Pruſſian cavalry was at firſt ſo violent, that thoſe of the enemy in the firſt column were thrown into confuſion. Count Rottemberg pierced the ſecond, and made two regiments of the left wing recoil. A thick duſt, which roſe of a ſudden, hindered the Pruſſian cavalry from taking the benefit of this firſt advantage. The right wing of the Pruſſian army, who had formed the attack gibbet-wiſe, was taken in flank by a part of the Auſtrian cavalry of the ſecond column, which made it give way; but, excepting this attack, the ſame wing of the Pruſſians had gained a conſiderable advantage over the enemy's cavalry on the left wing, during the time that its infantry, which had made a half turn to the right, had attacked with ſucceſs the village of Sohoſiſtow, where there were poſted two battalions of the regiment of Schwerin.

The cavalry of the left wing of the Pruſſians having returned to the charge, the regiments of prince William and of Waldau pierced the ſecond line of the left wing of the Auſtrians, and cut to pieces the regiment of Wertes. The Pruſſian cavalry being deſirous to flank the enemies infantry, by this means weakened its left; but gave the Auſtrians opportunity of advancing ſome ſquadrons of dragoons, which took the Pruſſian infantry poſted on the other ſide of Ckotozio in flank. This infantry ſuffered a little, becauſe the Auſtrian grenadiers, who advanced behind the cavalry, having taken the village backwards, ſet it on fire. The two battalions of Schwerin, who were forced to retire out of it, poſted themſelves to the flank of the infantry, which then redoubled its fire; and the Auſtrian cavalry, both on the right and left, being no more in a condition to act, the king of Pruſſia took the advantage with the whole right wing of the infantry; and the fire was then ſo hot on this ſide, that the enemy, not able to recover out of the diſorder into which they were thrown, were obliged to fly, and retired three or four different ways.

What contributed to augment this diſorder, was an action of the Pruſſian huſſars, who having attacked the infantry of the ſecond line of the Auſtrians, it was obliged to form a hollow ſquare; ſo that, being as it were wedged in by this poſition, it ſuffered equally on all ſides. Three or four ſquadrons ſtood as yet firm on the ſide of Czaſlow, but retired on the approach of the king of Pruſſia to attack them; for that monarch was every where, and in the hotteſt of the fire, with an intrepidity which made his courtiers tremble for him. His majeſty, after chacing the Auſtrians out of Czaſlow, and making himſelf maſter of it, detached lieutenant-general Bodenbrock and Kleiſt, with thirty ſquadrons, and the huſſars, in purſuit of the enemy, who were much incommoded by them in their retreat.

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The victory was the more glorious for the king of Pruſſia, as the Auſtrians fought with all imaginable bravery; their right wing had repulſed, three different times, the left wing of the Pruſſians, without the leaſt ſigns of diſcouragement, after having made them recoil as far as Chotozitz, to which they ſet fire. Prince Charles, watchful of all the enemy's motions, did all that was poſſible for a general to do; but his diſadvantageous ſituation contributed to the defeat of his troops, which he could not rally, on account of the incommodiouſneſs of the ground. The prince expoſed himſelf ſo often, during the action, that he ſeveral times narrowly eſcaped being killed, or taken priſoner. The battle was very bloody on both ſides: the Auſtrians had about five thouſand men killed and wounded, without reckoning the priſoners, who were about twelve hundred. The loſs of the Pruſſians was leſs on the ſide of the killed and wounded, but more on that of the priſoners; they loſt two colours, and thirteen ſtandards. The Auſtrians were obliged to abandon eighteen pieces of cannon, and a fowler in their camp, and they took the route to Teutſchbrod.

The French were to have joined the king of Pruſſia before the battle of Czaſlaw; but excuſes for their delay were continually ſent to him. This created ſome ſuſpicion of their real deſigns, for his majeſty having had a copy of marſhal Broglio's diſpatches of the fourth of May ſent to him, the treachery of France was viſible enough, but his majeſty did not think it poſſible. Thoſe diſpatches informed marſhal Broglio of a reinforcement of five thouſand men, ſending him by his court. They likewiſe contained inſtructions for regulating the conduct of that general, and of the uſe he was to make of his forces; by the firſt inſtruction the court forbids him to mix his troops with thoſe of his Pruſſian majeſty; the ſecond directs him to ſpare his army as much as he could, and to act always in a different quarter from the Pruſſians; the third orders him always to preſerve a body of twenty or twenty-five thouſand of his beſt troops, in order to cover and obſerve the Pruſſian army, as well in a ſiege as in a general action; by the fourth he is directed to employ this body in cloſely examining into the conduct of that prince, and the ſteps and motions of his army, for cauſes and reaſons of great importance; by the fifth he is ordered to hazard nothing, under pretence that neither the French reinforcement was yet arrived at the army, nor the marſhal de Belleiſle, who only had orders from his moſt Chriſtian majeſty to command with the king of Pruſſia.

His Pruſſian majeſty at that time gave no heed to thoſe ſalutary warnings, believing them to come from the enemies quarter; and inſtead of withdrawing from his camp, as he ought to have done, on the contrary, gave the prince of Anhalt orders to haſten his march, in order to join him in his camp at Czaſlaw, where marſhal Broglio was, according to his promiſe, to come with his army in two days, but who never came.

The king of Pruſſia, after waiting four days, was obliged alone to ſuſtain the battle of Czaſlaw, by which he diſcovered, though too late, France was deceiving him, and that his army was certainly intended to be ſacrificed.

Accordingly, he entered into a treaty with the queen of Hungary, the preliminaries of which were ſigned at Breſlau the firſt of June, 1742, by the earl of Hyndford (in virtue of the full power he had received from her Hungarian majeſty) and count Podiweltz, miniſter plenipotentiary to the king of Pruſſia; the following are the principal articles:

The queen yields to his Pruſſian majeſty, not only the Upper and Lower Sileſia, except the principality of Jeſchen and Troppau; but likewiſe the principality of Glatz in Bohemia. The king engages to obſerve an exact neutrality during the continuance of the war, and in fifteen days to withdraw his troops from Bohemia, in which time the ratification is to be made. His Pruſſian majeſty takes wholly upon himſelf to pay the ſum due to the Engliſh merchants, principal and intereſt, on account of the mortgage made the tenth of January, 1734-5, by the late emperor upon Sileſia. His Britannic majeſty guaranties this treaty, both as king of Great Britain and elector of Hanover. One of the ſeparate articles imports, that the king of Poland ſhall be invited to accede to this treaty, to whom ſixteen days were allowed to withdraw his troops. The concurrence of the Czarina and States General, the king of Denmark, and other princes, is likewiſe deſired.

This affair was negociated with impenetrable ſecrecy.

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DANTZICK, SIEGE OF. [the capital of Regal Pruſſia, in the kingdom of Poland, ſituated on the weſtern ſhore of the river Weſel, or Viſtula, which falls a little below into the Baltic ſea.] The election of Staniſlaus to the crown of Poland proved but a ſhort gleam of hope to that prince. The Ruſſian army advanced with rapidity on one ſide, as the Saxons did on the other ſide of Poland, in favor of king Auguſtus, till at laſt Staniſlaus was obliged to retire to Dantzick, which had declared that it would ſtand by him to the laſt extremity. This gave the party of king Auguſtus leiſure to proceed to a new election; and on the ſeventeenth day of January, 1734, he was crowned at Cracow with the uſual ſolemnity, while the Ruſſian general, after poſſeſſing himſelf of Thorn, advanced againſt Dantzick, and made himſelf maſter of the moſt important poſts in its neighbourhood. The Dantzickers at firſt put on an air of reſolution, but finding the town untenable, and Staniſlaus perceiving that his preſence muſt expoſe them to the greateſt calamities, he formed a ſecret reſolution of retiring: both he and the inhabitants, however, had great expectations from the aſſiſtance promiſed them by France, and were in hopes that the king of Pruſſia would declare in their favor; but they were diſappointed in all: for though ſome French troops did arrive to their aſſiſtance, they could not prevent a great part of Dantzick being reduced to aſhes by the Ruſſian artillery. All that his Pruſſian majeſty could do, was to make ſome faint offers of mediation with the Czarina, which were rejected. The French ſuccors were no more than three thouſand; and having made a fruitleſs attempt againſt the Ruſſians, king Staniſlaus, ſeeing his affairs deſperate, made his eſcape out of Dantzick, which was immediately compelled to admit the troops, and recogniſe the right of king Auguſtus on the ninth of July, together with all the Poliſh noblemen who were there, and who had followed the fortune of king Staniſlaus. The inhabitants were forced to purchaſe their peace with the enemy, with ſeveral thouſand pounds, for ſuffering Staniſlaus to eſcape.

DEAL, BATTLE AT. [by Cæſar called Dola; it is an handſome town in Kent, with an harbor; between it and the Goodwin ſands is the famous road called the Downs, where generally homeward ſhips, and ſuch as are outward, by way of the Engliſh channel, lie at an anchor. It lies about four miles from Sandwich, and ſeventy-four from London.] Julius Cæſar having conquered Gaul, and ſeverely chaſtiſed the Germans who had croſſed the Rhine, in order to favor a general revolt and inſurrection of their neighbours, reſolved to make a deſcent upon the iſland of Britain, which was altogether unknown to the Romans. His pretence was to puniſh the iſlanders for having ſent ſuccors to the Gauls while he waged war againſt that nation, as well as for granting an aſylum to the Belgæ, after having excited them to a rebellion, in conſequence of which they were routed, and compelled to abandon their own country. Theſe were ſufficient motives in a Roman general, conſidering the political maxims of that people, who always looked upon the auxiliaries of their enemies as principles in the quarrel, and attacked them accordingly without any declaration of war, concerning which they were in other caſes extremely formal and punctilious. Over and above theſe inducements, ſome authors ſuppoſe Cæſar to have been influenced by the hopes of finding a great quantity of fine Britiſh pearls, which were then much in requeſt; but avarice was no part of his character, and we may with ſome plauſibility ſuppoſe he was on this occaſion actuated by that ambition and thirſt of glory which ſeems to have been the characteriſtic of his diſpoſition. Whatever the true dictates of his heart may have been, he determined to employ the latter part of the ſummer (Ant. Chriſt. 53) that remained after his German expedition in an hoſtile viſit to Britain, and though he ſhould find the ſeaſon too far advanced to make any progreſs in the operations of war, he foreſaw an advantage in making himſelf acquainted with the coaſt, creeks, and harbours, as well as with the genius of the inhabitants, which were very little known even to the traders who went thither on account of commerce. With this view he previouſly conſulted the merchants, who could give him no ſatisfaction touching the ſize of the iſland, the number of nations by whom it was poſſeſſed, their laws and cuſtoms, their practice in war, or their harbours that were capable of containing a great number of large veſſels. Thus left to his conjectures, he detached C. Voluſenus in a frigate, to examine the coaſt, and return as ſoon as poſſible with his report, while he himſelf advanced with all his forces into the territory of the Morini, which lay neareſt to the Britiſh ſhore; and here he ordered that all his ſhips ſhould be aſſembled without delay.

Meanwhile his deſign being communicated by ſome merchants to the inhabitants of the maritime parts of Britain, chiefly thoſe who had removed thither from the oppoſite continent, they ſent ambaſſadors to make their ſubmiſſion, and promiſed to deliver hoſtages for their good behaviour. Cæſar received them with great complacency, and having exhorted them to continue ſtedfaſt in the ſame ſentiments, diſmiſſed them to their own country, together with a Britiſh prince called Comius, whom he had appointed king over the Atrebates, and of whoſe attachment and ſagacity he was well aſſured. Knowing this Comius was held in great veneration and eſteem in Britain, he directed him to viſit the different ſtates, and uſe his influence in perſuading them to ſolicit the protection of the Romans, which he would grant on his arrival in this iſland.

As for Voluſenus, he returned in five days from the coaſt of Britain, which he had examined from the ſea, without daring to land on ſuch an hoſtile ſhore, and imparted his obſervations to Cæſar, who formed his plan accordingly. Having collected about eighty tranſports, which he judged ſufficient for the embarkation of two legions, and allotted for his cavalry eighteen of a larger burthen, that were wind-bound on another part of the coaſt, at the diſtance of eight miles, he diſtributed his officers on board of a few galleys, ordered the reſt of his army to be cantoned among the Menapii, and part of the Morini, under the conduct of Q. Titurius Sabinus, and L. Aurunculeius Cotta, and left P. Sulpicius Rufus with a ſufficient garriſon to occupy the place and harbour where he now lay.

Theſe precautions being taken, and all the troops deſtined for the expedition embarked; he ſet ſail with the firſt fair wind about midnight, and next morning arrived on the coaſt of Britain, where he ſaw the rocks and cliffs covered with an infinite number of armed

A New & Accurate MAP of the Kingdom of PRUSSIA and POLISH PRUSSIA from the Sieur Robert's ATLAS with Improvements

BALTIC SEA

GULPH OF DANTZICK

DANTZICK

POMERELIA

PALATINATE OF CULMIGERIA

Pomesania

Michelawia

Lobovia

Warmia

Sambia

Nadrauia

Galindia

Sudovia

LITHUANIA

CURISH HAFF

Vistula R.

Nogat R.

Netze R.

Drewenz R.

Passarge R.

Oster R.

Desert of Waldow

Longitude East from London

J. Gibson Sculp.

BRITISH MUSEUM

armed islanders, assembled to oppose his landing. Finding it impracticable to gain the shore in that place, on account of the swelling surf, and the impending mountains, from whence his soldiers must have been grievously annoyed by the Britons, he resolved to chuse a more favorable strand for making his descent. Meanwhile, as he lay at anchor to wait for that part of the fleet which had not yet arrived, he called a council of his officers, to whom he imparted the remarks of Volusenus, together with his dispositions for landing, and the precise order by which every individual was to act in his own province; then taking the first opportunity of the wind and tide, he made the signal for weighing anchor, and sailed about eight miles along shore, till he found an open road, and a level country. The Britons suspecting his design, detached their cavalry and chariots of war to the same spot, and following with the rest of their forces, took possession of the ground, in such a manner as to hinder the Romans from approaching the shore; for as their ships drew too much water to float near the beach, the soldiers were obliged to leap over-board; when being encumbered with weight of their armor, entangled in the sea, and exposed to the risk of plunging into unknown holes and caverns under water, they did not fight with their usual alacrity, but seemed affrighted at the fury and resolution of the islanders, who not only galled them with their javelins from the shore, but even rushed upon them in the sea, fighting hand to hand with amasing vigor and intrepidity. Cæsar perceiving the disadvantage under which his soldiers labored, directed his gallies to be rowed nearer to the shore, so as to flank the Britons, against whom the slings, arrows, and projectile machines were plied with great execution and success; for the islanders, as much confounded and intimidated at the strange figure of the gallies, the motion of the oars, and the contrivance of the balista, as at the damage they sustained from the stones and missile weapons, suddenly paused, and then retired to a small distance. Notwithstanding this check, the Romans seemed averse to trust themselves in such a depth of water, when the standard bearer of the tenth legion observing their backwardness, leaped into the sea, calling aloud, "Follow me, my fellow soldiers, unless "you want to betray this eagle into the hands of the enemy." Thus adjured, they sprung over-board without further hesitation, and made towards the shore, where, being met by the enemy, a very obstinate battle ensued, which had like to have proved fatal to the Romans, who, finding it impossible to form in the water, could not avail themselves of their discipline and military skill, while those who gained the shore were surrounded and cut in pieces, before they could assemble in any number, or to be drawn up in order of battle.

In this emergency, Cæsar commanded the boats belonging to the fleet, to be crammed with soldiers, in order to row about and sustain those who wanted succour: and this expedient determined the fortune of the day, by enabling his men to gain firm footing on the beach, where forming immediately in a considerable body, they proceeded to charge with their usual confidence, and now profiting by that heavy armour which had encumbered them before, they soon compelled the naked Britons to quit the field with precipitation; though Cæsar could not improve his victory, for want of his horse, which were not yet arrived. The Britons dispirited by this defeat, no sooner recollected themselves from their consternation, than they sent ambassadors to implore the clemency of Cæsar, and along with them Comius the Atrebatian, whom, as a creature of the Roman general, they seized and shackled on his first landing, before he had an opportunity of signifying the cause of his arrival. But now that they were vanquished in battle, they ascribed this outrage, to the fury of the ungovernable multitude; begged pardon for the offence, promised to deliver hostages, and in all things to obey his commands. Cæsar complained, that after having, of their own accord, sent ambassadors to the continent, with offers of peace and submission, they had, nevertheless, opposed his landing, in such a hostile manner; but he forgave their indiscretion, and demanded a certain number of hostages; part of whom they immediately delivered, and promised to send for the rest with all convenient dispatch, from the remoter provinces. Meanwhile they dismissed their troops, and their princes and lords assembling, recommended themselves and their different states, to the protection of Cæsar. Though this submission seems to have been exorted by the necessity of the occasion; for, they afterwards renounced it with the first opportunity. Their session was not yet broke up, when the eighteen ships, with the Roman cavalry, sailing from Gaul with a gentle breeze, no sooner approached the British coast, than they were dispersed by a terrible tempest of wind blowing off the shore, and obliged to return to the port they had left, at which they arrived with great difficulty, after having narrowly escaped the horrors of shipwreck. This storm, which happened at the full moon, was attended with such an high tide, that in the night all the gallies, which the Romans had hauled ashore for safety, were filled with water; while of those which rode at anchor, some ran foul of one another and were destroyed, and the rest were rendered useless by the loss of their anchors, cables, masts, and rigging: a miserable spectacle to the army on shore, who could give them no assistance; and having no materials for refitting the damaged vessels, saw themselves deprived of the returning to Gaul, and destitute of provision, on which they could subsist through the winter in Britain.

The island chiefs, who had not yet separated, resolved to take the advantage of this calamity, by which they saw the Romans were dispirited: they conferred with each other upon this opportunity which fortune had put in their power; they repined at the loss of their liberty, upbraided themselves with their infamous tame submission to an handful of enemies, without cavalry, subsistence, or ships, to which they might retire; they looked upon their invaders, as victims devoted to destruction, and determined to sacrifice them to the genius of their country; in these sentiments they gradually disappeared from the Roman camp, and began privately to re-assemble their forces; while Cæsar suspecting their design, as the natural consequences of what had happened, as also from their delaying to send in the rest of the hostages, began to make preparations for his own safety. He ordered all the corn and provision in the neighbourhood to be brought into the camp, dispatched a vessel to the continent for materials to repair the shipping. During these transactions, the seventh legion being sent out as usual to forage, at a time when the peace lately concluded was supposed to be in full force, and the Roman camp was openly frequented by the Britons. The centinels perceived a greater cloud of dust than could possibly arise from the legion that went forth, and communicated this observation to Cæsar, who immediately suspecting some new attempt of the islanders, marched out at the head of the Cohorts that were upon duty, after having ordered other bands to take their station; and the rest of the army to follow him with the utmost expedition: when he had advanced a good way from the camp, he found the seventh legion hard pressed by the enemy, who concluding they would naturally come to this place, as here only the corn was not yet reaped, had formed an ambuscade in the woods, from which they suddenly fell upon the Romans, when they were dispersed and unarmed, so as to cut off a few and disorder the rest, who could hardly resist the attacks of such a furious multitude as surrounded them; for the Britons not only showered their darts and javelins at a distance, but likewise drove among them with their chariots of war, by which they were greatly distressed; they were therefore very seasonably relieved by their general, at whose arrival, the enemy intermitted in their action. Cæsar, judging it improper to provoke them to a general engagement, kept his ground for some time in order of battle, and then retreated to his camp, in which he was confined for several days successively by tempestuous weather; but this did not hinder the Britons from dispatching messengers to all parts of the country, with accounts of the small number and dejection of the Romans; in consequence of which they assembled from different quarters to an immense number of horse and foot, and boldly advanced towards the enemy's entrenchments. Cæsar, far from baulking their impatience, marched out to meet and give them battle,

battle, when they were quickly routed with great ſlaughter, and all their habitations for a conſiderable circuit, ſet on fire and deſtroyed. That ſame day they ſent deputies to ſupplicate the mercy of the Roman commander, who granted them peace, on condition that they ſhould ſend to the continent double the number of hoſtages he at firſt demanded; and now that the autumnal equinox approached, and his ſhips were very unfit for a winter's voyage, he forthwith re-imbarked his army, and returned to Gaul. Such was the ſucceſs of the firſt attempt the Romans made on the liberty of Britain, which was defended by natives, with all that ſpirit and enthuſiaſm which freedom and independency inſpire; and thus ended that celebrated expedition of Cæſar, which, though unattended with any other ſolid advantage, than that of making him acquained with the coaſt of the iſland, and the temper of the inhabitants, was extolled at Rome above all the victories he had obtained over the Germans and the Gauls, and his ſucceſs in Britain, acknowleged by a ſupplication of twenty days. Although this was an extravagant and ridiculous decree of the ſenate, conſidering the little progreſs he had made in his firſt deſcent, it is at leaſt a glorious teſtimony of the opinion which the Romans, in the meridian of all their power and glory, entertained, with regard to the valor of our anceſtors; nevertheleſs, we cannot aſſent to the overweening conjectures of thoſe, who, from an illiberal partiality to their own country, pretend that Cæſar was actually defeated by the Britons: whereas it appears, they were utterly unable to cope with him in the field, even when they had an immenſe ſuperiority in point of number, that the ſmall advantage they gained over the ſeventh legion, was the effect of ſurpriſe; and that his ſudden return to the continent in ſuch a ſhattered condition, did not ſo much denote his apprehenſion of the iſlanders, as his dread of a winter's paſſage in crazy veſſels, which had ſuffered in the ſtorm. Had he thought himſelf too weak to ſubdue the Britiſh power by force of his arms, he would probably have had recourſe to other arts, and endeavored to foment diviſions among the different ſtates in the iſland; an expedient which could hardly have miſcarried, as they were ill affected to one another, and he could eaſily have found emiſſaries, who would have gladly followed his inſtructions: it muſt be owned, however, that on this occaſion they united for their common ſafety, and even the Belgian colonies acted in concert with the ancient natives of the iſland.

This deſcent was made from the Downs, and the battle fought at the place which is now called Deal, as Cæſar's own account of the expedition plainly evinces; for the land he firſt made, could be no other than Dover, which is nearer than any other part of Britain to the Gallican ſhore, and he deſcribes the cliffs with great accuracy. From thence he ſailed with the tide, ſetting to the northward, and turning a point of land, which was the South Foreland, came to an anchor in the Downs, after a progreſs of eight miles. The diſtance from Dover, the head-land he turned, the flatneſs of the beach and the openneſs of the country, leave no room to ſuſpect that the place of his landing, could be any other than Deal. This ſuppoſition is confirmed by the tradition of the Britons, as well as of the Saxons, who mentioned the circumſtance in a table hung up in Dover caſtle. This opinion is likewiſe embraced by Nennius, who ſays, Cæſar ad Dole bellum pugnavit; and Camden obſerved in this place, the remains of the ramparts which Cæſar raiſed to defend the ſhipping from the aſſaults of the weather and the enemy. The day of his landing was the twenty-ſixth of Auguſt, in the afternoon, as the learned Halley has demonſtrated from the circumſtances of the hiſtory, and the ebbing and flowing of the tides.

2. DEAL, SECOND DESCENT OF THE ROMANS. The Britons no ſooner ſaw themſelves delivered from ſuch troubleſome viſitants, than they ſeemed to forget the ſubmiſſions and promiſes they had made, and only two of their ſtates ſent over the ſtipulated hoſtages to Cæſar, who, in all appearance, was not much incenſed at their neglect, inaſmuch as it furniſhed him with a ſpecious pretext for returning to Britain, and reducing the whole iſland under the Roman dominion. Mean while, having put his army into quarters, he ſet out for Italy, but not before he had given orders and directions for refitting the damaged ſhips, and building a great number of other veſſels of various conſtructions, for the greater convenience of tranſporting his legions and cavalry, as well as of floating in ſhallow water, that they might be landed with equal eaſe and ſafety; they were broad, flat bottomed boats, managed with oars, calculated for going cloſe to the beach, and plying againſt the current of the tides. Theſe orders were executed during the winter, under the inſpection of his lieutenants; and maſts, cables, anchors, and rigging, were fetched from Spain. He returned to the army in Gaul, where he found ſix hundred tranſports and twenty-eight gallies, ready to put to ſea, and theſe he reaſſembled at the port of Itium (ſuppoſed to be Vitſand) at the diſtance of thirty miles from the Britiſh coaſt. Having provided corn for his expedition, he ſet ſail at ſun-ſet, his fleet conſiſting of eight hundred veſſels, and next day at noon arrived at the place of his former deſcent, where he landed without oppoſition.

There was not one Briton to be ſeen in that part of the coaſt: but he afterwards underſtood from the priſoners, that the iſlanders, appriſed of this intent, had aſſembled an army, and marched down to the ſea-ſide, to oppoſe his diſembarkation; when ſeeing the whole channel covered as it were with ſhips, they were ſtruck with conſternation, and retreated to their lurking places. The army being landed, and the ground marked out for the camp, Cæſar provided himſelf with guides, and leaving ten cohorts and three hundred horſe, under the command of Q. Atrius, to guard the ſhips which lay at anchor in the Downs, he began his march in queſt of the Britons; having advanced about twelve miles, he came in ſight of their army, encamped near a river, the paſſage of which they diſputed with their cavalry and chariots; but theſe being repulſed by the Romans, they retreated to a wood, in the midſt of it there was a kind of a fortification, raiſed with felled timber: here they poſted themſelves as in an impregnable fortreſs; but they were ſoon diſlodged by the tenth legion, and betook themſelves to flight in the utmoſt confuſion, though Cæſar would not allow his horſe to purſue them through an unknown country, eſpecially as the day was far advanced, and he had not yet fortified his camp at the landing place. In the morning, however, he ſent detachments of cavalry and infantry in purſuit of the fugitives; yet they were ſoon recalled, in conſequence of a meſſage from Q. Artius, giving him to underſtand that the fleet had received great damage from a furious tempeſt, which had blown with ſuch violence, that the anchors could not hold, and a number of ſhips were ſhattered and caſt aſhore. He forthwith marched down to the ſea ſide, where he learned the particulars of his loſs, and found that forty ſhips were utterly deſtroyed: in order to repair the reſt, he called all the carpenters from the legions, and in a letter to Labienus, deſired that all his workmen might be employed in building a number of new veſſels. Meanwhile he ordered the ſhips to be hauled on ſhore, and fortified with the ſame trench and rampart that ſurrounded his camp. This ſtupendous work being finiſhed in ten days, with infinite labour, he appointed a proper guard or garriſon for its defence, and put his troops in motion againſt the Britons, whom he found in the ſame place they had before occupied, to an incredible number. By this time their common danger had induced them to forget, or at leaſt ſuppreſs their former feuds and animoſities, and unite their whole ſtrength for the mutual defence of their liberties and poſſeſſions. They had convened a general council of all their ſtates and dynaſties, in order to deliberate on the emergency of their affairs; and foreſeeing nothing but confuſion and anarchy would prevail, in an army compoſed of independent chiefs, that owned no ſuperior, and knew no ſubordination; they unanimouſly conferred a dictatorial power upon Caſſivillaunus, whoſe territories, comprehending Hertfordſhire, Bedfordſhire, and Bucks, were divided from the maritime ſtates by the river Thames. This prince had been formerly engaged in continual wars with his neighbours, and acquired ſuch reputation in military ſkill, that they now deemed him worthy of being inveſted with the ſovereign command; though this was a very dangerous experiment, which

nothing

Engravid for the Military Dictionary.

Boadicea or Bonduica, Queen of the Iceni, was a Woman of remarkable Beauty; She was tall and of the most dignified Deportment, had a commanding Severity in her Countenance, and posessed a Masculine Spirit joined with an irresistable Eloquence.

BRITISH MUSEUM

nothing could juſtify but their dangerous ſituation. They had no ſooner raiſed him to this pre-eminence, than they reſolved to ſtrengthen his hands with ſuch power, as ſhould enable him to act up to the importance of his ſtation; and immediately armed and aſſembled their vaſſals, ſo as to compoſe a very numerous and formidable army, with which Caſſivellaunus took poſſeſſion of the poſt, from whence the Britons had been lately diſlodged.

The firſt of this imperatorial power, was, to detach his cavalry and chariots, to harraſs the Romans on their march; and this ſervice they performed with great intrepidity, falling upon the enemy's horſe, which, however, obliged them to give way, and abſcond among the woods and mountains, where being acquainted with the ground, they rallied, attacked, and cut in pieces ſome ſtraggling Romans, who were too eager in the purſuit. Not ſatisfied with having made this undaunted effort, they afterwards ruſhed ſuddenly and unexpectedly from the woods, while the enemy were employed in fortifying their camp, and charged the grand guard with ſuch impetuoſity, that Cæſar was obliged to ſend a ſtrong body to ſuſtain them; even when the courageous Britons forced their way through the intervals of the cohorts, and cutting their paſſage back again, retreated to their thicket, after having killed a great number of Romans, and amongſt the reſt, the tribune Quintus Laberius Durus. Cæſar's legions, inured as they were to danger, and familiar with death, could not help manifeſting their terror at the headlong, and almoſt irreſiſtable attacks of the Britons, and the ſtrange novelty in their manner of fighting, which gave them a great advantage over heavy armed infantry, who could not pretend to purſue them when they gave way, and durſt not break their ranks or abandon their ſtandards; nor could the Roman cavalry fight them upon equal terms, for they frequently retreated in ſeeming diſorder, to decoy them into the purſuit, and when they were at too great a diſtance from the legions to be properly ſuſtained, they leaped from their chariots, and attacked them on foot; thus the danger was the ſame to the cavalry, whether they retreated or purſued. Beſides, our iſlanders never engaged in great numbers, but fought in ſmall bodies, diſpoſed in diſtinct ſtations, with large intervals between them, that they might ſupport one another occaſionally, and thoſe that were fatigued might be relieved with freſh reinforcements. On the day after this obſtinate action, they ſhewed themſelves at a diſtance upon the hills, without manifeſting their former eagerneſs and alacrity in provoking the Romans to battle; but at noon, when Cæſar detached three legions, with all the cavalry, to forage, under the command of C. Trebonius, they ſuddenly poured upon the foragers from all quarters, and even charged the legions as they ſtood in order of battle, but they were immediately repulſed with great loſs. They were no ſooner put in diſorder, than the horſe fell in upon them with ſuch precipitation, as left them no time to rally, form, or avail themſelves of their chariots; ſo that they were entirely routed with great ſlaughter. The auxiliaries who had joined them from different corners of the iſland, being diſpirited by ſuch a ſeries of defeats, took the firſt opportunity of returning to their own diſtricts; and after this period, the Britons never hazarded a pitched battle with the army of Cæſar.

This politic commander, appriſed of the retreat of the auxiliaries, reſolved to penetrate into the confines of Caſſivellaunus, by croſſing the river Thames at Coway, near the Oatlands, where alone it was ſaid to be fordable by infantry. When he arrived at this place, he found a great body of Britons poſted on the oppoſite bank, which they had fortified with ſharpened paliſadoes; they had likewiſe driven ſtakes of the ſame kind in the channel of the river, ſo as not to appear above the ſurface; a circumſtance of which Cæſar was informed by the priſoners and deſerters. Notwithſtanding theſe obſtructions, he ordered his horſe to ford the river, and the foot to follow without loſs of time. They plunged into the ſtream, and proceeded with ſuch celerity, even when up to their chins in water, that the enemy being ſtruck with conſternation, could not ſuſtain the firſt ſhock, but abandoning their works, conſulted their ſafety in a precipitate retreat.

Caſſivellaunus having by this time reſigned all hopes of ſucceſs in regular engagements, diſmiſſed the greateſt part of his troops, retaining about four thouſand charioteers, with whom he watched the motions of the Romans; and being perfectly well acquainted with the country through which they marched, attacked them occaſionally, when diſperſed in foraging, or intangled in woods and narrow paſſes, to the great danger of the cavalry, who durſt not venture to reconnoitre the road, or make excurſions to any diſtance from the legions.

While Cæſar laid waſte the country with fire and ſword, he received an embaſſy from the Trinobantes, a powerful people, inhabiting Middleſex and Eſſex, who promiſed to yield him obedience and ſubmiſſion, and requeſted that he would ſend their own prince Mandubratius, to aſſume the regal authority among them, and protect him from the malice of Caſſivellaunus, who had killed his father Imanuentius; the young prince had eſcaped his parents fate, by flying into Gaul, and craving the protection of Cæſar, who now reſtored him to his ſubjects, after having obliged them to deliver hoſtages and provide corn for the army. Their example was immediately followed by ſeveral other ſtates of the Belgic Britons, who ſeeing the Trinobantes protected from all military outrage, ſurrendered to the conqueror, and gave him to underſtand that he was but a little diſtance from the chief town of Caſſivellaunus, ſituated among woods and moraſſes, in which a great number of men and cattle were aſſembled. Thither he marched without further delay, and though he found the place ſtrongly fortified, both by art and nature, reſolved to aſſault it in two different quarters; but the beſieged being unable to ſtand the attack, betook themſelves to flight from another part of the town, though numbers of them periſhed by the ſword, and the booty fell into the hands of the Romans.

Caſſivellaunus, thus hampered and diſtreſſed, ſent orders to Cingetorix, Cornelius, Taximagulus, and Segonax, princes whoſe territories lay in Kent, Wilts, and Hampſhire, to aſſemble all their forces privately, and ſurpriſe the naval camp of the Romans, while Cæſar was at too great a diſtance to ſuccour the troops he had left on the ſea-ſide. But this enterpriſe did not ſucceed according to his expectation; for when they approached the camp, the enemy made a vigorous ſally, in which they killed a great number of the Britons, and took Cingetorix priſoner.

The bad ſucceſs of this attempt, made a deeper impreſſion upon the mind of Caſſivellaunus, who, ſeeing his dominions ravaged, his allies deſerting his cauſe, and his troops altogether unable to cope with ſuch a powerful enemy, by whom he had been ſo often defeated; he began to think in good earneſt of ſubmitting to the conqueror, to whom he communicated propoſals of peace, by means of Comius the Atrebatian. Cæſar, being reſolved to paſs the winter on the continent, that he might be at hand to watch, and ſuppreſs the ſudden commotions of Gaul: and the ſummer being already almoſt elapſed, condeſcended to give peace to this Britiſh prince, after having exacted a number of hoſtages, impoſed a certain annual tribute to be paid by Britain to the Roman people, and laid ſtrong injunction on Caſſivellaunus, to live in peace and friendſhip with Mandubratius and the Trinobantes.

Peace being thus re-eſtabliſhed, he marched back with his hoſtages and a great number of priſoners to the ſea-ſide, where he ordered his ſhips to be launched, and his army being put on board at two different embarkations, and landed ſafely on the continent, a few days before the autumnal equinox.

As he left no garriſon, and made no ſettlements in Britain, in all probability the nations never paid the tribute ſtipulated, in the pacification with Caſſivellaunus; or at leaſt it may be ſuppoſed, that article was rejected by all the inhabitants, except the Belgic colonies, whoſe chief dependence being on trade, they durſt not refuſe to pay the impoſition, leſt their merchandize ſhould be ſeized by the Romans. So that it ſeems to have been rather a duty on commodities, than a general tribute, with which the natives could not be ſaddled by any treaty with Caſſivellaunus, whoſe ſovereignty many ſtates no longer acknowledged. Cæſar therefore reaped

no other fruits from this conquest than the glory of having carried the Roman arms beyond the ocean, into a country which was considered as an unknown land, divided in a manner from the whole world; unless we reckon among the advantages accruing from this enterprise, a corslet of British pearls, which he dedicated as an offering, in the temple of Venus Genetrix, the supposed author of his family, and a long train of captives, whom he employed about the scenes and tapestry of the theatre, on which his British atchievements were represented.

Whether or not the Britons were punctual in fulfilling their engagements with Cæsar, cannot be determined from history; but probably the maritime settlements were regular in their payment of the tribute, which for that reason we suppose to have been easily raised; for after the death of Julius Cæsar, the Britons lived in great tranquillity with the Romans, without feeling the rod of arbitrary power, or the oppressive impositions of avaricious proconsuls, during the reigns of Augustus and his successor: not but that the former in the sixth year of his imperial dignity, when he crossed the Alps to regulate the tribute imposed upon the several nations of Gaul, formed the design of an expedition to Britain, with a view of subjecting the natives to the same regulations; but the chiefs of the island being informed of his intent, found means to divert the storm, by sending a solemn embassy to sue for peace, and present oblations to the capitol.

3. DEAL, THIRD DESCENT OF THE ROMANS. The next descent of the Romans was not till the sixteenth year of Christ. The Cattivellauni, a warlike clan of the ancient inhabitants, had greatly extended their sway over the Belgic Britons, who were, perhaps, enervated by their correspondence with the nations of the continent, particularly with the Romans, who bought up their commodities, and contributed more than all the rest of the world to the support of their trade, which they found too comfortable and advantageous to be risked in favor of a starving independency. These intestine divisions rendered Britain an easy conquest to such a powerful people as the Romans, who had long ago converted Gaul into a province, and thereby facilitated the expedition to this island, which nevertheless might have been postponed to a succeeding reign, considering the indolence and phlegmatic disposition of Claudius, had not he been roused and stimulated by the exhortation and importunities of a British fugitive of the name of Beric, a chieftain among the Dobuni of Dorsetshire. This prince had been banished and expelled by Caratacus and Togodumnus, who now ruled the Cattevellauni, as successors of their father Cunobelin. Claudius thus daily instigated by the remonstrances of the British exile, reinforced by his favorites who flattered him with the prospects of laurels and triumphs, resolved to send over an army under the command of A. Plautius, a person of senatorial dignity, and of great experience and military skill. Caratacus and Togodumnus foreseeing the insinuations of Beric at the court of Rome, had sent thither ambassadors to justify their conduct, and desire that fugitive might be sent back, in order to be punished for his perfidy and rebellion; but he had anticipated their resentment, and so artfully ingratiated himself with the emperor, that Claudius treated the deputies with insolence and disdain, refused to deliver the Dobunian, and in his turn demanded the arrears of the tribute imposed by Julius Cæsar, which the Cattevellaunians had neglected to pay. This arrogant behavior towards the ambassadors incensed Caratacus and his brother to such a degree, that they not only rejected his proposal about the tribute, but likewise ordered their subjects, on pain of incurring the severest penalties, to break off all correspondence with the Romans.

In consequence of such an open rupture, they naturally expected an invasion, and made preparations accordingly, which were now frustrated by their confidence in the mutiny of the Roman army, which was remarkably obstinate and audacious; for trusting to this obstruction, which they deemed insurmountable, the two British kings had withdrawn their forces into the interior parts of their dominions, leaving the coast open and defenceless. Plautius having landed in Kent, advanced by the same route which Cæsar had formerly taken, until he reached the Thames, which he passed at Wallingford; and in Oxfordshire engaged both the brothers, whom he defeated in two pitched battles: these victories were attended with the submission of the Dobuni, among whom having left a garrison at Aldchester, he marched in pursuit of the Britons, who had retired behind the river Thames, which they deemed impassable. A party of Germans, however, swam across in their armor, and these were followed by a detachment of Romans, under the command of Fl. Vespasian, afterwards emperor, and his brother Sabinus, who fell upon the Britons with great fury, and obliged them to retreat, after having killed a great number of their horse and charioteers. Far from being dispirited by this check, they next day charged the Romans with such intrepidity, that victory for a long time continued doubtful, and was at last wrested from the Britons by the bravery of G. Sidius Geta, who by his extraordinary prowess on this occasion, was complimented by the senate with the honors of a petty triumph, although an inferior officer.

Caratacus, after this unsuccessful effort, retreated along the river Thames, as it runs towards the ocean, and crossed at a particular place where it had overflown its banks, and left behind a quantity of stagnating water. Here the Germans swam over as before, and Plautius passing with his legions at a bridge in the neighbourhood, a battle ensued, in which Togodumnus was slain, and the Britons routed with great slaughter. Plautius having obtained four successive victories over the enemy, thought it was now high time to give the emperor notice of his proceedings, according to the instructions he had received, that he might have the honor of putting an end to the war in person. Claudius immediately embarked at Ostium in the latter end of July, for Marseilles, from whence he travelled by land to Boulogne, then known by the name of Gessoriacum, where he took shipping for the British coast, with a considerable reinforcement, and landed safely at the Portus Retupinus, now called Sandwich.

The soldiers were so sooner disembarked than he proceeded to the banks of the Thames, on which Plautius was encamped, and the armies being joined, crossed the river in the face of the Britons, who bravely disputed their passage: from hence the emperor advanced into the country of the Trinobantes, and took the capital Camulodunum, now called Malden, in Essex. The fame of these exploits, and the terror of such a numerous army, brought nations every day to his camp, with offers of submission, especially from the Belgic Britons of that neighbourhood; but none of the ancient natives would give up their liberty, though the Iceni courted his friendship, and were considered as allies; while Caratacus, at the head of the Cassivellauni, still kept the field, in hopes of seeing the Romans retire at the approach of winter. Claudius having disarmed those that submitted, and reduced many petty states to his obedience by force of arms, was several times proclaimed emperor by the soldiers: and the vanquished were so touched with his generosity in leaving them to enjoy their possessions, that they erected temples to him, and ranked him among their deities. Thus satiated with glory and success, he left Plautius to finish the campaign, after he had stayed fifteen days in Britain; and at his return to Rome was honored with a triumph, and the surname of Britannicus; circumstances that clearly demonstrate the importance of such an accession to the Roman dominion.

Plautius, in the character of proconsul, or governor of Britain, proceeded in the conquest of those states who still refused to submit; and while he himself carried on his operations chiefly against the inland, warlike, and original islanders, who lived among woods and mountains, Fl. Vespasian, his second or assessor, was employed to reduce the maritime places occupied by the colonies of the Belga, who had settled the whole coast from the promontory of Kent to the Land's End. The success of this expedition was such as might have been expected from the fortune, valor, and capacity of such an experienced general; he defeated them in thirty battles, made himself master of the isle of Wight, and subdued Hampshire, Wiltshire, and Somersetshire, to the

the extremity of Cornwall; and in the courſe of this expedition, ſubjected the Belgæ and Durotriges, two of the moſt powerful Britiſh nations, who had adopted the manners of the old Britons, and lived among the woods and marſhes of Wilts, Dorſetſhire, and the Mendip-hills, in feeding, tending, and driving their cattle amongſt the downs and foreſts; an honorable ſociety of herdſmen, diſtinguiſhed by the name of Ceangi, or drovers. Theſe, and many other ſtates, were entirely reduced by the courage and ſagacity of Veſpaſian, who at his return to Rome was honored with the conſulate, and a triumph.

As for Plautius, he had to deal with Caratacus, who was a prince of uncommon talents; he was endowed with the moſt undaunted courage, and the moſt invincible fortitude; he was fraught with experience, which had ripened his judgment; patient in adverſity; cool, penetrating, and fruitful of expedients: finding it impracticable to withſtand the arms and military diſcipline of the Romans in battle, he reſolved to hazard nothing but ſkirmiſhes, and thoſe only when he had a manifeſt advantage of ground, or a great ſuperiority in number: thus he ſtill hovered about the ſkirts of the Roman army, which he occaſionally harraſſed with great ſucceſs; and his parties, when over-matched retreated to the mountains, fens, and faſtneſſes, unknown and inacceſſible to the enemy. Nevertheleſs Plautus, by his vigilance, activity, and conduct, ſubdued the Dobuni, Ancalities, and Trinobantes, of Glouceſterſhire, Oxfordſhire, Middleſex, and Eſſex; and, when he returned to Rome, enjoyed the honors of an ovation.

After his departure, the war was probably managed by the legates of the legions, for the ſpace of two years, which intervened between the return of Plautius and the arrival of P. Oſtorius, an active and experienced general, who was ſent over to the government of Britain, and found the affairs of his province in great confuſion. Though the ſeaſon for action was already almoſt elapſed, yet as the troops of Caratacus made continual incurſions into the Roman province, in hopes that the new governor would not expoſe himſelf in a ſtrange country to the inconveniencies of a winter's campaign, he forthwith aſſembled his troops, and taking the field againſt them, defeated all thoſe that had hazarded an encounter; then, with a view to defend the province from the continual inſults to which it was expoſed from ſuch reſtleſs neighbours, he reſolved to confine and reſtrain them by a chain of forts to be raiſed along the river Anton or Nen, in Northamptonſhire, and on the banks of the Severn; but before he began to execute his reſolution, he eſtabliſhed a Roman colony at Camulodunum, or Malden; and London being ſettled much about the ſame time, the country between the Thames and the ſea was reduced into a province, under the name of Britannia Prima.

The Iceni, inhabiting Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeſhire, a powerful people, who had hitherto lived in amity with the Romans, were the firſt to oppoſe the deſign of the proconſul. They engaged in a confederacy with ſome of the neighbouring ſtates, and, joining their forces, took poſſeſſion of an advantageous poſt, which they fortified with looſe flints, for annoying the feet of the Roman cavalry. Notwithſtanding this precaution, they were attacked by Oſtorius, and their intrenchments forced, after they had made a deſperate reſiſtance. After this victory, he took meaſures for ſecuring the province from any future incurſions of thoſe nations; and in order to defend the Roman conqueſts on the ſide of the Severn, he allowed Cogidunus, king of the Dobuni, poſſeſſing the counties of Glouceſter and Oxford, to keep his principality, and even inveſted him with authority over ſome other Belgic colonies; a politic expedient, which ſucceeded to his wiſh, by fomenting the diſſentions among the Britons, and attaching a powerful prince to the Roman intereſt, which he never abandoned in the ſequel.

Oſtorius having made theſe prudent diſpoſitions, marched into the country of the Canges, or Shropſhire, which he ravaged with fire and ſword, and penetrated almoſt to the ſea coaſt of Denbighſhire, when he was recalled by the revolt of the Brigantes in Yorkſhire, whither he marched with great expedition; and having

quelled the diſturbance, puniſhed the ringleaders of the inſurrection with death. Theſe examples of ſeverity had no effect upon the Silures, inhabiting Herefordſhire and great part of South Wales, the moſt powerful nation in the iſland, commanded by their king Caratacus, reckoned the moſt material prince that Britain had ever produced. He retired to the Severn, with the remains of his own forces, which he had ſo long employed unſucceſsfully againſt the invaders of his country, and found no great difficulty in perſuading the inhabitants to try their fortune in the ſame intereſting quarrel. Oſtorius being appriſed of their ſtrength, thought proper to employ his legions in this expedition, and immediately began his march through Shropſhire, in order to attack them at once, and terminate the war by one deciſive blow. Caratacus, unwilling to bring the war into the country of the Silures, paſſed the river Teme, that divides Herefordſhire from Shropſhire, and being reinforced by a body of the Ordovices from different parts of Wales, took poſſeſſion of a very advantageous poſt upon an inacceſſible mountain, waſhed by a deep and rapid ſtream. When he ſaw the enemy approaching, he drew up his army, compoſed of different tribes, commanded by their own reſpective chieftains, and going in perſon from rank to rank, exhorted them to exert their utmoſt courage and reſolution, inaſmuch as their liberty and happineſs depended upon the fortune of the day. To theſe remonſtrances they replied with joyous ſhouts and acclamations; which did not fail to ſtartle Oſtorius, who began to think that the nature of their ſituation, the river that ran in their front, and their eagerneſs and alacrity to engage, were obſtacles not to be ſurmounted. Encouraged, however, by the ardor of his troops, who called aloud that nothing was impoſſible to Roman courage, he gave the ſignal for the attack; in conſequence of which they ſprung forward with the utmoſt intrepidity: the river was ſoon paſſed; but in approaching the Britiſh camp, they received a ſhower of javelins and other miſſiles, which brought a number of the Romans to the ground: notwithſtanding this terrible diſcharge, they advanced to the rampart, which being compoſed of looſe ſtones, was eaſily demoliſhed in ſeveral places. As ſoon as they had an opportunity of uſing their ſwords, ſuch carnage enſued, that the Britons were totally routed; and their defeat was the more ſeverely felt, as the wife, daughters, and brothers of Caratacus fell into the hands of the conquerors.

This victory was followed in a few days with an advantage which Oſtorius could not foreſee; Caratacus himſelf, who had fled for refuge to Cartiſmandua, queen of the Brigantes, was delivered into his hands by that princeſs, becauſe ſhe dreaded the reſentment of the victor in caſe ſhe ſhould grant an aſylum to the vanquiſhed king. Thus was the gallant Caratacus treacherouſly ſurrendered to the Roman general, after he had commanded the confederate Britons for nine years ſucceſſively; during which he had made ſuch incredible efforts to maintain the liberty of his country, againſt officers and armies inured to conqueſt, that his renown had long reached the city of Rome, where his name was equally dreaded and revered. Claudius was no ſooner informed of his being taken, than he ordered him to be conducted to his court, in order to exhibit him as a ſpectacle to the Roman people. Accordingly, on the day appointed for that purpoſe, the emperor aſcended his throne in public, and commanded the captives to be brought into his preſence. Firſt appeared the vaſſals of the Britiſh king, with the trappings and ſpoils of the war; theſe were followed by his wife, brothers, and daughters, imploring mercy with the moſt piteous and abject lamentations; laſt of all came Caratacus, with a dignified aſpect, betraying neither fear nor perplexity in his countenance; but approaching the tribunal, he fixed his eyes upon Claudius, and is ſaid to have ſpoke to this effect. "Had my moderation been equal to my "birth and fortune, I had arrived in this city, not "captive, but an ally; nor wouldſt thou have diſdained "the alliance of a prince like me, deſcended from il-"luſtrious progenitors, and veſted with the ſupreme au-"thority over many warlike nations. My preſent fate "redounds as much to thy honor as to my own diſ-"grace.

"grace. I was in poſſeſſion of vaſſals, horſes, arms, "and wealth, what wonder then that I was unwilling "to loſe them? For though you are ambitious of uni-"verſal ſway, it does not follow that all men ought "tamely to ſubmit to your dominion; but if thou wilt "ſpare my life, I ſhall be an eternal monument of "thy clemency." The emperor was affected with this nobleneſs of the Britiſh hero, whom he pardoned on the ſpot; and ordered the captives to be unchained. The firſt uſe they made of their liberty was to go and proſtrate themſelves before the empreſs Agrippina, who ſat, enthroned, in the ſame place, and was ſuppoſed to have interceded with Claudius in their behalf.

The conqueſt and captivity of Caratacus was extolled as highly at Rome as that of the Syphax by P. Scipio, and that of Perſeus by L. Paulus, and the ſenate decreed the honors of a triumph to Oſtorius, whoſe fortune ſeemed to forſake him in the ſequel; for whether the Roman troops in Britain became more ſecure and negligent after the reduction of Caratacus, or the Britons acquired redoubled courage and activity from reſentment and deſpair, they now gained ſeveral advantages over the enemy; they ſuddenly fell upon a Roman quarter-maſter general, who had been left with a body of troops to build forts in the country of the Silures, and cut him in pieces, together with eight centurions, and a number of legionary ſoldiers; on which occaſion all the cohorts would have met with the ſame fate, had not they been ſuſtained by ſuccors from the neareſt ſtations. In a little time after this exploit they defeated the foragers, and their convoy of cavalry; nay, when Oſtorius came up in perſon with the legions, they maintained the battle till night, and then retired. Theſe actions were followed by innumerable ſkirmiſhes, fought in woods and moraſſes, with various ſucceſs; for they took all opportunities of falling upon the ſtraggling parties of the Romans, againſt whom the Silures glowed with the moſt implacable revenge, in conſequence of having heard that the emperor declared the Britons would never be quiet, until the Silures ſhould undergo the fate of the Sigambri, in being extirpated from their own country, and tranſported to Gaul. Exaſperated at this declaration, they redoubled their hoſtilities, they intercepted two auxiliary cohorts that were buſied in pillaging for their officers, and by diſturbing the booty and the captives among the neighbouring nations, paved the way for a general revolt, when Oſtorius died, oppreſſed with cares and diſappointments. The Britons rejoiced at this event, by which they were freed from a vigilant enemy, who, though not killed in battle, they juſtly ſuppoſed, owed his death to the war, which he found himſelf unable to conclude. Conſidering the precarious and unſettled condition of the Roman province in Britain, this was no time to leave the army without a general, ſo that Claudius ſent thither Aulus Didius without delay, as pro-prætor; and notwithſtanding all his diſpatch, he found affairs in a worſe ſituation than ever, as the Silures had obtained a victory over a legion, commanded by Manlius Valens, and, elated by this advantage, made incurſions into the Roman province: however, this loſs was in all probability exaggerated by the new general, with a view to enhance the merit of checking the career of the enemy, whom he compelled to retire.

In the year 53 Didius was ſucceeded in the government of Britain by Veranius, and him by Suetonius Paulinus, who conquered the iſle of Angleſey (ſee ANGLESEY) and extirminated the Druids, who retired to Ireland and other places, while the pro-prætor began to build forts for the preſervation of the iſland.

This work however was ſoon interrupted by an unexpected incident; he was recalled to quell a general inſurrection of the Britons, in which not only the ſubjects, but alſo the allies of the Romans had joined the other nations that were not ſubjected to their ſway. This revolt was undoubtedly ripened by the ſenſe of the grievances under which the Britons groaned; they had not only loſt their ancient independency and form of government, which was ſo dear to their remembrance, but they were ſaddled with cruel taxes, which they borrowed money of the Romans themſelves to pay; and if they failed to reimburſe thoſe uſurers with the utmoſt punctuality, their lands and goods were ſeized, and themſelves expelled their habitations; nay, their miſery became the ſubject of inſult to their oppreſſors, who inflicted them on all occaſions for the ſatisfaction of a deliberate ſpirit of reſentment in a people naturally addicted to paſſion and revenge. Their minds being thus prepared, nothing was wanting but ſome remarkable outrage to blow the embers into a dangerous flame of open rebellion, and ſuch a provoking act of violence they now ſuſtained on the following occaſion: Praſatagus, king of the Iceni, lately deceaſed, had by his will bequeathed his eſtate, as a joint inheritance between the emperor and his daughters, in hopes that by the ſacrifice of one part, he might ſecure the other to his family; but this precaution, inſtead of anſwering the end for which it was taken, had a quite contrary effect; for the ceremonies of the funeral were no ſooner performed, than Catus Decianus, the procurator of the province, took poſſeſſion of the whole, on pretence of executing the teſtament of the defunct; and the widow, Bonduica, making remonſtrances againſt this act of injuſtice, he ordered her to be ſcourged like a ſlave, and violated the chaſtity of her daughters; the kindred of Praſatagus were treated like ſlaves, his houſes ſeized, his principalities waſted, and the nobility and chieftains turned out of their paternal eſtates. Theſe ſhocking barbarities, added to the other motives of diſcontent, exaggerated by the dowager, who was a woman of maſculine ſpirit, and irreſiſtible eloquence, and inflamed by the remaining Druids, who had ſuch influence over all the iſland, produced an univerſal revolt. The Iceni, as being the moſt deeply intereſted in the quarrel, were the firſt who declared themſelves openly; and their example was immediately followed by their neighbours the Trinobantes. Venutius was the next to join the malecontents; the partiſans of his wife forgetting their particular quarrels, and former amity with the Romans, united with their countrymen on this occaſion: all the ſubjected ſtates, and even the remote Caledonians, engaged in the confederacy, which was headed by Bonduica, who ſoon found her army increaſed to two hundred and thirty thouſand fighting men; ſuch a prodigious number as they had never brought into the field upon any former emergency. The Roman colony at Camulodunum was ſurpriſed, and put to the ſword; the temple of Claudius plundered and burnt; the whole infantry of the ninth legion, commanded by Petilius Cerealis, ſurrounded and cut in pieces; and no enemy being able to keep the field againſt thoſe exaſperated enthuſiaſts, they ravaged the whole country that was ſubject to the Romans, burning, crucifying, and impaling the wretched people, without diſtinction of age or ſex: they deſtroyed Verolam, which was a Roman municipium, though not fortified, and returned loaded with booty to their different habitations, after having ſacrificed above ſeventy thouſand lives in this expedition.

Suetonius being informed of this rebellion, quitted his deſigns in the iſle of Angleſey, and marching with his ſmall body of forces through the enemy's country, arrived in ſafety at London, which was already famous for its wealth and commerce; there being furniſhed with proviſion and ſtores by the Belgic colonies, inhabiting the country to the ſouth and weſt of the Thames, who ſtill adhered to the Roman intereſt, he drew together the auxiliary cohorts from the neighbouring garriſons that were not tenable; and though Penius Poſthumius, præfect of the ſecond legion, refuſed to march to his aſſiſtance, theſe draughts, joined with the fourteenth legion, and the Vexillarii of the twentieth, compoſed a body of ten thouſand men, with which he reſolved to take the field, and hazard a general engagement. With this view he encamped in an advantageous ſituation, and drawing up his forces in order of battle on a narrow ſpot of ground, with a thick impenetrable wood in his rear, and a large open plain in front, he waited with great compoſure for the attack of the enemy; his legionary ſoldiers being ſtationed in the center, flanked on the right and left by the light-armed troops, and the wings being formed by the cavalry. The Britons, elated with the advantage they had lately gained, and confiding in the vaſt ſuperiority of their number, after having been harangued by Bonduica, who appeared among

among them in a chariot, with her two daughters who had been deflowered, proceeded to the attack with loud shouts and acclamations; and the Romans sustained their first charge without shrinking; nay, they gave them such a warm reception as checked their impetuosity; and having expended all their javelins, sallied out in form of a wedge, in order to penetrate the more easy through such an enormous multitude. The Britons fought with great obstinacy and perseverance, though without order or distinction; but at length were obliged to yield to the discipline and valor of their enemies, who routed them with great slaughter. Their loss amounted to about eighty thousand killed in the battle, and in the pursuit, besides an infinite number of captives, doomed to perpetual slavery; for they had, according to custom, brought their women into the field, and disposed them in waggons, ranged around the plain, from whence they could see the engagement, and animate the men to deeds of glory. Far from being disheartened by such a terrible defeat, they prepared for another battle; but were diverted from this resolution by the sudden death of Bonduica, occasioned by the violence of her grief and despair, procured, as some alledge, by poison.

This calamity disconcerted all their measures, and after having celebrated her funeral obsequies, they immediately dispersed into their several districts; while Penius Posthumius, who had refused to obey his general, fell upon his own sword, either to avoid the punishment he had reason to expect, or because he could not survive the disgrace of having excluded himself from a share in such an illustrious action. As for Paulinus, he took all necessary precautions to prevent the Britons from reassembling their forces; he desolated the country, and drove away the cattle; and as the inhabitants neglected agriculture, and were destitute of magazines, a dreadful famine ensued, by which great numbers perished. Notwithstanding this grievous calamity, they chose rather to starve upon their native hills than eat the bread of slavery.

The Britons defended their liberties with such an unwearied obstinacy, even in the midst of the most terrible distresses, and such a number of troops was required to maintain conquests of greater importance in other parts of Europe, that Nero would have recalled all the forces from Britain, at this juncture, had he not been ashamed to give up the only province which had been added to the empire by Claudius, to whom he owed his own elevation: he therefore nominated Turpilianus to the command in Britain, and he could not have pitched upon a more proper person to receive the Roman influence in this island; for instead of imitating the example of Suetonius, whose severities had rendered him odious to the people, and who was particularly detested on account of his having destroyed the seminary of their laws and religion, he treated them with mildness and humanity; so that their passions subsided, their resentments cooled, and the revolted states returned to their obedience.

DENAIN, BATTLE AT. [a town of the French Netherlands, situated on the Schelde, between Bouchain and Valenciennes.] Prince Eugene having in the year 1712, ordered a detachment, under the command of the prince of Anhalt Dessau, to besiege Landrecy, Lewis XIV. was so alarmed at the undertaking, that he proposed, in case it was taken, to put himself at the head of his army; because Landrecy was a barrier town, and the only one he had left of any importance; but marechal Villars raised the siege by a manœuvre that did him great honor. He marched one night with all possible speed towards Bouchain, and repassed the Schelde a little below that place. As soon as prince Eugene had intelligence of the enemy's march, he went to Denain, caused six battalions to march thither, to reinforce the body commanded by the earl of Albemarle, viewed in person the intrenchments there between the Schelde and the Scarpe, and the infantry who were posted in it, caused the cavalry and baggage to pass over the Schelde, to the side of his main army, that they might not occasion any embarrassment, and then came over himself to the same side, to make the necessary dispositions for supporting the body in the lines of Denain,

with all the infantry of the army, who were actually on their march.

In the mean while, the enemy having advanced near the entrenchment in one very close column of their left wing, filed off to attack the entrenchment in front; they afterwards made several feints as if they would retire, because of the great fire which the allies made upon them with their cannon; but at length they fell with so much fury on the regiments posted there before prince Eugene could come up, that after one discharge the entrenchment was abandoned; then the enemy breaking into the entrenchment, charged those troops on the right and left, broke them, and after a vigorous, but vain resistance, forced them to retire over the bridge on the Schelde; unhappily that bridge had been broke by the weight of the baggage which had newly passed it, so that the greatest part of those who attempted to pass it were drowned; others got over the Schelde to the army, and the rest of the seventeen battalions who were in the entrenchment, were killed, or made prisoners. The earl of Albemarle, the prince of Holstein, the prince of Nassau Liegen, and major-general Zobe, were among the latter: one prince of Anhalt was killed, and another drowned, as was also the counts Donna and Nassau Oudemburg. Out of the seventeen battalions that were engaged in this action, there returned to the camp but three thousand five hundred and fifty-nine soldiers: the enemy carried to Valenciennes two thousand and eighty prisoners, which together amounted to five thousand six hundred and thirty-nine men; if these regiments then were supposed to have been complete, the loss of the allies was very considerable, as well as by the towns of St. Amant, Mortagne, and Marchiennes, which fell in the consequence.

DETTINGEN, BATTLE AT. [a village on the river Maine, in Germany.] This is the last battle in which our present august monarch appeared; it was fought on the fifteenth day of June, 1743. The king arrived in his camp but four days before, and with him the duke of Cumberland come to make his first campaign. Marshal Noailles, commander of the French army, by a particular operation, gained a superiority in the field, and over the allies, commanded by the earl of Stair; he cut off their provisions, by making himself master of the passes above and below their camp, and lined the windings of the Maine with cannon in such a manner, that when the king resolved to march to Hanau, where had arrived a reinforcement of twelve thousand Hanoverians and Hessians, both with a view to effect the junction, and get provisions for his forces, who were now reduced to half allowance, he found himself exposed to the enemy's batteries; then a precipitate march was all the resource he had, and on the fourteenth of June, in the middle of the night, he ordered his army to decamp without beat of drum. The marshal, who saw him in a dangerous road, between a mountain and the Maine, both which he occupied, ordered thirty squadrons of the houshold dragoons and hussars to post themselves near Dettingen, in a hollow way, where they would be unperceived by the enemy; the batteries on the river and summit were to flank the allies. M. de Valiere, with a considerable corps, followed their rear, and sent five brigades to take possession of Aschaffenburgh, where the king's head quarters were.

Surrounded in this dangerous manner, the allies attempted to march, while the marshal saw every step they took; but ordered his troops not to begin action till they had an undoubted advantage in the situation of the ground, which would be when the allies were in the hollow way, and near enough Dettingen for the thirty squadrons to surprise them. The king and duke were in danger of being taken prisoners, or the whole army of being cut to pieces, not being able to retreat they were so cooped up. The marechal's scheme was so extremely well laid, that it must have succeeded, had not the lyncean eye of the earl of Stair observed the impending blow; he ordered fifteen thousand of his troops, with the artillery, to move slowly behind him: this step, as it surprised M. de Valiere, disconcerted in part the marshal's plan, who was heard to say, "I need "not be surprised at this extraordinary prudence, for I

"know the earl of Stair," whose acquaintance he was. But when the allies were in the hollow way before Dettingen, the duke de Gramont, who commanded there, marched out of his ambuscade too soon, which they perceiving, brought him into the very snare was intended for them. The fifteen thousand men whom the earl of Stair had ordered to form his rear, now faced about, and attacked M. de Valiere in front; the former were severely handled by the infantry commanded by the duke of Cumberland, and the generals Clayton and Somerfeldt; four times they were brought to the charge, and four times broke; their impetuosity seemed irresistable, but the superiority of numbers prevailed; most of them were either cut to pieces, or taken prisoners, a few indeed escaped, owing to the terrible fright of their horses. The marquis de Puisegur, who once attempted to rally them, killed some with his own hand that would not fight any longer, but cried out, "Save "himself who can." M. de Valiere, who made but a weak resistance, though he had a numerous artillery, mistook the amplitude of his ball, and was soon put into disorder, and obliged to retreat over the Maine, which the marechal had crossed over at two bridges. The British troops bore the weight of the action, and had it not been for their courage and ardor, notwithstanding the mistake of Gramont, the battle might have been fatal to them. Still the allies were galled in flank; and the French infantry, commanded by the marechal in person, stood their ground, and kept so good a face, that the Blues, who had young horses, were put into disorder, and ran off. This struck a damp into many of the generals; but the earl of Stair said, "There "must be some mistake, I will bring back the Blues," and galloped after, soon rallied them, and rode before them to the charge. The Hanoverians, by their artillery, had now silenced the batteries on the bank and mountain, and turned them upon the enemy's infantry, which, with cartridge shot, made lanes among them. The duke of Aremberg, who commanded the Austrians, attacked with such bravery and resolution, that the marechal was obliged to retreat, which he did in great confusion and precipitation. A few men might now have totally routed the scattered relicks of a defeated army; the earl of Stair proposed it, but he was over-ruled, and they were not permitted to go.

The king exposed himself to a heavy fire of cannon and musketry; he rode between the first and second lines with his sword drawn, and encouraged the troops to fight for the honor of England. Among the other singularities of the day, should not be forgot, a count of Boufflers, of the branch of Remiencourt, a child of of only ten years and an half old, who had his leg shattered with a cannon-ball, he received the wound, saw his leg cut off, and died with equal undauntedness; so much youth, with so much courage, drew tears from all the spectators. The loss was nearly equal on both sides. The allies, who computed their army at forty-five thousand men, lost about three thousand: the French said they were only forty thousand, but had a prodigious artillery, advantageously planted.

Among the killed of the allies were the
Generals Clayton and Monroy.

Of the wounded were,

The duke of Cumberland, who exhibited uncommon proofs of courage, was shot through the calf of the leg.
The duke of Aremberg,
The earl of Albemarle, and
General Huske.

Among the killed of the enemy were,
The duke de Rouchouart.
Marquisses, Sabran and de Fleury.
Counts, D'Estrade and de Rostaing.

Wounded,
Dukes, de Boufflers and d'Ayen.
Counts, D'Eu, d'Harcourt, de Biron, and de la Motte-Houdancourt.

The consequence was nothing; a great deal of blood spilled, without any advantage. The king gained great honor, which the English imperceptibly give to their commanders at the bare name of victory: he was obliged to seek provisions at Hanau, leaving his dead for the vanquished to bury, and his sick and wounded on the field of battle.

From Hanau the earl of Stair wrote the following letter to marechal Noailles. "I have sent back all the "French prisoners that I had any knowledge of, and "have given orders that those who are in the hands "of the Hanoverians shall be released. Give me leave "to return you my thanks for your generous behavior, "which is entirely agreeable to the sentiments I have "always professed to entertain for the duke of Noailles. "I am obliged to you, Sir, for the care you have so "generously taken of our wounded," whom the French general had indeed treated with great care and tenderness; such generosity softens the rigors of war, and does honor to humanity.

Voltaire says he saw my lord Stair a few weeks after the action, and asked him what he thought of the affair at Dettingen; to which the earl replied, "I think that "you committed one mistake, and we two; yours was "the passing the hollow way, and not having patience "to wait; ours were, first exposing ourselves to de-"struction, and then not making a proper use of our "victory."

The motive was, Charles Albert, elector of Bavaria, assumed the imperial dignity, by the name of Charles VII. and was supported by Lewis XV. king of France, against whom the king of England, as elector of Hanover, now fought, espousing the interest of Maria Teresa as empress, successor and daughter of Charles VI. late emperor. The Dutch, who had espoused this interest, were marching fourteen thousand men to join the allies; but, agreeable to their wonted custom, too late.

DIEPPE, BOMBARDED. [a port town of France, situated on the English channel, thirty miles north from Rouen, opposite to the port of Rye in England.] After the unsuccessful attempt which the English, under the conduct of lieutenant-general Talmash, made upon Brest, lord Berkley sailed with the fleet to the coast of England, and on the fifteenth day of June, 1694, arrived at St. Helens. There he found the queen's order to call a council of war, and consider how the troops and ships of war might be best employed. After several consultations, it was resolved to keep no more than four regiments on board, and to make some attempts on the coast of Normandy.

Advice of this being sent to court, and an answer returned on the twenty-seventh day of the same month, it was resolved at another council of war, to begin their operations on the French coast, by bombarding the town of Dieppe, and then proceed to do what prejudice they could in other places. In pursuance of this resolution, they came before that town, but were forced to sea by a storm, and afterwards anchored off Dungeness, whence they sailed on the fifth day of July, and on the eighth arrived once more in the road of Dieppe. The next day they intended to have bombarded the place, but were prevented by foul weather till the twelfth, when they began to play upon the town, at nine o'clock in the morning, and continued without ceasing till nine at night. About eleven they sent in one of their machines with an intent to burn the pier, but several vessels full of stones having been sunk before it, that attempt was thereby rendered ineffectual; so that except astonishing the inhabitants by the noise of its explosion, it did little other mischief. Captain Dunbar, a Scotch gentleman, who commanded it, acquired immortal honor on this occasion, for the train not taking effect, as was expected, he went on board again, and finding the fuzee out, set fire to it a second time, for which he and those who went with him, were justly rewarded. The bombardment was afterwards continued till day-light, and the streets being narrow, the houses old, and for the most part built of timber, the town was set on fire at twenty places at once, so that the far greater part of it was consumed to ashes.

The

The French court did all they could to ſtifle the report of this, at leaſt at Paris, but the place was too near for ſuch artifices to take effect, ſo that by endeavouring to leſſen, they really increaſed the people's apprehenſions; and all the inhabitants of the ſea coaſt, would have abandoned their towns and villages, if forces had not been ſent to reſtrain them.

After the peace of Ryſwick, the city of Dieppe was rebuilt according to a plan drawn by an engineer, called Ventubren.

DONAWERT, BATTLE NEAR. [a city of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, ſituated on the Danube, forty miles eaſt ſouth eaſt from Ulm.] The duke of Marlborough, when he entered Germany in 1704, having full power to purſue what meaſures he thought proper, haſtened to the aſſiſtance of the emperor Leopold, whom Louis XIV. and Emanuel, elector of Bavaria, had combined to dethrone. The ſcheme was on the point of being effected. A train of ſucceſſes had laid open the road to Vienna, and it was even debated in the emperor's council, whether he ſhould leave his capital; when the duke of Marlborough, who proved the moſt fatal man to the grandeur of France, that had appeared for many ages, happily relieved him, by his rapid march to Donawert, where he arrived on the firſt day of July, 1704.

Marſhal de Villeroi, who attempted to follow the duke, when he began his march, and harraſs his rear, quickly loſt ſight of him, and did not learn where he was, till he heard of this action. Marſhal de Tallard, with thirty thouſand men, marched another way to oppoſe him, but unable to retard his progreſs, and being ignorant of his deſign, proceeded to join the elector near Augſburg. During this march, or grand military manœuvre, his grace had the eyes of all Europe fixed on him; a blow was meditating all knew, but none knew where.

Near Helbron he was viſited by prince Eugene, which was the firſt time theſe two heroic princes met. Poſterity, as well as the preſent age, will, without doubt, be curious to know, what paſſed at the firſt interview of theſe twin-conſtellations in glory, the two greateſt generals of their age, equal in their merit and fame, as well for their courage and conduct in military exploits, as their prudence in council; their dexterity and addreſs, in the management of affairs; and their politeneſs, temper, and affability: what is come to our knowledge, we ſhall faithfully relate, and wiſh it were in our power to gratify our readers farther.

After dinner, which was as magnificent as the circumſtances of time and place could admit of, the remaining part of the day was ſpent in conſultations on the preſent poſture of affairs, which laſted ſeveral hours together; and the mutual ſatisfaction and opinion, they at that time received, at, and of each other's prudence and capacity, muſt have been very great; ſince the reciprocal eſteem they before had, grew, from thenceforward, into ſo ſtrict a friendſhip and confidence, as very much contributed to the glorious ſucceſſes which attended the arms of the allies, during the whole war. The reſult of their conſultations then was, that the two armies ſhould join, and that the duke of Marlborough and prince Lewis of Baden, ſhould command, each day, alternately, and that prince Eugene ſhould head a ſeparate army on the Rhine.

Thus the duke, to his own and his country's honor obtained a poſt, which equalled him to the firſt general in Chriſtendom, viz. to command alternately with prince Lewis, and afterwards with prince Eugene, and that in the heart of Germany, where, always till then, the forces of the empire had the precedence.

The next day, his highneſs marched with the duke to Great Heppach, where his grace having ordered his army to be drawn up in battalia, before the prince, his highneſs expreſſed his ſurpriſe, to find them in ſo excellent a condition, after ſo long and ſpeedy a march: upon which occaſion, he is reported to have ſaid: "My lord, "I never ſaw better horſes, better cloaths, finer belts "and accoutrements; yet all theſe may be had for mo-"ney; but there is a ſpirit in the looks of your men, "which I never yet ſaw in any in my life." His grace, who could not but be extremely pleaſed with the compliment, was not, however, behind hand with his highneſs in politeneſs, but is ſaid to have anſwered: "Sir, if "it be as you ſay, that ſpirit is inſpired in them by "your preſence."

The twelfth of June, advice was brought from the army, commanded by prince Lewis of Baden, that three regiments of horſe marched from thence the eighth, to the lines of Stolhoffen; and that the tenth, they were followed by nine thouſand men of the Pruſſian forces, in order to oppoſe the French on that ſide. The thirteenth in the morning, the duke was informed by count Wratiſlau, that prince Lewis of Baden was coming poſt to meet his grace; upon which the duke ſent colonel Cadogan, with a compliment to his highneſs, whom he found at Eſlingen, with prince Lobcowitz, his nephew, and conducted them to Great Heppach.

Among other expreſſions of civility, which paſſed between prince Lewis and the duke of Marlborough, his highneſs ſaid; "That his grace was come to ſave the "empire, and give him an opportunity to vindicate his "honor, which he was ſenſible was, in ſome manner, "at the laſt ſtake, in the opinion of ſome people." To which his grace is ſaid to have replied: "That he "came to learn from him, to do the empire ſervice; "for they muſt want judgment who did not know, that "the prince of Baden had not only, when his health "would permit him, preſerved the empire, but extend-"ed its conqueſts, as well as ſecured its own." Mutual compliments being over, a conference was held between the generals, wherein it was reſolved, that the auxiliary troops in the neighbourhood, ſhould join the army on the Danube, for ſome days, and that prince Lewis and the duke of Marlborough, ſhould have each his day of command alternately, as long as they continued together; while prince Eugene ſhould repair towards Philipſburg, to defend the paſſage on the Rhine, the lines of Stolhoffen, the country of Wirtemberg, or act otherwiſe, according to the motions of the French.

The next morning early, the horſe marched from Great Heppach; while his grace ſtaid there to entertain prince Lewis and prince Eugene at dinner; after which, the former returned to his army on the Danube, and prince Eugene went poſt for Philipſburg, to command the army on the Rhine. In the evening, the duke joined the troops under his command, in the camp at Eberſpatch, where the prince of Heſſe, with monſieur Bulau, and baron Hompeſch attended, to give his grace an account, that the troops were all in the neighbourhood, ready to march to their appointed rendezvous. The ſixteenth, the duke marched with the horſe, from Eberſpatch, to Groſs Seinſzen; the other auxiliary troops, marching at the ſame time, in two bodies, under the command of the prince of Heſſe and monſieur Bulau, and encamped at ſome diſtance from the duke, but diſpoſed in ſuch manner, that the whole might be able to join prince Lewis in one day's march, as ſoon as he ſhould make a motion with his army towards his grace.

The ſame day, the duke had advice from Ulm, that the elector of Bavaria marched the fifteenth, with a conſiderable detachment; and a deſerter who came in the eighteenth, reported, that ſome regiments of his forces were daily paſſing the Danube. This was confirmed, by the information the grand marſhal to the duke of Wirtemberg received from Ulm, that the reſt of the elector's army had paſſed the Danube, and that he had put his heavy baggage into that city. The twentieth, the duke of Marlborough had an account from the Rhine, that ſix days before, the marſhals de Villeroy and Tallard had a conference at Landau, but had not undertaken any thing as yet; and that the twentieth of June, prince Eugene was joined by the Pruſſian troops, which made up his army on the Rhine near thirty thouſand men. The twenty-firſt of June, the duke of Marlborough decamped, with the horſe, from Groſz Seinſſen, and in his march, was joined by the auxiliary troops of Lunenburg, Hanover, and Heſſe.

The elector of Bavaria, judging rightly, from the duke's march, that he intended to attack Donawert, ſent a conſiderable detachment of his beſt troops, to re-inforce

count

count d'Arco, who was poſted at Schellenberg, a riſing ground near that place, on the north ſide, where he had already caſt up great intrenchments, and employed ſome thouſands of pioneers, for ſeveral days, to perfect thoſe works, which cover Donawert, on that point between the rivers Brentz and Danube; but notwithſtanding that great advantage, the duke of Marlborough reſolved to drive the enemy from that important poſt. Accordingly the neceſſary orders being given to the army, his grace advanced, the ſecond of July, at three in the morning, with a detachment of ſix thouſand foot, commanded by lieutenant-general Goor, and thirty ſquadrons of Engliſh and Dutch cavalry, beſides three battalions of Imperial grenadiers: the reſt of the army under prince Lewis, following with all poſſible diligence; but the way being very bad and long, the detachment led by his grace could not come to the river Werntz (or Wernitz) which runs by Donawert, till about noon, and it was three o'clock before the bridges were finiſhed, that they could get over that river with their artillery.

The duke having paſſed the ſame, at the head of the cavalry, about five o'clock, rode up as near to the intrenchments as was neceſſary, and having reviewed them, made the neceſſary diſpoſitions for the attack. In the mean time, the Engliſh and Dutch artillery began to thunder againſt the enemy, who anſwered it briſkly from their batteries, for about half an hour, and made it judged, by their diſpoſitions, that the action would be very hot.

Theſe preparations being over, the Engliſh and Dutch foot, ſupported by the horſe and dragoons, commanded by lieutenant-general Goor, and brigadier Ferguſon, began the attack, with unparalleled valor and intrepidity, before the Imperialiſts came up, and met with ſuch a vigorous defence, that having the greateſt part of the enemy's forces to deal with, they were twice repulſed; but after an engagement of near an hour and a half, the Imperialiſts being by that time come up, the Imperial cavalry broke into the intrenchments, and the Engliſh and Dutch breaking in about the ſame time, the confederates made a terrible ſlaughter of the enemy, purſuing them to the very Danube, where a great part of them followed the example of count d'Arco, and other general officers, who ſaved themſelves by ſwimming over that river. They took ſixteen pieces of the enemy's cannon, with all their ammunition, tents, and baggage, and thirteen colors, beſides count d'Arco's plate, with other rich booty, which was diſtributed among the victorious ſoldiers.

All the confederate troops, that engaged, behaved themſelves with a great deal of bravery and reſolution, and the horſe and dragoons ſhared the glory of the day with the infantry: but the firſt attack begun with a battalion of the Engliſh foot guards, and the regiment of Orkney and Ingoldſby, they ſuffered more than any others. It is to be recorded, to the immortal glory of the lord Mordaunt, only ſon to the earl of Peterborough, that a detachment of fifty grenadiers, of Engliſh guards, which he led on to the attack, he eſcaped unhurt, with only ten of his men. The forces of the enemy conſiſted of two battalions of the elector's life guards, one of grenadiers, thirteen other Bavarian battalions, five French, four regiments of Cuiraſſiers, of eight hundred men each, and three ſquadrons of dragoons, making in all about eighteen thouſand (ſome accounts make them thirty-two thouſand) men, all choice troops, commanded by count d'Arco, field marſhal of the elector of Bavaria's forces, lieutenant-general Lutzemburg, and count Maffey, generals of battalia, beſides two French lieutenant-generals. The duke of Marlborough gained great honor in this action, giving his orders with the greateſt preſence of mind imaginable, and expoſing his perſon to the greateſt danger. Nor was prince Lewis of Baden wanting, in performing the part of a brave and great general. The loſs of the enemy, killed, wounded, priſoners, and deſerted, was computed at five thouſand (ſome accounts ſay ſix thouſand) men; nor was that of the confederates much leſs, which, however, was abundantly made up, by gaining ſo compleat a victory, as gave them a free entrance into the duke of Bavaria's country, and forced that elector to retire under the cannon of Auguſtaw. Prince of Baden, general Thungen, the hereditary prince of Heſſe-Caſſel, prince Alexander of Wirtemberg, the prince of Saxony, count Horn, lieutenant-general, the major-generals Wood and Palland, and brigadier Bedmar, were ſlightly wounded: lieutenant-general Goor, the prince of Homburg, the prince of Bevern, the counts Van Erbach and Schulemburg, and major-general Bienheim were killed, and count Stirum died, not many days after, of his wounds.

The next day the Bavarian garriſon quitted Donawert, upon the approach of the confederates, and broke down the bridges; but had not time to deſtroy their ammunition and proviſions, as they had intended.

The elector of Bavaria no ſooner heard of the defeat of his troops, than he repaſſed the Danube with the utmoſt precipitation, and marched towards the Lech.

The neglect of the officer who commanded in Donawert, made this conqueſt the more eaſy; for he might have put the three battalions, which were in that place, in the covered way that joined the left of the intrenchment; and as the allies made their firſt attack on that ſide, he might have gauled them terribly from that poſt. French writers lay a great ſtreſs upon this neglect, as the occaſion of their misfortune; and count d'Arco, the Bavarian general, in his letter to the elector, attributes it ſolely thereto.

During the whole time of the action, the confederates ſtood to their arms, in a readineſs either to aſſiſt the aſſailants, if occaſion had required, or to oppoſe the Bavarian army, if they had attempted any thing againſt the camp in the mean time; and the whole army, excepting thoſe troops that had been employed in the attack, reſted on their arms all night.

DOUAY, SIEGE OF. [a pretty large and well fortified city of French Flanders, with a fort on the river Scarpe, about twenty miles ſouth from Liſle.] The French became maſters of this place in the year 1667, and continued ſo till 1710, when it was taken by the allies, under the command of the duke of Marlborough. The garriſon conſiſted of almoſt eight thouſand men, commanded by the marquis of Albergotti. Prince Eugene and the duke of Marlborough ſet out from the Hague on the fifteenth day of March, 1710, for Tournay, in order to aſſemble the forces which were quartered on the Maeſe, in Flanders and Brabant. On the twentieth of April, they ſuddenly advanced to Pont a Vendin, in order to attack the lines, upon which the French had been at work all winter, hoping by theſe to cover Douay, and other frontier towns, which were threatened by the confederates. The troops left for the defence of theſe lines retired without oppoſition. The allies having laid bridges over the Scarp, the duke of Marlborough, with his diviſion, paſſed that river, and encamped at Vitry. Prince Eugene remained on the other ſide. Thus they inveſted Douay, the enemy retiring towards Cambray. Marechal Villars ſtill commanded the French army, which was extremely numerous, and well appointed, conſidering the diſtreſs of that kingdom. Indeed the number was augmented by this diſtreſs, for many thouſands ſaved themſelves from dying of hunger, by carrying arms in the ſervice.

On the fifth day of May, the trenches were opened againſt Douay, at two attacks, on the north ſide of the Scarp, between the gates of Ocre and Eſquerchien, the reſt of the place being covered by inundations. Four battalions, and three thouſand workmen, were commanded for each attack, and the work was begun in ſo good order, and carried on with ſo good ſucceſs, that the men were covered before they were perceived from the town, which was about three o'clock in the morning, and all the fire the enemy then made, had no other effect, than wounding a ſerjeant and two private men. The day before, the rector of the Engliſh college of Douay, having obtained leave of the duke of Marlborough, to retire to Liſle, during the ſiege, was conducted thither, with his ſtudents, to the number of ſixty.

The French having ſent a party of one hundred horſe from Bethune, to get intelligence of the army of the allies, one of their parties, which was patrolling in the plains

plains of Lens, met them, and having at the firſt diſcharge killed fifteen of them, the reſt were taken priſoners, with eight officers, among whom were two captains.

The ſiege was carried on in the ordinary methods till the ſeventh of May, when, about ten at night, the beſieged, to the number of a thouſand foot, moſtly grenadiers, and two hundred dragoons, made a vigorous ſally, under the command of the duke of Mortemar, a brigadier, againſt the left attack, commanded by the prince of Naſſau, put the workmen at firſt into great diſorder, and levelled ſome places of the parallel. Colonel Sutton's regiment, which was the firſt that ſupported the workmen, ſuffered very much (according to French accounts was quite cut to pieces); but major-general Mackartney, with the other regiments in the trenches, coming up to their relief, the enemy were repulſed with conſiderable loſs, and purſued to their counterſcarp. The action was very hot, inſomuch that the allies had above three hundred men either killed or wounded (French accounts ſay above four hundred killed); and among the latter lieutenant-colonel Gledhill, of Sutton's regiment, who being taken priſoner, and carried into the town, was very civilly uſed by the governor. The loſs of the enemy was, however, far greater. The damage made in the parallel was repaired the ſame night.

The eighth, at break of day, a ſmall battery of eight pieces of cannon and four mortars, being ready on prince Anhalt's attack, began to play with great fury againſt a little black ſconce in the moraſs, on the ſouth of the town, and ſoon diſmantled it, which proved a good piece of ſervice; for before, the enemy had from hence very much flanked the right of the approaches on that ſide. The ſame night the beſieged made a ſmall ſally on that ſide likewiſe, but were repulſed with loſs. The large train of artillery, for the uſe of the ſiege, came the ninth to the camp. The ſame day ſeveral hundred waggons, belonging to the army, were ſent to Tournay, to bring ammunition from thence. The eleventh a battery was completed at each attack for twenty-four pieces of cannon, and eight mortars.

The approaches were carried on with ſo great application and ſucceſs, that on the twelfth the beſiegers advanced to the firſt ditch, which the enemy had made ſince the taking of Tournay.

All this while the enemy's troops began to aſſemble in different bodies near Bethune, Bapaume, Arras, Cambray, Landrecy, and behind the river Somme; and the marſhal de Villars, whom the French court had appointed to command their forces in the Netherlands, and who received at Paris the news of the trenches being opened before Douay, being arrived at Peronne, on the fourteenth of May, a report was ſpread, that he deſigned to paſs the Scheld between Bouchain and Denain, in order to advance towards the confederates, by the plain of Oſtrevant, between the Schelde and the Lower Scarpe. Prince Eugene and the duke of Marlborough went hereupon, the fifteenth in the morning, to view the poſt of Arleux, as alſo to ſurvey the ground between that place and the Lower Scarpe, and give directions for the making a field of battle on the plain towards Valenciennes, in caſe the enemy ſhould attempt to ſuccor Douay on that ſide.

The fourteenth, about ſix in the morning, the batteries of the beſiegers on both attacks being compleated, and mounted with eighty-eight pieces of cannon, and thirty-two mortars and haubitzers, they began to play with great fury on the enemy's outworks; but chiefly on the prince of Anhalt's ſide, the ground on the other ſide being ſo boggy, that they could not carry on the ſiege there with ſo much regularity and vigor.

On the ſeventeenth of May, in the morning, the beſieged in Douay made another ſally, with nine companies of grenadiers, towards the left of the left attack; but colonel Preſton, who commanded there, gave them ſo warm a reception, that upon the firſt firing of his men, the enemy retired in great confuſion, and left above an hundred men priſoners.

The nineteenth, upon advice that the French forces were in motion, count de Feltz, general of the Imperial horſe, and lieutenant-general Cadogan, were detached with four hundred horſe towards Arras, as well to view the poſt and ground about that place, as to get intelligence of the enemy; and being returned the twentieth, reported, that they had ſeen above twenty French ſquadrons drawn out under the cannon of Arras; and were informed, that all the infantry in that place marched that morning towards Douſens, in their route to Peronne. The twenty-firſt, at night, the beſieged made another ſally on the left, wherein ſeveral men were killed on both ſides.

The twenty-ſecond, at night, the beſiegers on prince Anhalt's ſide attacked and took a little hornwork, in the front of their approaches, with little loſs.

Notwithſtanding their diſappointment, the enemy made a fourth attempt on the trenches the twenty-third at night; but the beſiegers, who had notice of it, having killed about twenty of their men upon the firſt diſcharge, the reſt retired with precipitation.

The ſame day monſieur de Villars advanced with a large body of horſe towards the front of the confederate camp, to take a view of it; but the picquet being ordered out, they retired at their approach.

Three days after the earl of Stair was inveſted, by the duke of Marlborough, with the moſt noble order of the Thiſtle, by virtue of a ſpecial commiſſion from her Britannic majeſty to his grace for that purpoſe.

The marſhal de Villars had ſet out the nineteenth of May from Peronne, accompanied by the Pretender, and the duke de Bourbon; he arrived the ſame day at Cambray, where having met the marſhals de Berwick, Beſon, and Monteſquieu, and the Bavarian marſhal, count d'Acro; they held a grand council of war, in which it was reſolved to aſſemble the French army immediately, in order to attempt the relief of Douay. Accordingly the marſhal de Villars ſent expreſſes to the reinforcements, which were commanded to join him from the Upper Rhine, to march with the utmoſt diligence; and having drawn all his troops together, paſſed the Scheld the twenty-ſecond, and encamped with his right near Bouchain, and his left at Ribecour. According to the marquis de Quincy's account, the French army then conſiſted of one hundred and fifty-three battalions, and two hundred and ſixty-two ſquadrons, of which he gives the order of battle.

Prince Eugene and the duke of Marlborough having got intelligence of this motion of the enemies, found it neceſſary to make a new diſpoſition of their forces, except of thirty battalions which they left at the ſiege, and twelve ſquadrons at Pont à Rache. Accordingly, the twenty-fourth, all the cavalry of the duke's army marched over the Scarpe, and took their former camp near Gouleſſin (or Goulexſin) and the next day the infantry moved the ſame way, encamping with the right over-againſt the Vitry, and the left near Arleux. Prince Eugene made a motion with his army at the ſame time, and placed his right at Iſe les Eſquerchien. In this ſituation they could repair immediately to either of the fields of battle already marked out, and roads were made for the armies to march in four columns, either way, according to the next motions which the enemy might make; and as the Scarpe ſeparated the two armies, bridges were laid over that river in ſeveral places, for the more eaſy communication of the troops.

This diſpoſition being made, a council of war was held, in which it was concluded, that in caſe of a battle prince Eugene ſhould command the right, conſiſting of Imperial troops, the duke of Marlborough the left, with the Engliſh, and count Tilly the center, with the troops in the pay of Holland.

That morning likewiſe, by break of day, the beſiegers ſtormed and took the grand counterſcarp, on the prince of Anhalt's ſide, and began their bridges over the ditch, to the main breach of the wall of the town; and at night the beſieged again made a ſally, but were repulſed with loſs.

The ſame day likewiſe, upon advice that the enemy were in motion, the whole army was ordered to be in readineſs to march. The twenty-ſixth, upon intelligence that the enemy extended their line nearer to Arras, their left wing being within a league of that place, and their right at Oiſy, the confederate generals juſtly concluded that they found it impracticable to attack

them on the ſide of Arleux; and that, therefore, their deſign was to march into the plain of Lens, and try what they could do on that ſide. The twenty-eighth the French marched accordingly by Blangis, Arras, and Mont St. Eloy. Prince Eugene hereupon extended the right of his army to Henin Lietard; and the duke of Marlborough repaſſed the Scarpe with the right wing of his army, encamping very near the left of the prince of Savoy, and taking his quarters at Eſquerchien. This motion brought the two armies very near the ſtrong camp, marked out from Vitry to Montigny, beyond Henin Lietard, having the village of Bois Bernard in front, and that of Beaumont in the rear; and for the greater ſecurity of it, ſeveral redoubts were erected, and cannon drawn from the lines of circumvallation to be placed on the batteries.

The French army paſſed the Scarpe the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth, over eight bridges, between Althies and the abby d'Avenes, and encamped with the right at Roquelincourt, near Arras, and their left at St. Eloy, having the hills before them. As ſoon as they had paſſed the Scarpe, the marſhal de Villars cauſed powder and ball to be diſtributed to his troops, with bread for four days. Upon this the Dutch infantry, which had been left between Vitry and Arleux, on the other ſide the Scarpe, under the command of count Tilly, was ordered, on the thirtieth in the morning, to join the duke of Marlborough's army, which by this time was reinforced by the Pruſſians, Palatines, and Heſſians, and ſeveral detachments that were recalled. Upon intelligence that the marſhal de Villars, who had poſitive orders from court to fight, having harangued the ſeveral brigades of his army, and repreſented to his men that things were now come to ſuch a paſs, that they muſt either vanquiſh or die; and that, for their greater encouragement, he had ordered the chaplains of his army to give a general abſolution to the troops. Upon theſe advices, the allies had great reaſon to believe they ſhould be attacked; and the expectation of a ſudden engagement greatly encreaſed, when that morning, about eight o'clock, the French army decamped from Roquelincourt and St. Eloy, marched in twelve columns, in order of battle, between Freſne and Lens, and one of their columns advanced to Bertricourt, with all their generals, to view the ſituation of the allies. The marſhals de Villars and de Monteſquiou were in the center of the French army, the marſhal de Berwick in the right, and the marſhal d'Arco in the left; and in this manner they encamped, with their right to Tanpoux, and their left to Noyelles, almoſt within cannon ſhot of the confederate intrenchments.

The confederate generals repaired, upon their approach, to their reſpective poſts, and all neceſſary diſpoſitions were made to receive the enemy. The cannon was placed on the avenues leading to their camp, and the prince of Naſſau, with twenty battalions from the ſiege, and eleven others from the intrenchments between Dechy and Fierin, joined the grand army; but the marſhal de Villars did not think his ſuperiority of above ten thouſand men in number ſufficient to ballance the advantage of the ground on the ſide of the confederates. He therefore, after having continued for ſome time at Bertricourt, within muſket-ſhot of the confederate camp, marched back, and joined the center of his army between Lens and Freſne, his right extending, as we have ſaid above, towards Tanpoux, and his left towards Noyelles, not half a league from the confederates. He made a motion ſoon after towards his left, and encamped between Noyelles ſous lens, and the heights of St. Laurens. Here he held a council of war, with the reſt of the generals, in which it was found not adviſeable to attack the allies, whereupon their army marched, the fourth of June, towards Arras, where they had left their baggage, and encamped again at the diſtance of about a league from the confederate army. The marſhal de Villars expected the allies would have detached ſome troops out of their intrenchments to fall upon his rear, and had taken meaſures accordingly; but as their only view now was the taking of Douay, they had no thought of employing their army otherwiſe than on the defenſive.

From all theſe motions, the confederate generals judged, that monſieur de Villars had no other deſign but to keep them in continual alarm, and thereby to retard the ſiege; they therefore thought fit to ſend back the troops which they had drawn from the ſiege, and thoſe under general Fagel returned into the lines on the other ſide of the Scarpe. To prevent, however, any ſurpriſe from the enemy, orders were given to join the ſeveral redoubts, made before the front of the camp, by an intrenchment from Montigny, at the extremity of the right of prince Eugene's army, to Vitry, on the Scarpe. Count Vehlen, general of the Palatines, was ſent, on the other hand, with a detachment of eight battalions and ten ſquadrons, to ſecure the poſt of Pont à Vendin, to hinder the enemy from ſending any parties into the Chatelenie of Liſle.

The communication with that city and Tournay being thus ſecured, the ſiege of Douay, which by all theſe motions had been retarded, was carried on with all poſſible application and vigor, notwithſtanding all the obſtacles the allies met with in their approaches, both from the difficulties of the ground, and the reſolute defence of the garriſon. On the twenty-ninth of May, the beſieged made another ſally on the right attack, and penetrated into the trenches; but after a bloody conflict they were repulſed, with the loſs of about one hundred men, and twenty-five officers. They ſent to deſire a ceſſation of arms for burying the dead; but upon a ſuſpicion that their chief deſign was to make uſe of that interval to perfect ſome works, their demand was denied. The thirtieth a party of the garriſon of fort Scarpe made a ſally, and advanced towards Pont à Rache, with a deſign to intercept the bread-waggons of the allies; but colonel Caldwell, who commanded there, with three hundred dragoons, vigorouſly repulſed them, though in the purſuit he had the misfortune to be wounded in one of his arms. On the laſt day of May the garriſon of the town made another vigorous ſally, burnt the villages of Derchy, Sains, Nazieres, Fieren, and Pont à Rache, and having taken part of the equipage of general Fagel, which he had left at Derchy, returned into the town with it, and a great number of cattle.

The beſieged continued to defend their outworks with the utmoſt obſtinacy, making frequent ſallies, and ſpringing a great number of mines; notwithſtanding all which, on the fifth of June, the confederates made two lodgments on the glacis of the counterſcarp at the right attack, as alſo lodgments on the right, and on the left of the left attack of the counterſcarp of the ravelins, and fired with great fury from the batteries of cannon and mortars, to drive the enemy from their traverſes. The tenth, in the morning, the allies fired five pieces of cannon into the covered way, and continued the ſaps, which went on but ſlowly, by reaſon of the very great fire the enemy made continually. Nevertheleſs, in the night between the fourteenth and fifteenth, the beſiegers perfected a lodgment on the covered way at the right attack, and repaired the damages their works had received at the left, by the prodigious number of bombs which were thrown into them. The ſixteenth, at four in the morning, the beſiegers began to fire from a battery of ſeven pieces of cannon againſt the ravelins, and made a line of communication on the left attack. The ſame night they likewiſe ſprung two mines at the right attack with ſo much ſucceſs, that the enemy abandoned all their places of arms, and the beſiegers made good lodgments at both attacks.

The ſeventeenth they ſtormed and took, with very little loſs, a high ravelin, which had very much obſtructed their proceedings for the main breach. This done, they brought ſeveral pieces of cannon upon their batteries, and fired with ſo good effect, that the breaches in the ravelins were judged wide enough for a ſtorm.

The duke of Marlborough ſuſpecting that the French would attempt to ſeize the poſt of Bioche on the Scarpe, about half a league from Vitry, went thither in perſon, the ſecond of June, with count Tilly, and reinforced the troops poſted there with eighty men. He at the ſame time gave poſitive orders to the commanding officer to defend himſelf to the laſt extremity, and aſſured him that he would be ſupported in time; notwithſtanding which,

which, whether out of cowardice or treachery, the very ſame night, about nine, he ſurrendered upon the approach of the enemy; and two captains, two lieutenants, and two enſigns, with one hundred and fifty men, were taken priſoners. However, the French foreſeeing that they ſhould not be able to maintain that poſt, quitted it the next morning early, after having done ſome damage to the ſluice, which the allies, upon taking poſſeſſion of it again, ſoon repaired.

The ſame morning the generals of the French army came, with about two hundred officers, to take a view of the inundation of the allies on the other ſide of the Scarpe, between that river and Bouchain: and the hereditary prince of Heſſe Caſſel happening to be there, the marſhal de Villars ſent to know whether he would give him leave to ſalute him. The prince, having given his conſent, advanced, with ſome officers, to meet the marſhal, and told him he was very glad of the opportunity of being acquainted with him. They exchanged ſeveral compliments, and monſieur de Villars preſented to his highneſs the marſhals de Berwick, d'Arco, and de Monteſquiou, the duke of Bourbon, and the Pretender. At preſenting the latter, he ſaid to the prince, "This is the chevalier de St. George," adding, with a ſmile, "You know, Sir, well enough who he is." Monſieur de Villars obſerving that ſix ſquadrons were drawn up pretty near, aſked his highneſs why thoſe horſe were there; and being anſwered that it was out of reſpect and civility to him, he replied that he was very well acquainted with thoſe troops, and their gallantry. He invited his highneſs to come to his camp, and honor him with his company at dinner; adding, that he would command his army to their arms, and entertain him with a ſight of it; but the prince anſwered, he could not accept of his compliment at preſent, but that it might happen on another opportunity, concluding, "That it only depended on the king of France "ſhortly to procure the ſame." They thereupon parted, with mutual civilities, the prince returning to his poſt, and the French generals to their camp.

The duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene were by this time, indeed, pretty ſecure, that the French would not venture to attack them in their advantageous poſt; but they had reaſon to believe, that they intended to continue in their camp between Montauban and Noyelles ſous Lens, if it were but to keep the confederates in conſtant alarm; eſpecially as they had caſt up intrenchments to cover their left. However, having ſuffered very much there for want of water, they made a motion, on the fourth of June, about a league backwards, encamping with their right at Pampoux, and their left at Mount Vimin, where they conſumed all the forage in the neighbourhood of Arras.

The garriſon of Douay continuing to defend their outworks with all poſſible obſtinacy, prince Eugene, not to be an idle ſpectator of the ſiege, formed the project of ſurpriſing Ypres. He conſidered that the enemy, when they aſſembled their army, had ſtrengthened it by troops taken from their frontier towns, and that thereby having left very ſmall garriſons in thoſe places, the deſign might be very feaſible. A detachment was ſent from the army for that purpoſe, under pretence of reinforcing the poſts of Warneton and Commines, and ſtrengthening the garriſons of Liſle and Menin; and the troops appointed to put the project in execution marched from thoſe places the ninth of June at night. About two in the morning, the advanced party, which was to have ſecured the gate, had it opened to them as was concerted: but they found the enemy within ſo ready to receive them, that they thought it beſt to retire, and the whole detachment returned to their former poſts. The twelfth, the duke of Marlborough reviewed the Britiſh horſe and dragoons, which appeared complete, and in excellent good condition.

By the ſixteenth of June the confederate troops before Douay had lodged themſelves on the covered way, at both attacks had obliged the enemy to quit all their places d'armes, and made the neceſſary diſpoſitions for ſtorming the ravelin; upon which the beſieged made ſeveral ſignals of diſtreſs. The marſhal de Villars having intelligence thereof, again gave out, that he was reſolved to attack the confederates, in order to relieve Douay; and to give this pretence the better ſhew, repaſſed the Scarpe, near Arras, on the ſeventeenth, and returned to the camp he was in the twenty-eighth of May, with his left towards Arras, and his right to Oſſy, near Arleux. This report appeared very improbable, not only becauſe the marſhal de Berwick had ſuddenly left the army to repair to Dauphiny, but alſo becauſe the marſhal de Villars had detached ſeveral battalions to reinforce the garriſons of thoſe places, which would be moſt expoſed to the attempts of the confederates, after the reduction of Douay. However, the duke of Marlborough, according to his accuſtomed vigilance, to be ready in all events, cauſed his horſe to decamp the ſame evening, and having paſſed the Scarpe at Vitry, took poſſeſſion of the camp they had been in before, between Vitry and Arleux; they were followed the next morning by the infantry, but prince Eugene remained on the other other ſide of the Scarpe to guard the intrenchments, in a readineſs nevertheleſs to join the duke upon the firſt motion of the enemy.

All things being in readineſs the nineteenth to ſtorm the two ravelins at the left attack, the troops commanded for that ſervice performed it with a great deal of bravery, but met with ſo vigorous a reſiſtance, that a great many men were killed on both ſides. At laſt the beſiegers took poſt on the ravelin of earth above the breach on the rampart; but at the other ravelin, which is of ſtone work, they could not lodge themſelves farther than the top of the breach, and the ſappers found it very difficult to work there, by reaſon of ſeveral wool-packs that were burning, being ſet on fire by the ſpringing of ſix mines, viz. three ſmall ones, two large ones, and one at the ravelin on the right, by which many of the confederates were blown up.

The twenty-ſecond, at night, a detachment of the beſiegers, ſupported by another of the grand army, opened the trenches before fort Scarpe. The ſame evening the beſieged ſprung two mines at the ſtone ravelin on the left, which proved of advantage to the beſiegers, becauſe it gave them an opportunity to make a good lodgment there, which they perfected the next night.

The beſiegers continued enlarging their lodgments, carrying on the ſaps, and laying bridges, till the twenty-fourth of June, about three o'clock in the morning, when all the diſpoſitions for attacking the two ravelins, at the right attack, being made the night before, the prince of Anhalt cauſed the ſame to be ſtormed. This attack proved leſs bloody, and more ſucceſsful than the former; for, after a ſmall reſiſtance, the allies lodged themſelves on thoſe ravelins, and in the night began to fill up the capital ditch, and to make galleries over it.

Things being thus brought to the laſt extremity, on the twenty-fifth of June, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the garriſon of Douay thought fit to beat a parly, offering to capitulate for the town only, without including fort Scarpe; but this being refuſed, they ſent hoſtages to both attacks, viz. M. de Vallory, major-general, with a colonel, and a lieutenant-colonel, to the prince of Anhalt, who ſent into the town major-general du Trouſel, colonel Bevere, and lieutenant-colonel Morewitz. They ſent at the ſame time to the prince of Naſſau, at the other attack, the ſieur Brandelet, major-general, a colonel, and a lieutenant-colonel; and his highneſs ſent into the town major-general Waſſenaer, a colonel, and a lieutenant-colonel of the troops that were in the trenches. The French hoſtages were conducted to the quarters of the duke of Marlborough, where they were again told, that no capitulation would be granted to the town, without including fort Scarpe; whereupon they wrote to M. Albergotti, and in the mean time orders were given to the troops in the trenches to hold themſelves in a readineſs to renew the hoſtilities upon the firſt order: but the twenty-ſixth, in the morning, M. Albergotti ſignified, that he was willing to ſurrender that fort, at the ſame time with the town; but that the ſame not being attacked, he pretended to remove all the proviſions and ammunition that were in the ſame. This pretenſion occaſioned a conference in the quarters of prince Eugene of Savoy, and at laſt the capitulation for the town and fort Scarpe were agreed upon

upon the ſame day, and ſigned the next morning, by the princes of Savoy and Marlborough, and the field-deputies of the States, on one part, and M. Albergotti, on the other.

The garriſon was reduced to four thouſand five hundred and twenty-ſeven men, and the allies loſt at leaſt eight thouſand men.

The allies kept poſſeſſion of this place till the year 1712, when the duke of Marlborough being withdrawn from the ſervice, the French retook it.

DRESDEN, ITS SUBURBS BURNED. [the capital of Saxony, ſituated on the Elbe.] Towards the cloſe of October, 1758, the king of Pruſſia being obliged to leave Saxony, to ſeek his enemy in another quarter, marſhal Daun very opportunely entered that electorate, and threatened to beſiege the capital. The governor count Schmettau was no ſooner informed of the Auſtrian general's reſolution, than he began to provide for a vigorous defence: notwithſtanding he had a garriſon of twelve thouſand men, he found the place untenable againſt any deſperate efforts of the enemy, he ſaw from the weakneſs of the ſuburbs, it would prove impoſſible for him to prevent the enemy from poſſeſſing himſelf of them by a coup de main; and, if they ſucceeded in this attempt, the great height of the houſes being ſix or ſeven ſtories, and entirely commanding the ramparts, would render the reduction of the body of the place equally eaſy and certain. Theſe conſiderations determined him to ſet the ſuburbs on fire. On the ninth day of November marſhal Daun approached Dreſden, and his light troops made an attack on the ſuburbs, but they were repulſed. It is well known that the ſuburbs of Dreſden are equal to the fineſt towns in Europe, and are greatly ſuperior to that which lies within the walls. Here the moſt wealthy part of the inhabitants reſide, and here are carried on thoſe ſeveral curious manufactures for which Dreſden is ſo famous. Count Daun foreſaw this conſequence of his attempt. He endeavoured to intimidate the governor from this meaſure, to which he knew the cruel reaſon of war would naturally lead him, by threatening to make him perſonally anſwerable for the ſteps he ſhould take; but count Schmettau anſwered with the firmneſs that became a man of honor and a ſoldier, that he would anſwer whatever he ſhould do, and would not only burn the ſuburbs, in caſe marſhal Daun advanced, but would likewiſe defend the city itſelf ſtreet by ſtreet, and at laſt even the caſtle, which was the royal reſidence, if he ſhould be driven to it. When the magiſtrates were apprized of this reſolution, they fell at the feet of count Schmettau, and implored him to change his mind, and to have mercy on that devoted part of their city. The part of the royal family, who remained in Dreſden, joined their ſupplications to thoſe of the magiſtrates; they prayed him to ſpare that laſt refuge of diſtreſſed royalty, and to allow at leaſt a ſecure reſidence to thoſe, who had been deprived of every thing elſe. All entreaties were vain. Schmettau continued firm in his reſolution. He told them that their ſafety depended on themſelves, and on marſhal Daun; that if he made no attempts, the ſuburbs ſhould be ſtill ſecure; but that if he took any farther ſteps, the neceſſity of his maſter's ſervice, and his own honor, would compel him to act very diſagreeable to the lenity of his diſpoſition. The magiſtrates retired in deſpair. Combuſtibles were laid in all the houſes.

At three o'clock next morning, the ſignal for firing the ſuburbs was given, and in a moment, a place ſo lately the ſeat of eaſe and luxury, flouriſhing in traffic, in pleaſures, and ingenious arts, was all in flames. A calamity ſo dreadful needs no high colouring. However, as little miſchief attended ſuch a combuſtion, as the nature of the thing could admit. Very few loſt their lives; but many their whole ſubſtance. When this was done, the Pruſſian troops abandoned the flaming ſuburbs, and retired in good order into the city.

Marſhal Daun ſaw this fire, which, whilſt it laid waſte the capital of his ally, made it more difficult for him to force it, he ſent in ſome empty threats to the governor. But the Saxon miniſter at Ratiſbon made grievous complaints to the diet of what he repreſented as the moſt unparalleled act of wanton and unprovoked cruelty, that had ever been committed. The emiſſaries of the court of Vienna ſpread the ſame complaints; and they made no ſcruple to invent, and to alter facts in ſuch a manner as to move the greateſt pity towards the ſufferers, and the greateſt indignation againſt the king of Pruſſia. All theſe, however, were in a ſhort time abundantly confuted, by the authentic certificates of the magiſtrates of Dreſden, and of thoſe officers of the court, who were perfectly acquainted with the tranſaction. By theſe certificates it appears, that only two hundred and fifty houſes were conſumed. Though this was a terrible calamity, it was nothing to the accounts given in the gazettes of the Auſtrian faction. By theſe certificates it appears alſo, that the people were not ſurpriſed, but had ſufficient notice of the governor's intentions, to enable them to provide for their ſafety. In a word, all the charges of cruelty againſt the Pruſſian commander, and ſoldiery, were fully overthrown.

This fire made a coup de main impracticable; regular operations demanded time, and the king of Pruſſia was now in full march towards Saxony. Marſhal Daun therefore retired from before the place on the ſeventeenth. The king after croſſing Luſatia, paſſing the Elbe, and joining his troops under count Dohna and general Wedel, arrived triumphantly at Dreſden on the twentieth. The armies of marſhal Daun and the empire gave way towards Bohemia, into which kingdom they ſoon after finally retreated.

The governor of Dreſden's memorial concerning the deſtroying of the ſuburb of that city.

Marſhal Daun having taken advantage of the king's abſence, who was gone to fight the Ruſſians, to fall upon Saxony with all his forces, in the month of July laſt, the army of the empire having entered it on another ſide by Peterſwalde, count Schmettau, governor of Dreſden, thought that place in ſuch imminent danger, that he found himſelf indiſpenſably obliged to take every poſſible meaſure to guard againſt a ſurprize, and to hinder the Auſtrians from carrying the place by a coup de main. An enterpriſe of this nature would have been the more eaſy, as moſt of the houſes of the ſuburbs, from the gate of Pirna to that of Wilſdruff, abſolutely command the body of the town, both by their prodigious height, being ſix or ſeven ſtories high, and by their proximity to the rampart. From this conſideration count Schmettau cauſed it to be declared to the court by M. de Boſe, chief cup-bearer, that as ſoon as the enemy ſhould make a ſhew of attacking Dreſden, he would find himſelf under the diſagreeable neceſſity of burning the ſuburbs, and that, for that end, he had juſt put combuſtible matters in the higheſt houſes, and thoſe next to the rampart, that his orders for that purpoſe might be ſpeedily executed, whenever the reaſons of war obliged him to iſſue them in his own defence. The ſame declaration was made to the magiſtrates, the governor having ſent for the burgo-maſter to come to him. The court and the city earneſtly implored, that this misfortune might be averted from the inhabitants; but the governor inſiſted that it would be indiſpenſably neceſſary to come to that extremity, if the enemy themſelves would pay no reſpect to the royal reſidence; and cauſed every thing to be got ready for the execution of his threats.

Mean while the city, as well as the ſtates of Saxony, who were then aſſembled at Dreſden, ſent a deputation to M. de Borcke, the king's miniſter, to intreat him to intercede with the governor in their behalf. M. de Borcke, after conferring with count Schmettau, anſwered them, that it depended on the court and the city themſelves to prevent the attacking of Dreſden; but that if the Auſtrians ſhould attack it, it would be impoſſible to ſpare the ſuburbs, the houſes of which commanded the rampart, the governor having expreſs orders to defend himſelf till the laſt extremity. The miniſter, at the ſame time, pointed out to them the imminent danger to which the city and the caſtle, and even the royal family, would be expoſed, if he ſhould be forced to come to that extremity, as the fire of the ſuburbs could not fail, without a miracle, to reach the town, and make terrible havock: he at the ſame time conjured the deputies of the ſtates, to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to divert the ſtorm, and not to conſider the governor's

vernor's declaration as a vain threat, for he could aſſure them upon his honor, that upon the firing of the firſt cannon againſt the town, they would ſee the ſuburbs on fire.

Marſhal Daun happily changed his reſolution upon the king's approach, who was returning victorious from Zorndorff; and the governor of Dreſden, yielding to the intreaties of the inhabitants, ordered the combuſtible matters, with which he had filled the houſes, to be removed. But marſhal Daun returning a ſecond time into Saxony, appeared again, namely, on the ſixth of November, within ſight of Dreſden with a formidable army. This army, having made a motion on the ſeventh, and taken a camp on this ſide of Lockewitz, the governor, who could no longer doubt that his views were againſt the capital, cauſed the combuſtible matters to be quickly replaced in the houſes of the ſuburbs which ſurround the town ditch, and command the rampart. The court was immediately informed of it by M. de Boſe, the chief cup-bearer, whom count Schmettau charged to repreſent again to his court, that if the enemy's army ſhould approach the ſuburbs, he would that inſtant ſet fire to them. It was anſwered, that as the court, its hands being tied, was obliged to acquieſce in all, and wait the laſt extremities, the governor was free to do whatever he thought he could anſwer.

The ſame day (November the eighth) at noon, the enemy's advanced troops attacked the Huſſars and independent battalions which were poſted at Streiſſen and Gruen-Wieſe. This ſkirmiſh continued till the night came on, and made the governor judge that it might have conſequences, as the enemy might eaſily repulſe thoſe advanced poſts, and enter pell-mell with them into the ſuburb. He therefore detached, next day (the ninth) in the morning, colonel Itzenblitz with ſeven hundred men, and ſome pieces of cannon, and poſted them himſelf in the redoubts that ſurrounded the ſuburb, that in caſe of need they might ſupport the huſſars and the independent battalions. About noon he ſent for the magiſtrates of the town; put them in mind of what he had ſaid to them in the month of July laſt; and told them, that the enemy having evidently a real deſign againſt Dreſden, he gave them notice for the laſt time, that on the firſt appearance of an Auſtrian in the ſuburbs, they would be ſet on fire. The magiſtrates anſwered by only ſhrugging their ſhoulders, and deploring the misfortunes of their fellow-citizens. The governor told them, that they had nothing to do but to apply to the court, who alone could avert the calamity.

About noon the Auſtrian van-guard attacked the advanced poſts, repelled the huſſars, whoſe number was too ſmall to make reſiſtance, and even forced them, as well as Monjon's independent battalion, to quit the great garden, and gain the ſuburbs. The enemy immediately attacked the ſmall redoubts where ſeven hundred men of the garriſon had been poſted, forced three of them, and penetrated to Zinzendorf houſe, and even made ſuch progreſs, that an Auſtrian ſoldier was killed on the draw-bridge of Pirna gate; and ſome cannon were obliged to be fired on Zinzendorf houſe to drive out the Auſtrians. During this attack the enemy's cannon played into the town, and ſeveral ſix-pounders fell in the arſenal, in the princes hotel, and in the houſes of Loos, Mniſceck, and counſellor Fritſch. One ball even fell before the houſe of marſhal count Rutowſky.

Notwithſtanding this declared attack againſt the town and the ſuburbs, no houſe was yet on fire; a plain proof that there was little inclination to proceed to that extremity. The cannon of the rampart forced the enemy to retire, and before night even all the redoubts of which they had got poſſeſſion were retaken.

Mean while the army of general Itzenblitz marched through the town, paſſed the Elbe, and encamped under the cannon of the new town; and general Meyer was ordered to defend the ſuburbs with his independent battalions, and four others, and to ſet fire to them after giving notice to the inhabitants. One of this general's officers told the governor, about midnight, that he heard men at work, and that the enemy ſeemed to be erecting batteries and planting cannon; accordingly, all who were ſent out beyond the barriers to reconnoitre, had a ſmart fire to ſuſtain. Theſe preparations, added to the preceding affair, giving room to think, that at day-break, the enemy would make a vigorous attack, and make themſelves maſters of the ſuburbs, into which the cannon of the town could not diſpute their entrance, by reaſon of the height of the houſes, the governor had no other meaſures to take but thoſe which the intereſt of his maſter, reaſons of war, and his own honor dictated. The ſignal was given by general Meyer, and immediately, at three in the morning of the tenth, the greateſt part of the ſuburb of Pirna, the houſes adjoining the ditch, and two in the ſuburb of Willdruff, were in flames. The ſix battalions, with the ſeven hundred men, entered the town by the three gates, which were immediately barricaded; and, after ſix in the morning, there was not a Pruſſian in the ſuburbs, as the inhabitants of the town can teſtify. The ſtory of the frequent ſallies of the Pruſſians to light up what was not yet conſumed, is void of all foundation. It is likewiſe abſolutely falſe that the inhabitants had not timely notice given them. As to the red-hot bullets fired upon the inhabitants, the lighted waggon, the children thrown into the fire, theſe are ſo many horrible lies, which will fall of themſelves when the certificates of the court and magiſtrates, and the judges of the ſuburbs, are ſeen. The order given to the burghers to remain quiet in their houſes was intimated only to the magiſtrates of the city in the month of July, and not to thoſe of the ſuburbs; and there was nothing in this but what is uſual. What hath been ſaid to the contrary, is, in ſhort, ſo falſe, that the court of Dreſden was pleaſed to thank the governor for the good order he cauſed to be obſerved during thoſe troubles, as appears by the letter of De Boſe the chief cup-bearer.

It only remains that we ſhould ſay ſomething of the meſſage that paſſed between marſhal Daun and count Schmettau, by the intervention of colonel Savoiſky. After the firſt compliments, M. de Savoiſky told the governor, that marſhal Daun was extremely ſurpriſed at the burning of the ſuburbs; that he (Savoiſky) was deſired to enquire whether it was by order that this was done in a royal reſidence, which was a thing unheard of among Chriſtians; and that he hoped the city of Dreſden would not be treated in the ſame manner. The marſhal then made his compliments to the court; and added, that the governor ſhould be reſponſible in his perſon for what had been done, or for what might be done, againſt the royal reſidence.

The colonel received for anſwer, in preſence of lieutenant-general Itzenblitz, that the governor had the honor to be known to the marſhal; that he had orders to defend the town to the laſt man: that his excellency was too well acquainted with war, to be ignorant that the deſtruction of the ſuburbs, which the marſhal had attacked, was according to rule: that as to what concerned the town, it depended upon his excellency, ſince if he attacked it, the governor would defend himſelf from houſe to houſe, and from ſtreet to ſtreet; and that the whole infantry of the army was ready to defend the city.

On the eleventh, the governor having learnt from ſeveral burghers of the ſuburbs, who, at their own requeſt, had been brought into town with their effects by water, that the enemy had thrown into the flames, or maſſacred without pity, ſome defenceleſs people belonging to the Pruſſian army, who had remained behind, particularly a ſurgeon, ſent at noon captain Collas with a trumpet to the marſhal, with orders to tell him, that his excellency's well-known character did not permit it to be believed that ſuch cruelties were committed by his order; and therefore to demand to whom they were to be aſcribed: that as to the deſtruction of the ſuburbs, colonel Savoiſky had already carried an anſwer on that head to the marſhal; but that this opportunity was taken to declare to his excellency, if he deſired to ſave the reſt of the ſuburbs, he muſt hinder his troops from appearing in them; that no body had the preſervation of the town and ſuburbs more at heart, than the governor, as far as was conſiſtent with his duty and his honor; that the houſes would not have been ſet on fire, had not the troops of his army forced their way into the ſuburbs, and even fired ſeveral cannon into the town (which

marſhal Daun pretended not to know, ſaying, that it had been done without his orders;) and that the combuſtible matters were ready to conſume what was left of the ſuburbs, in caſe his troops ſhould again enter it. The court took advantage of this meſſage to aſk a paſſport from marſhal Daun for bringing ſome ſheep and fire-wood into the town.

His excellency anſwered to theſe three heads, that he had no irregular troops with him; and that he had forbid any perſon of his army to approach the ſuburbs; that he did not apprehend any exceſſes had been committed; but in caſe there had, he deſired to know the number of the perſons maſſacred; that he was the more aſtoniſhed at thoſe complaints, as he never ſuffered ſuch diſorders; that he abhorred them, and that perhaps the burghers had no foundation for what they had ſaid. As to the ſuburbs, marſhal Daun anſwered that he would not ſuffer rules to be preſcribed to him; that it depended upon him to ſend troops into the ſuburb as he ſhould judge proper, and the governor might do as he pleaſed; but that he hoped that, in the mean while, no more families would be made wretched; and that he had forbid his troops, on ſevere penalties, to enter the ſuburbs to pillage. As to the demand made by the court, he anſwered, that he would particularly attend to it; and aſſured them of his profound reſpects.

On the twelfth his excellency ſent an officer with a permit to deliver the ſheep and fire-wood for the court, which were to be brought into the town by Pruſſians; and captain Collas was ſent to regulate this affair. The captain, in paſſing through the ſuburbs, ſhewed the lieutenant, ſent by marſhal Daun, the maroders of his troops, both foot and huſſars, who exceeded two hundred; and the officer promiſed to make a report of it to the marſhal. The reſt of the time, to the twenty-ſixth, that the enemy's army retired, paſſed in amazing tranquillity.

Dreſden, Dec. 5, 1758. C. Count de Schmettau.

DREUX, BATTLE AT. [a town in the iſle of France, at the foot of a mountain, about forty miles from Paris; ſuppoſed either to take its name from the Druids, or they to derive theirs from it.] In the year 1562, a civil war having broke out in France between the Proteſtants and the Catholics, the armies of the different profeſſions took the field; the latter headed by the Conſtable Montmorenci, Marechal de St. André, and the duke of Guiſe; the other by the prince Condé, Coligni, and his brother d'Andelot. Towards the latter end of the year the Proteſtant army was reinforced to twelve thouſand men; upon which their generals took a reſolution to march directly to Paris, but they were ſo cloſely followed by the enemies, that the armies on the twenty-ninth of December came to battle near Dreux. The Hugonots at firſt had very conſiderable advantage, but falling too ſoon upon the baggage, the Romaniſts had their full revenge on them; for the duke of Guiſe ſtanding upon an aſcent, and obſerving the enemy ſcattered, he detached ſome parties to charge their foot, who were ſeparate from the horſe, upon which he fell himſelf and routed them. Here the brave Condé, who never gave ground, was taken priſoner by Danville the conſtable's ſon. The German horſe fled to a neighbouring wood. The admiral joined them with four hundred more he had rallied, with whom he was reſolved, if the Germans would have ventured it, to have begun the charge a-freſh the next day. They counted eight thouſand dead upon the place, and as many almoſt of the one ſide as the other; the admiral retreated to Orleans; St. André had been killed in the battle. The duke of Guiſe ſhewed the prince of Condé all manner of reſpect. They ſupped together with ſuch demonſtrations of friendſhip, that one would have thought they intended for the future to live lovingly, like couſin Germans, as they were. When the main body of the king's army was at firſt defeated, ſome fled to Paris, and declared all was loſt; upon the firſt news whereof the dutcheſs of Guiſe, who had a great court about her, was abandoned in a moment: but the queen only ſaid, "Well, we muſt then "pray to God in French;" and began highly to careſs the friends of the prince of Condé: but next day when the true news came, things appeared quite with another face: the dutcheſs of Guiſe was crowded, and the queen ordered bonfires to be made, though with ſome reluctancy, and gave the command of the army (now St. André was dead, who was really the general in the late action) to the duke of Guiſe, on whom the army had already conferred it.

DUMBLAINE, BATTLE NEAR. [a little town of Perthſhire, in Scotland, ſituated on the river Allan, about ſeven miles north from Stirling.] This battle was fought, in the year 1715, between the royal troops, commanded by the duke of Argyle, and the rebels under the command of the earl of Mar, and may be ſaid to have put an end to the rebellion of that time, inaſmuch as no action happened after it. On the twelfth day of November, both armies being in the neighbourhood of Dumblaine, reſolved on giving battle. In the morning the duke drew up his army, which did not exceed three thouſand five hundred men on the heights, to the north-eaſt of Dumblaine; but he was out flanked both on the right and left. The clans that formed part of the center and right wing of the enemy, with Clauronald and Glengary at their head, charged the left of the king's army, ſword in hand, with ſuch impetuoſity, that in ſeven minutes both horſe and foot were routed with great ſlaughter, and general Whetham, who commanded them, fled at full gallop to Stirling, where he declared that the royal army was totally defeated. In the mean time the duke of Argyle, who commanded in perſon on the right, attacked the left of the enemy at the head of Stair's and Evans's dragoons, and drove them two miles before him, though in that ſpace they wheeled about, and attempted to rally ten times; ſo that he was obliged to preſs them hard, that they might not recover from their confuſion. Brigadier Wightman followed in order to ſuſtain him with three battalions of infantry, while the victorious right wing of the rebels having purſued Whetham a conſiderable way, returned to the field, and formed in the rear of Wightman to the amount of five thouſand men. The duke of Argyle returning from the purſuit, joined Wightman, who had faced about, and taken poſſeſſion of ſome incloſures and mud-walls, in expectation of being attacked. In this poſture both armies fronted each other till evening, when the duke drew off towards Dumblaine, and the rebels retired to Ardoch, without mutual moleſtation. Next day the duke marching back to the field of battle, carried off the wounded, with four pieces of cannon left by the enemy, and retreated to Stirling. Few priſoners were taken on either ſide; the number of ſlain might be about five hundred of each army, and both generals claimed the victory, but the rebels ſeeing no likelihood of another action began to diſperſe.

DUNBAR, BATTLE AT. [an ancient town of Scotland, ſituated about twenty-nine miles eaſt from Edinburgh.] Immediately after the ſiege of Berwick (ſee the firſt article of BERWICK) in the year 1297, Edward I. king of England, detached the earl of Warenne to Dunbar; whither John Baliol had retired. Warenne beſieged Baliol in the caſtle of Dunbar, but the brave defence which the beſieged made, at length tired the aſſailants, and they deſired a truce of three days; but, if the caſtle ſhould not be relieved in that time, it ſhould ſurrender; the terms were agreed to. Baliol having aſſembled a numerous army, reſolved to hazard an engagement, rather than give up a caſtle of ſuch conſequence; and on the third day of the truce, the army conſiſting of forty thouſand men, appeared in ſight of Dunbar. Warenne immediately advanced and attacked them with ſuch impetuoſity, that the Scots were routed with great ſlaughter, and fled beyond the Forth, leaving all the ſouthern parts to the mercy of the Engliſh.

2. DUNBAR, BATTLE. [this battle was fought on Dunhill-moor, lying to the ſouth weſt of Dunbar.] About the middle of the year 1650, Oliver Cromwell invaded Scotland, at the head of an army of eighteen thouſand men. He found the country through which he marched, abandoned by the inhabitants, and entirely deſtitute of proviſion. The Scotiſh army commanded by general Leſly was ſo ſtrongly entrenched, between Leith, Edinburgh, and Dalkeith, that it would be imprudent to attack it. He endeavoured to draw Leſly from

from his intrenchments, but his attempts were fruitleſs. After the two armies had remained in ſight of each other ſeveral weeks, Cromwell was ſo ſtraitened for proviſions and forage, that he found himſelf under a neceſſity of retiring. He reſolved to embark the infantry on board of the fleet, and return with his horſe to Berwick. With this view he marched to Dunbar, where his navy lay at anchor, and by this time his army was diminiſhed to about twelve thouſand men. He was followed by the Scots, who encamped upon a hill, at the diſtance of a mile from Dunbar, in full confidence of putting an end to the war, by the deſtruction of the whole Engliſh army. Indeed Cromwell was now reduced to ſuch difficulty, that he could neither embark his troops, proſecute his march, nor remain in his preſent ſituation, without expoſing his army to the moſt imminent danger of being defeated or ſtarved. General Leſly, ſenſible of his advantage, reſolved to keep his ground, and watch the motions of the enemy; but the clamours of the miniſters who attended the camp, and boldly promiſed victory in the name of the Lord, excited ſuch a ſpirit of impatience among the ſoldiers, that he was obliged to yield to the torrent, and put his army in motion to attack the Engliſh. Cromwell had ſpent his time in preaching and ſeeking the Lord, from whom he ſaid he received particular comforts and aſſurances, during the exerciſe of his devotion. On the ſecond day of September, perceiving the Scots in motion, he exclaimed, "The Lord has delivered them into our hands," and ordered his army to ſing pſalms, as if he had already been aſſured of the victory. Indeed he had no great reaſon to doubt of his ſucceſs againſt ſuch an enemy; he then advanced towards them, and next morning before daylight began the attack. The Scotiſh cavalry on the right wing made a vigorous charge, but were ſoon repulſed, broken, and put to flight; the left wing abandoned the field without engaging. Three regiments of their infantry ſtood, until they were cut to pieces, but all the reſt fled with the utmoſt precipitation. About three thouſand were ſlaughtered on the ſpot and in the purſuit, and among theſe ſome miniſters in the very act of encouraging them with the aſſurance of victory. Seven or eight thouſand were taken together, with twenty-ſeven pieces of cannon, all their baggage and ammunition; while on the other hand the Engliſh did not loſe above forty men in the engagement.

DUNKIRK, TAKEN. [a port town of the French Netherlands in Flanders, ſituated on the Engliſh channel, at the mouth of the river Coln, about twenty miles eaſt from Calais, twenty-four ſouth from Oſtend, and fifty eaſt from Dover.] In the year 1558 the duke of Guiſe, at the head of the French army, having retaken Calais, which had been long in the hands of the Engliſh, France being alſo engaged in a war with Spain, the marſhal de Thermes laid ſiege to Dunkirk, and a few days after opening the trenches took it by aſſault; in conſequence of which the place was almoſt entirely ruined. Thirteen days thereafter it was retaken by the Spaniards, who put all the French found in it to the ſword. At this time Philip II. king of Spain, pitying the wretched condition of the Dunkirkers, gave them ſome encouragement to ſtruggle with their misfortunes, and by the peace concluded at Chateau Cambreſis their ſtrength and ſpirits were ſo much recruited, that in a few years after their town roſe more beautiful than ever. The conſiderable advantages they had gained by privateering induced ſome of the richeſt inhabitants to fit out a number of private ſhips of war, which did great prejudice to the Dutch. The latter, determined to have their revenge, armed their beſt ſhips, and blocked up the harbour of Dunkirk, flattering themſelves that no ſhip could get in or out without their permiſſion. Soon after the famous Damuere, of Dunkirk, came in ſight with a ſmall ſquadron of five ſhips, and many prizes he had taken, and in ſpite of all the efforts of the Dutch, carried his whole fleet ſafe into the harbour.

In a ſhort time he came out again to diſturb their commerce; and before the winter returned with ſeveral of their men of war, beſides a great number of merchant ſhips. The Dutch ſeeing their blockade had ſo little ſucceſs, loaded a fly-boat with all ſorts of combuſtibles, and by means of falſe colours conveyed her into that part of the harbour where moſt of the ſhips lay, and then ſet fire to her in the night. Six of the ſhips that lay neareſt to her were burnt, and a great many more damaged. From this time to the year 1591, the Dunkirkers continued their hoſtilities on the coaſt of Holland, by which means they acquired ſo great riches, that they were able to fortify their town and harbour at their own charge, which gave ſuch umbrage to the Dutch, that they left no ſtone unturned to ſurpriſe the place; but their attempts not ſucceeding, and finding moreover that the inhabitants of Dunkirk and Calais had entered into an aſſociation to unite their ſtrength, and endeavour to ruin entirely their trade and commerce, they determined to ſink a number of large ſhips, filled with great ſtones and other materials proper for their purpoſe, in the mouths of the harbours of Dunkirk and Calais. But this reſolution being defeated by precautions taken by thoſe towns, and the Dunkirkers ſtill continuing to inrich themſelves at the expence of the Dutch, the latter were tranſported to ſuch a degree of deſpair and rage, that the people of Amſterdam roſe againſt their magiſtrates, and obliged them to deliver up the priſoners belonging to Dunkirk, whom they had in cuſtody, and hanged up nine and twenty of the principal men among them, as a ſacrifice to their reſentment.

In the year 1627, thirty armed veſſels ſailed from Dunkirk for the northern ſeas, but they had ſcarce got out of their own road when they made prizes of twenty Dutch ſhips, one of which had merchandizes and money on board to the value of ſixteen thouſand four hundred and ſix pounds, five ſhillings, ſterling. The Dutch, to revenge this and other depredations, made a deſcent near Mardick; but a body of horſe forced them to return with precipitation to their ſhips; and they alſo ſuffered much from the cannon of a fort. It was computed that in the courſe of the year 1630 the privateers of Dunkirk took above eighty Dutch veſſels. This ſucceſs enabled the Dunkirkers to arm at their own expence fifteen ſhips of war; one merchant in particular, whoſe name was Vaudevalle, fitted out twelve at his own charge, carried them to Spain, and offered them to Philip III. on condition that he would create him a knight of the order of St. James.

In the year 1634 the Dunkirkers agreed with the inhabitants of Bergues, to dig a canal at their joint expence for a communication by water between the two towns. A new ſluice was alſo made for this canal, the former having been broken down. The year following the canal of Furnes was completed. By this time Dunkirk, on account of the ſeveral armaments which were fitted out from it, was become the moſt noted harbour that the Spaniards were maſters of on the coaſt of Flanders, which induced many foreigners to come and ſettle in it. It being neceſſary to enlarge the town for their accommodation, a new fortified wall was built round it, at a conſiderable diſtance from the former. Whilſt theſe works were carrying on, the privateers continued their hoſtilities with ſuch ſucceſs, that an hundred of the merchants of Amſterdam repreſented to the States, that unleſs methods were taken to curb the inſolence of the privateers of Dunkirk, thoſe who had acquired fortunes would be obliged to ſit down contented with their preſent acquiſitions, and not continue to trade to their inevitable ruin. The States, upon this repreſentation, ordered admiral Tromp to cruize before Dunkirk, to keep in the privateers. But this precaution ſignified little; for the Dunkirkers continued their depredations with as great ſucceſs as before.

2. DUNKIRK, SIEGE OF. Gaſton, duke of Orleans, took Mardick toward the end of the campaign 1646, and when he returned to court, left the prince of Conde to command the French army in Flanders. This prince, not ſatisfied with having defeated the enemy in two battles, and taken the town of Furnes on the ſixth of September, could not think of going into winter quarters, without performing ſomething worthy of his character: but finding that the Spaniards were unwilling to hazard a battle, the loſs of which might be followed with the total ruin of their affairs in Flanders, he reſolved to beſiege Dunkirk, notwithſtanding the many difficulties he had to ſurmount. Having therefore ſecured Furnes, he

he marched with his army to Dunkirk on the nineteenth of September; and took his meaſures ſo, that ſhould the enemy have come to raiſe the ſiege, they could not have ſuccoured the place, nor forced his camp. The next day he began to draw lines of circumvallation round the place, employing in this work his whole army, which conſiſted of no more than nine thouſand foot, and five thouſand horſe.

The prince of Conde ſhewed the great ſuperiority of his military genius on this occaſion. His conduct merited the higheſt admiration, this being the moſt famous ſiege Dunkirk ever ſuſtained. It was undertaken in the preſence of an army ſent to ſave a harbour of the utmoſt importance to Spain. The place was in a much better condition than it had been in former wars. The old walls were ſurrounded with new fortifications, conſiſting of eleven baſtions, which incloſed a large ſpace of ground, called the new town. A broad and deep ditch was drawn quite round the place; and that part of it which lies between the canal of Furnes, and the gate of Nieuport, was defended by three half-moons, and a ſmall hornwork before that gate: it had alſo a good covered way, with places of arms, this being the moſt acceſſible part of the town, on account of the goodneſs of the ground, and the advantage the beſiegers might have from the height of the downs; while on the other ſides of the place the ground was marſhy, and might eaſily be laid under water. The garriſon conſiſted of two thouſand ſix hundred foot, and three hundred horſe, with a great number of officers, who had gone into the town on purpoſe to diſtinguiſh themſelves. There were, beſides, more than three thouſand citizens trained to arms, and two thouſand ſailors, whom frequent engagements by ſea had taught to deſpiſe danger. The fortifications were ſupplied with a numerous artillery; the place provided with every neceſſary for a a long defence, and had for its governor the marquis de Lede, an officer of great merit and reputation.

The ſame day that the prince compleated his lines he opened two attacks, the one facing the baſtion fartheſt from the ſea in the front of Nieuport, which was the true attack; the other fronting a horn-work in the place where the citadel now ſtands.

It would take up too much time to take notice of all the great actions performed at this ſiege: never were beſiegers and beſieged ſeen to behave with greater bravery; every day produced ſignal conflicts, and inſtances of mutual emulation; every inch of ground was ſo diſputed, that after much bloodſhed to gain lodgments, the aſſailants were often repulſed, and the ſame poſts ſeveral times ſucceſſively taken and retaken. After all, when a poſt was irretrievably loſt to the beſieged, the aggreſſors were ſurpriſed to find retrenchments after retrenchments raiſed with amaſing expedition, and defended with the ſame vigor and obſtinacy as the others. While the prince was puſhing forward his attacks, the Spaniſh army aſſembled at Nieuport: they had loſt much time in conſulting what meaſures ought to be taken to ſave the town; and the prince had improved their ſlowneſs ſo effectually to his own advantage, that when they were upon the point of putting their army in motion to raiſe the ſiege, they had certain information from their own ſpies, and French priſoners, that the beſiegers were ſo ſecurely entrenched, that it would be the greateſt temerity to attempt to force their lines. So that though the Spaniſh army was twelve thouſand ſtrong, they did not think they had ſtrength ſufficient to venture upon an enterpriſe ſo full of difficulty and danger. This, however, did not damp the minds of the garriſon; on the contrary, their courage ſeemed to encreaſe in proportion to the progreſs of the ſiege; they were ſtill raiſing new difficulties to the aſſailants, who were not a little vexed, that by the bravery of the beſieged they ſometimes loſt more ground in an hour, than they could gain in a whole day.

Mean time Picolomini and Caraffena, who commanded the Spaniſh army, ſeeing that they could make no attempt to ſave the place by land, to avoid the ſhame of doing nothing, reſolved to try whether they could not convey ſuccours into it by ſea. For this purpoſe they filled thirty large bilanders with ſome of their beſt troops, and ſent them to ſea, in hopes that they might get into the harbour. The Dunkirkers, ſeeing this fleet approach, expreſſed great joy; but this joy did not laſt long; for the bilanders obſerving ſome Dutch ſhips, which blocked up the harbour, advancing to meet them, under the command of admiral Tromp, made the beſt of their way back to Nieuport.

By this time the prince of Conde had carried his works to the horn-work before the baſtion, in the front of Nieuport, where having ſprung a mine which made a large breach, the French endeavoured to make a lodgment in it; but the beſieged fell upon them with ſuch fury, that not able to ſtand the violence of the ſhock, they were forced to abandon their poſt. However, a little after, recovering from their conſternation, and provoked by the ſhouts of joy they heard from the town, they returned to the charge with great ſpirit; and the engagement began again with ſuch fierceneſs on both ſides, as can hardly be expreſſed. The ſmoke, occaſioned by the fire from the trenches and the town at the ſame time, joined to the noiſe and confuſion of the combatants, obſcured the light of day, and ſtunned both ſides to ſuch a degree, that neither knew the true ſituation of affairs; each thought itſelf defeated, and the enemy poſſeſſed of the poſt; both retreated in great diſorder and confuſion, leaving the lodgment quite empty, and under this miſtake they continued near two hours. The French, luckily for them, firſt diſcovered it, and immediately mounted the breach, where they ſecured themſelves ſo effectually, that the garriſon gave them no further trouble. Next day they forced a retrenchment the beſieged had made in the gorge of the hornwork, and raiſed a battery to open the baſtion. At the ſame time they laboured to fill up the ditch before the body of the place. In conſequence of which meaſures the marquis de Lede, ſeeing that he would be ſoon reduced to extremity, agreed to deliver up the town to the prince of Conde, if he ſhould not be relieved in three days. Picolomini had advice ſent him of the marquis's ſituation; but being unable to attempt any thing in his favor, the prince, according to the capitulation, was put in poſſeſſion of it ſeventeen days after he had opened the trenches, and the garriſon marched out with the honors of war on the eleventh of October, to join the Spaniſh army at Nieuport.

3. DUNKIRK, SIEGE OF, AND BATTLE AT. In the year 1652, the Spaniards, taking advantage of the inteſtine commotions by which the French were diſtreſſed, recovered what they had loſt in ſeveral former campaigns. The archduke Leopold, at that time governor of the Netherlands, after making himſelf maſter of Furnes, Bergues, Bourbourg, and Gravelines, laid ſiege to Dunkirk. The marquis d'Eſtrades, who then had the command in it, defended it to the laſt extremity; when having no expectations of being relieved, he yielded it to the archduke on the eleventh day of September.

The next year, viz. 1653, the United Provinces having concluded a peace with Spain, the king of France courted an alliance with the Engliſh, and actually entered into a treaty with them on the third of December, 1655. In conſequence of which, Cromwell directly ſent to ſea a fleet of five and forty ſail, to diſtreſs the trade of Spain. The Dunkirkers, always inſpired by the love of gain, exerted themſelves with great activity in fitting out armaments againſt the Engliſh and French; and ſcarce a day paſſed but they brought in ſome prizes, to the great detriment of the Engliſh merchants, who, upon that occaſion, preſented petitions to Cromwell, intreating that he would put a ſtop to theſe depredations. Upon which the Protector ſent twelve ſhips of war to block up the harbor of Dunkirk: but all this force could not keep in the privateers of that place, nor prevent their making five and twenty conſiderable captures in the courſe of the month of July, in the year 1656. However, this ſucceſs of the Dunkirkers did not laſt long; meaſures were taken in England and France for laying ſiege to their town, which indeed had been the main deſign of the late treaty. With this view Cromwell ſent to France ſix thouſand men, with pay for ſix months, to join the French army under the command of the viſcount de Turenne, who,

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after several conquests in Flanders during the campaign 1657, having besieged and taken the fort of Mardick, put it into the hands of the English. This gave Cromwell so much pleasure, that, it is said, he offered the king of France ten thousand more of his troops, if there should be occasion for them. In April 1658, the viscount de Turenne, having made all the necessary dispositions for the siege of Dunkirk, drew lines of circumvallation and contravallation quite round the town on the land-side. These lines began at the sea on the east, and came over the downs and all the canals, till they reached the sea again on the west, representing a crescent, the open part of which was guarded by the sea. Cromwell, on the other hand, in performance of his part of the treaty with France, sent a naval force to invest the place by sea, and prevent throwing succours into it.

Assoon as the lines were compleated, and bridges of communication laid over the canals, the trenches were opened the fourth or fifth of June, for two attacks, one conducted by the French against the front of Nieuport, the other by the English against that front on which the the citadel has been since constructed. The garrison made several sallies, in which, though they were always repulsed with loss, yet they discovered great courage and intrepidity. The trenches were pushed forward with all possible expedition; and therefore in four or five days time they were so far advanced, that the besiegers were in condition to attempt a lodgment on the covered way. Mean time, as there was no place in all the Catholic king's dominions of greater importance to him than Dunkirk, the Spanish army thought seriously of marching to its relief. At first, indeed, they could not imagine the French would venture upon an enterprize of so great importance, without first making themselves masters of the towns in the neighbourhood. When they could no longer doubt of this, they assembled all their forces at Ypres, to march and attack the French in their lines. Accordingly, on the thirteenth of June, their army appeared near Dunkirk, without artillery or any thing necessary for a battle; they had not so much as gun-powder enough for their infantry. Yet notwithstanding all these discouraging circumstances, the Spanish army did not hesitate to encamp within two cannon-shots of the viscount de Turenne's lines, without intrenchments: from which circumstance the latter concluded, that they intended to attack him in his camp. In this persuasion he was confirmed by a Spanish officer, who had been made prisoner as he was viewing the French lines, from whom he also learned several interesting particulars with regard to their situation, and among other things that they did not expect their cannon till two days thereafter. This news confirmed the French general in the resolution he had formed to march out of his lines, and save the enemies the trouble of coming to him, by giving them battle next morning. Accordingly he made the proper dispositions for this purpose, and gave the necessary orders for the security of the trenches. But the Spanish generals, far from thinking that the viscount would venture upon so bold a measure, allowed their troops to go out a foraging that evening; which gave the duke of York, afterward king James II. then in the Spanish army, occasion to say to the marquis de Caraffene, that "he was apprehensive the viscount "de Turenne would come and attack him to-morrow." The marquis replied, it was the very thing he wanted. "Have patience then," said the duke, "I know the vis-"count de Turenne, and you will have your wish." The next day about five o'clock in the morning, the prince of Condé, who on account of a disgust, had taken part with the Spaniards, having walked out in company with the duke of York as far as the sentries, perceived the French army on their march toward them; upon which he came directly back to acquaint the Spanish generals. They would by no means believe it. The prince, a little vexed, asked the duke of York, if he had ever seen a battle won? The young prince answered he had not. "Well then," said the prince, "in half an hour's time you will see "us lose one." The Spaniards, when they could no longer doubt of the viscount de Turenne's march, made a disposition to receive him. Their army consisted of six thousand foot, and eight thousand horse; Don John commanded the right wing, and the prince of Condé the left; the infantry were ranged in one line which reached from the Strand to the fields; the cavalry of the right wing were drawn up in two lines behind the foot. As those of the left wing could not be ranged in the same manner, the prince of Condé drew them up in such order as the ground would admit. The viscount de Turenne, after providing for the security of the baggage and the lines, brought nine thousand foot and six thousand horse into the field. The infantry were placed in two lines, the first consisting of ten battalions and twenty-eight squadrons, fourteen on the right, and as many on the left, with the cannon in the front; the second line of six battalions and twenty squadrons, equally divided between the two wings. Four squadrons of the Gens d'armes supported the infantry; and six squadrons were placed in reserve at a good distance behind, that they might be at hand to support those that were left in the trenches, in case the garrison should sally out during the engagement. The marquis de Crequi had the command of the right wing, the marquis de Castelneau of the left, and the marquises de Gadagne and Bellefond of the main body. Lord Lockart, who commanded the English troops, being confined by sickness, they were posted at the sea-side, under the conduct of their major general Morgan. By this time the two armies were within less than three quarters of a mile of one another, and the French began to cannonade their enemies; but the latter though they had no cannon to return the fire, without attempting to advance, stood firm in their posts till the former came up with them. This was about eight o'clock; and a little after, the viscount de Turenne gave the signal for the battle, with a confidence and composure which the soldiers considered as a happy presage of victory. The English began the attack with a boldness and intrepidity, which, though natural to them, excited the admiration of the French and Spaniards. As they were posted opposite to one of the downs which the enemy had taken possession of, the viscount de Turenne sent orders to major-general Morgan to make himself master of it; which he did in a short time, notwithstanding the difficulties he met with in climbing up the steep ascent. The Spaniards with their pikes did their utmost to keep down the English; but this opposition, instead of damping, served only to excite their courage: the hind ranks supporting those who were before them with the butt end of their muskets, they soon got up the down, planted their colours on the top of it, and drove down the precipice those of the Spaniards whom they had not slain. Meantime the marquis de Crequi charged the enemy's left wing, while the marquis de Castelneau led his division along the shore, to attack their right in flank; and the French infantry, having joined the English on the other side of the down, from which the latter had driven the enemy, two Spanish battalions, with the horse that were designed to support them, were broken, and put to flight. At the same time the marquis de Castelneau, throwing himself with his corps between the enemy's first and second line, took them at once both in flank rear, and put them into the greatest confusion. The viscount de Turenne, who had taken post on one of the downs in the center of the army, whence he might send his orders and troops wherever he found there was occasion, observing that the marquis de Crequi had advanced too far, and that the prince of Condé was bringing up a large body of horse to fall upon him, went himself to his assistance at the head of the cavalry of his right wing, and several battalions of foot. When the viscount joined the marquis, he found the prince had already begun his attack, and broke several of Crequi's ranks; but the troops which came to his relief soon surrounded the Spaniards, so that many of them on every side fell down dead or wounded, and those that escaped death were forced to fly in great disorder and confusion. The prince rallied his broken squadrons no less than three times, and, to animate his soldiers, performed prodiges of valour himself; but being repulsed they all abandoned him, except a few French gentlemen, who had engaged so far in his party that they were determined to share his fortune. On this occasion

alſo the prince's horſe was killed under him; which [illegible] his life to great danger, if one of [illegible] gentlemen had not given him his to make his [illegible] Thus both wings of the Spaniards being defeated, they fled with great precipitation, and were purſued by the conquerors to Furnes, where they collected the ſcattered remains of their army, ſo compleatly broken and vanquiſhed, that, all the reſt of that campaign, they were ſcarce able to aſſemble together eight or nine thouſand men. The modeſty of the viſcount de Turenne, who had all the glory of this ſignal victory, cannot be enough admired; the letter he wrote to his lady on the field of battle being conceived in theſe terms: "The enemies came up to us, they are beaten, "God be thanked. I have been a little fatigued, I "wiſh you good night, I am going to bed."

Though by the defeat of the Spaniſh army the garriſon of Dunkirk was cut off from all hope of relief, yet they defended the place with the ſame vigor as before, and the beſiegers ſpent three days before they could ſecure a lodgment on the counterſcarp, though they had carried their works to the foot of it before the battle. The town held out ten days after this; and the ſiege might perhaps have been ſtill longer, had not the marquis de Lede, who was governor of it, and a man of diſtinguiſhed merit, received a dangerous wound, of which he died in a few days: which ſunk the ſpirits of the garriſon ſo, that, ſeeing all their outworks taken, the principal officers met together to take into conſideration the preſent ſtate of their affairs; and in conſequence of their reſolution, the town was delivered to the viſcount de Turenne the eighteenth day after the opening of the trenches. The king of France came from Mardick to the viſcount's quarters, to ſee the garriſon march out. It conſiſted of ſix hundred horſe, and twelve hundred foot, under the command of Mr. de Baſſecourt, who having taken this opportunity to pay his compliments to his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, met with a very favourable reception, and afterwards followed his garriſon to St. Omer. The king, having taken poſſeſſion of Dunkirk, immediately put it into the hands of the Engliſh, in conſequence of the treaty with them, on condition that they ſhould make no alteration in religion, and maintain the citizens in their privileges. Thus this famous city, ſo accuſtomed to changes and revolutions, was in leſs than the courſe of one day ſucceſſively under the dominion of three of the moſt conſiderable powers in Europe. It is not eaſy to expreſs the joy which Cromwell felt upon the conqueſt of this place; which as it was a proof of the ſucceſs of his arms, and the wiſdom of his counſels, ſo it delivered the Engliſh nation from the ravages of the Dunkirkers, who during this war had taken no leſs than two hundred and fifty Engliſh ſhips. From Dunkirk the viſcount de Turenne led his victorious army ſucceſſively to Bergues, Furnes, Dixmude, and Oudenard; and having eaſily made himſelf maſter of them all, concluded the campaign with the defeat of the prince of Lignes. But notwithſtanding theſe advantages, France growing weary of the war as well as Spain, a treaty of peace was concluded next year, by which the cities of Bergues, Furnes, Dixmude, Ypres, Oudenard, Merville, and Menin, were reſtored to Spain; but the Engliſh reſolved to keep Dunkirk, and therefore put the fortifications of it in a proper ſtate of defence, and built a citadel on the ſpot where fort Lion had ſtood.

The Engliſh nation thought themſelves very happy in the acquiſition of this important place, which in former times had been of ſo great detriment to their trade, and was like to be ſo again in any other hands but their own. Nor could it have been believed at that time that any thing but mere force and hard neceſſity could ever have wreſted it from them. Yet after all they kept it only four years: for in 1662, two years after the reſtoration, king Charles II. to the laſting reproach of his reign, was mean enough to ſell this valuable acquiſition to the king of France for the paultry ſum of five million of livres, that is in our money two hundred and eighteen thouſand, ſeven hundred and fifty pounds.

DURHAM, BATTLE AT. [the capital of the county of Durham, ſituated on the river Wear, fourteen miles ſouth from Newcaſtle, and two hundred north from London.] In the year 1346, the Scots finding themſelves hard preſſed by the Engliſh monarch, Edward III. inſtigated David, the Scottiſh king, to make a diverſion in their favor. He, in the month of October, entered England at the head of fifty thouſand men took Lidel by aſſault, and put the garriſon to the ſword, exacted heavy contributions from the monks and church of Durham; levied a capitation tax from all perſons without diſtinction; ravaged the country, and committed numberleſs barbarities. The queen conſort was no ſooner informed of this invaſion than ſhe ſet out for the north, to encourage the lords of the Marſhes to do their duty; and in a little time a conſiderable army was aſſembled at York, from whence it advanced, in four diviſions, againſt the enemy, who were encamped at Bear-Park, at the diſtance of three miles from Durham. The firſt body was commanded by the lord Henry Piercy, accompanied by the earl of Angus, the biſhop of Durham, and ſeveral noblemen of the north; the archbiſhop of York conducted the ſecond diviſion, having under his command the biſhop of Carliſle, and the lord Nevil; the third body was led by the biſhop of Lincoln, the lord Mowbray, and Sir Thomas Rokeby; and the rear was brought up by Edward Baliol, attended by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, the lord Roſs, and the ſheriff of Northumberland. A great number of young noblemen and perſons of diſtinction ſerved as volunteers on this occaſion, partly to expreſs their zeal and loyalty in the king's abſence, and partly to diſtinguiſh themſelves under the eye of the queen, who took the field in perſon. The army conſiſted chiefly of ſtout borderers, inured to war and hardſhip, reinforced by a body of veterans, whom Edward had ſent over from France; and the whole when they began their march amounted to ſixteen thouſand men; but in all probability their number was conſiderable increaſed before they came in ſight of the enemy, as ſo many noblemen muſt have been attended by a great concourſe of vaſſals, in an expedition upon which the fate of the whole kingdom in a great meaſure depended.

David Bruce, appriſed of their approach, detached a body of horſe, under Douglas and Sir David Graham; to obſerve their motions, and harraſs them in their march, but they were ſo roughly handled by the Engliſh archers, that they ſoon turned their backs, though very few of them eſcaped with their leaders; and this advantage the Engliſh deemed a happy omen of ſucceſs. The Scotch army formed into one line; the high ſteward of Scotland and the earl of March commanding on the right; the earls of Murray and Douglas being on the left wing; and David, with ſome French auxiliaries, and the flower of his nobility, being ſtationed in the center. The Engliſh archers began the battle with ſhowers of arrows on the left, which galled the Scots under the high ſteward in ſuch a manner, that he ordered his diviſion to charge ſword in hand, and actually broke the bowmen, who falling back upon the diviſion commanded by the lord Piercy, occaſioned great confuſion and diſorder. The enemy ſtill preſſed on with incredible impetuoſity, and victory had almoſt declared in their favor, when Baliol coming up with four thouſand choice horſe, at a round trot, fell upon the flank of the Scots, who had advanced beyond the reſt of their line, and not only ſuſtained the archers who had given way, but alſo cut off the communication between the high ſteward and the main body, where Bruce commanded. Thus intercepted, and in great danger of being ſurrounded, he retreated in good order, while Baliol, and the whole force of that wing, attacked the center of the Scots, now left expoſed by the retreat of their left wing: here the battle was maintained with great fury on both ſides for a conſiderable time; at length the main body of the Scots gave way; then David refuſing to quit the field, his nobles threw themſelves into a circular form, and defended him with great gallantry; he himſelf fighting hand to hand with his enemies, until his followers were ſurrounded, and partly ſlain, and David received two arrows in his body; even when he was ready to ſink with the loſs of blood, he diſdained to aſk for quarter; nor would he receive it but at the hands of a gentleman: at laſt he was made priſoner by John Coupland,

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after he had ſtruck out two of that gentleman's teeth with his gauntlet. The left wing ſtill continued to maintain their ground, under the command of Douglas and Murray, till this laſt was ſlain, and Douglas taken, after all his men had been cut in pieces.

This victory would have decided the fate of Scotland, had not the high ſteward retired in good order, and been joined by the fugitives from the battle, ſo as to form a body, which the victors did not think proper to purſue. Nevertheleſs, they left fifteen thouſand men lying dead upon the ſpot; and among thoſe Sir Thomas Charteris, chancellor of Scotland; the lord chamberlain, Edward Keith, earl marſhal; the earls of Murray and Stratherne, with ſeveral other noblemen, and a great number of perſons of diſtinction. The earls of Fife, Monteith, Sutherland, Wigton, and Carrick; William lord Douglas, and many other perſonages of note, were among the priſoners. The king was conveyed by Coupland to Ogle caſtle in Northumberland, of which he was governor; and when the queen diſpatched a purſuivant with orders to bring him to Durham, he refuſed to deliver up his priſoner, becauſe in thoſe days the ranſom belonged to the captor. He thought proper, however, to conſign David Bruce to his friend the lord Nevil, and take ſhipping immediately for Calais, where he communicated the whole tranſaction to the king, who approved of his conduct, created him a knight-baronet, and beſtowed upon him a penſion of five hundred pounds, until the ſame value in lands adjoining to his eſtate could be ſettled on him and his heirs for ever. He was ordered, however, to obey the commands of the queen, who arrived in perſon at the camp before Calais, after having provided for the ſafety of the kingdom, and left the care of the north to the lords Piercy and Nevil, who took Hermitage caſtle, and ravaged the whole county of Lothian. Coupland returning to England, delivered the Scottiſh king to the ſheriff of Yorkſhire, who conveyed him to the tower of London. John Graham, earl of Monteith, and Duncan, earl of Fife, having formerly ſwore fealty to the king of England, and taken the oath to Edward Baliol as their immediate ſovereign, were without any trial condemned as traitors, to be drawn, hanged, and beheaded. This ſentence was pronounced by the king and his council at Calais, and executed upon the earl of Monteith, but Duncan was reſpited till further order, becauſe he happened to be allied to his majeſty.

ECK

ECKEREN, BATTLE AT. [a little place of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, about four miles north from Antwerp, and ſix from Lillo.] The duke of Marlborough, after the taking of Bonn (ſee 4. BONN) formed a deſign againſt Antwerp, and the French lines in its neighbourhood: he poſted himſelf at the head of the Engliſh between the two armies; the allies had another detachment poſted near Ecluſe, commanded by baron Spaar; and the French had two flying camps, one commanded by the marquis of Bedmar, and the other by count de la Motte. Spaar perceiving that de la Motte watched him diligently, reſolved to decive him, and making a feigned march towards Bruges, returned ſuddenly, and advanced directly to the lines, and attacked them, and after a very obſtinate diſpute forced them ſword in hand. General Cohorn attacked them in another place with the like ſucceſs; but the motion made by general Opdam occaſioned a bloody battle; for the allied camp at Eckeren was very much expoſed, which invited the French generals to attack that little body which lay in it.

The joy which the advantages already gained cauſed at the Hague, were ſoon damped by the arrival of an expreſs from general Obdam, giving the States an account, that the French near Antwerp, having received a conſiderable reinforcement from their main army, came out of their lines the thirtieth of June, 1703, and ſurrounded the body of the confederate forces under his command, and had entirely routed them; and that he had eſcaped to Breda with only thirty horſes, and could give no farther account of thoſe troops.

The caſe, in ſhort, was thus, the motions of the Dutch army, after the forcing of the enemy's intrenchments, made it be believed that there was a deſign on Antwerp. Marſhal Boufflers was detached from marſhal Villeroy's army, with a body double in number to Obdam's, to fall on him; and he marched ſo quick, that the Dutch were ſurpriſed at Eckeren before they knew of the enemy's approach; and Obdam apprehending that all was loſt, fled with a ſmall body of his men to Breda; but the Dutch rallied, and maintained their ground with ſuch firmneſs, that the French retired, very much to their diſhonor, ſince, though they were much ſuperior in number, yet they let the Dutch recover out of their firſt confuſion, and kept their ground, though forſaken by their general.

Upon the arrival of this expreſs from Obdam, all the Hague was in the utmoſt conſternation; the States immediately aſſembled, and after they had ſat in conſultation till one in the morning, diſpatched away M. Gueldermalſen, and two more deputies, with money, and inſtructions, to prevent as much as might be the ill conſequences of this ſuppoſed diſaſter: but theſe deputies, in their way, met with a meſſenger diſpatched by M. Hop, treaſurer-general to the States, and their deputy in that army, with a letter to the States, which they opened, and finding in it a quite different account, returned to the Hague.

This action being a very remarkable as well as brave one, and redounding much to the honor of the allies, we ſhall give our readers the moſt particular account of it we have ſeen, which is in a letter from general Schlangenburg to the States, the day after the battle, as followeth.

ECK

High and Mighty Lords,

After that, by order of your highneſſes, the army commanded by general Obdam was leſſened to thirteen battalions and twenty-ſix ſquadrons, and it was reſolved that this ſmall army ſhould march from Stabroeck towards Eckeren, count Tilly and I repreſented the bad conſtitution of that camp, with ſo ſmall a number of troops, within three quarters of a league of the enemy, who, according to general Cohorn's report, could aſſemble fifty battalions from Lier to Oſtend, and to be reinforced from their grand army; whereas we could expect no aſſiſtance in time; nay, not from general Cohorn, I and count Tilly farther remonſtrated, that the enemy, being ſuperior in number might always cut off our retreat; and we had underſtood by ſeveral ways, that the enemy were ſtronger in their lines than we were in our army, and that our great army had paſſed the Secker, and that of the enemy advanced as far as Tirlemont; and, beſides, that we had advice of the enemy's expecting more troops in their lines; but we could obtain nothing by our remonſtrances, excepting a reſolution to ſend our heavy baggage to Bergen-op-Zoom; this was done at the ſame time when M. de Boufflers arrived in the French lines with a conſiderable body of horſe and dragoons, and, as priſoners ſay, with ſeventy companies of grenadiers. Upon this, without loſs of time, the enemy ſent all their troops out of their lines, and the marquis of Ridmar, prince Tſerclaef, M. de Villeroy's ſon, and many other general officers, and having marched with incredible diligence, they poſted an ambuſcade of their dragoons before our left, and advanced with the main of their army to Capelle, behind our camp, before we had the leaſt advice of their deſign or march, nor had we been informed then before we had been encompaſſed, but that I and count Tilly, and ſome of our major-generals, making the tour of our camp, met their ambuſcade of dragoons, about one o'clock, near our grand horſe-guard: having diſcovered this ambuſcade, we judged the enemy deſigned to attack us, and immediately put our troops in arms, and acquainted general Obdam with what we had done. One of our guards, on the ſteeple of the church of Eckeren, acquainted us at the ſame time, that the enemy came with a great body of troops towards Capelle, and advanced continually; upon which general Obdam reſolved to retire under Lillo, and ordered two ſquadrons of dragoons to poſſeſs themſelves of the poſt of Houwen, to cover the march of our army; whilſt general Obdam was buſied in ordering their march, we underſtood that the enemy was advanced to Houwen, and had repulſed the two ſquadrons of dragoons, whereby the road to Lillo was ſtopped. Brigadier Schulemberg was detached, at firſt, to poſt himſelf at Muiſbroeck and Gehug, below Houwen, to cover our retreat; but when he came there, he found that poſt very well guarded by French dragoons and grenadiers; whereupon he began to charge them, but they being much ſuperior in number, he judged a retreat neceſſary, and tried to ſeize the poſt of Houteren, but he found the enemy alſo poſſeſſed of that; this obliged him to draw up at Watering between Houteren and Muiſbroeck, and it was reſolved to attack the French there, and to make them retire, if poſſible; but they were ſo advantageouſly poſted, that it was impracticable. On the other hand, the enemy advanced upon

us, made a vigorous charge on the troops of Munſter, and began a ſharp battle with the foot about three o'clock. Perceiving the enemy to be much ſuperior in number, we were obliged to change our deſigns, and to endure a terrible fire of their muſkets. General Obdam, and count Tilly, who were upon the road, with the horſe, upon the dike that goes to Willemerdonck, tried to continue their march oppoſite to Houteren, along the dikes of the Scheld to Lillo, and when they arrived, found the enemy poſſeſſed of Houteren; but they were afterwards chaced from thence by our troops. Meanwhile the foot continued the fight between Houwen and Eckeren, with a terrible fire on both ſides, till eight at night, eſpecially about and upon the dike between Eckeren and Willemerdonck, where lieutenant-general Fagel, and major-generals Frieſheim and Erberfeld, gave ſuch proofs of their conduct and valor, as cannot be enough admired.

Lieutenant-general Fagel being wounded in the head and foot, we not being able to ſuſtain his regiment, and the enemy perceiving we wanted foot, took the opportunity to force our troops at Houteren to retire, and poſted themſelves there, and at ſome ſluices between that village and fort La Croix, and by that means we were encompaſſed on all ſides, having the enemy's lines and Antwerp on our rear, and fort Philippine and the Scheld on our left, which obliged me to ſend to general Obdam, who had not been ſeen for ſome time, and that count Tilly ſaid he believed him either to be killed or taken.

Upon this we reſolved to try all courſes with the utmoſt vigor; count Tilly detached ſome cavalry, under general Hompeſch, to ſuſtain the foot, who maintained a bloody fight for a long time upon the dike: the French alſo ſent horſe to ſuſtain the foot on this occaſion. General Hompeſch led on his horſe with ſo much conduct and courage, that he broke ſeveral French ſquadrons, took ſome of their ſtandards and drums, routed ſeveral battalions of their foot, and drove the enemy back a quarter of a league. Brigadier Wike, and the other brigadiers and colonels, having ſpent all their powder and lead, ordered their men to put their bayonets on their muſkets, and purſue the enemy, and the battle being ſharp and bloody, the dike was covered with the dead and wounded.

I had taken poſt on the key of a canal that joined the dike, where I placed two battalions, and the cavalry behind them, to maintain that poſt to the laſt extremity, if our firſt troops happened to be broke, and for the ſecurity of the reſt of the regiments that we expected in the night; but the enemy were ſo diſordered, that they had no mind to renew the fight. In that poſt they endeavoured, during the heat of the carnage above-mentioned, to fall upon our rear, having for that end charged us with four battalions from Antwerp and fort La Croix, along the village and another dike of Willemerdonck, but found that poſt well guarded, and their men were forced to retire by the dreadful fire of our troops. Night coming on, and finding ourſelves ſtill encompaſſed on all ſides, we were forced to open our paſſage by dint of ſword. The French had ſeized the poſt of Houteren, and ſeveral others towards the ſluices, which cut off our communication with Lillo; upon which count Tilly, M. Hop, and I reſolved to attack the poſt with the utmoſt vigor; and our infantry wanting powder and lead, we ordered them to advance with their bayonets on their muſkets. Major-general Frieſheim, and brigadier Dona, were detached with four battalions, marching through a ground full of ditches,, waded up to their middle to attack the enemy, in that poſt, on flank and rear. We marched alſo ſome regiments along the dike, and count Tilly advanced with ſome dragoons, and after firing ſome cannon on that poſt, we attacked the enemy in flank, front, and rear, chaced them from Houteren, took their cannon, and beat them from the ſluices, where they were intrenched. We purſued them fighting, as far as fort La Croix, which opened our paſſage along the dikes to Lillo, where we arrived this morning, and are now encamped.

I can aſſure your highneſſes, that all your troops, horſe, foot, and dragoons, fought with a ſurpriſing valor; and that lieutenant-general Fagel, and all the other generals, majors and brigadiers, behaved themſelves in this dangerous action with admirable conduct, being only forty that we have loſt; there are ſome taken priſoners, and many wounded, of whom I cannot ſend a liſt till the next. We have taken ſome ſtandards, drums, and colours, and my regiment has taken one piece of cannon, and a pair of colours.

I hope your highneſſes will conſider the ſmall number of our troops; that the enemy was twice as ſtrong as we; that their loſs is much greater than ours, and that almoſt all of them retired in confuſion, and left us the field of battle, whereas we came hither in good order. It was my opinion, count Tilly's, and that of all the generals who were preſent, that we ought never to have expoſed ourſelves in ſuch a diſadvantageous camp; however, I hope it will be no ſmall ſatisfaction to your highneſſes, that this action will certainly advance the reputation of your troops.

I forgot to tell you, that the count of Eaſt-Frieſland, and count Vander Nat, diſtinguiſhed themſelves on this occaſion; and that colonel Ivois aſſiſted me with his care, valor, and good advice, ſo that I doubt not but your highneſſes will conſider their merit.

General Fagel is embarked to-day for the Hague, to have his wounds better looked after. General Cohorn came to Lillo in the night with ſome regiments. The foot eſpecially are extremely weakened, ſo that they cannot act in a body, except your highneſſes change thoſe that ſuffered moſt with others that are in garriſons. This poſt is not ſafe, except the ſluices of fort Frederick Henry be opened, which cannot be while we are here, becauſe the ſalt water would occaſion diſeaſes. M. Obdam not being preſent, I have taken upon me the general command till I receive your highneſſes orders.

Lillo, July 2, 1703.

The States having peruſed this letter, came to a reſolution that thanks ſhould be given to lieutenant-general Schlangenberg, for the great conduct, zeal, and courage, which he had ſhewn in the battle of Eckeren; but he was ſoon afterwards diſmiſſed, for having given umbrage to the duke of Marlborough.

Obdam preſented a juſtification of his conduct to the States-General; but by this overſight forfeited the fruits of a long ſervice, during which he had exhibited repeated proofs of courage, zeal, and capacity.

According to the beſt computation, the Dutch loſt in this engagement ſeven hundred and ſeventeen men killed, one thouſand and three wounded, ſix hundred and ninety-four priſoners, or deſerters, and three hundred and ſeventy-ſix horſes; and the French owned they had near ſixteen hundred men killed and wounded, beſides one hundred and fifty officers: and notwithſtanding general Obdam went off in the midſt of the action, yet the other Dutch generals maintained the fight with ſuch admirable preſence of mind, that the enemy were obliged to abandon the field of battle, and march off by night, without beat of drum, or ſound of trumpet, towards their lines. The marſhal de Boufflers had at leaſt thirty thouſand men under his command, the greateſt part of them choſen troops, and a great many general officers and young French lords accompanied him; the firſt to aſſiſt him, and the latter to acquire glory, and ſignaliſe themſelves; whereas the confederate army ſcarcely exceeded ten thouſand men.

Notwithſtanding theſe circumſtances, which the French in their account of this action, printed at Namur, in a great meaſure confirm, and evidently prove the advantage to have been on the ſide of the allies; and though they there own their loſs was equal to that of the allies, which was ſuppoſed to be about two thouſand five hundred men, yet the French king was made to believe that his troops got the victory, and cauſed Te Deum to be ſung in the cathedral church of Paris, and that upon the bare and only circumſtance of the retreat of general Obdam.

The French court, to make this action appear with the luſtre of a complete victory, did not ſcruple to affirm, that the allies were ſuperior in infantry, and advantageouſly poſted, and yet were obliged to abandon the field of battle, as alſo their wounded, tents, baggage, ſix pieces of cannon, forty-four mortars, their

ammunition, provisions, one hundred and fifty four artillery waggons, several colours and drums, with the loss, according to some, of two thousand men on the spot, and five hundred made prisoners.

F. Daniel goes yet farther, and not only positively avers that the marshal de Boufflers, and the marquis de Bodmar, defeated the army under general Obdam, but make the loss of the allies considerably greater than that of the French. The confederates, says he, by their own confession, had twelve hundred soldiers killed or wounded, eight colonels, as many lieutenant-colonels, six majors, thirty-seven captains, and a hundred and sixty-six subalterns; seven hundred were made prisoners, six pieces of cannon taken, two large mortars, and forty small ones; all their tents, and abundance of military furniture. To all this, the marquis de Quincy adds three hundred artillery and baggage waggons, with a pretty large quantity of plate and coin; and to the prisoners he adds Madam de Tilly, who came to dine with her husband that day. The French, according to both, had but five hundred slain, and eight hundred and forty wounded. The allies were pursued in their retreat till eleven at night, and retired in confusion under the fort of Lillo.

These circumstances are not only contradicted by general Schlangenburgh's account, but many others. M. Rousset says the enemy took four pieces of cannon at first, but were obliged to abandon them again, and one of their own, some ammunition, several pair of kettle-drums, two standards of the gens d'armes, several colours, and a good number of prisoners. The army continued on the field of battle all night, under their arms, and marched the next morning from Houteren to Lillo, without any disturbance or attempt from the enemy.

EDGE-HILL, BATTLE AT. [a rising ground at the west end of the vale of Redhorse, in Warwickshire; it lies eight miles north-west from Banbury in Oxfordshire, and fourteen south from Warwick town.] This was the first battle that was fought between the armies of king Charles I. and the parliament, in the year 1642.

The king had no sooner assembled an army, with which he thought he could act upon the offensive, than he began his march from Shrewsbury towards London; and in two days after his departure, the earl of Essex put himself in motion to attend the rear. On the twenty-second day of October, the armies were within six miles of each other. The king having received intelligence that Essex had advanced to Keinton, a village on the borders of Warwickshire, drew up his army on Edge-hill, about two miles from the enemy; and on Sunday the twenty-third day of the month, gave them battle. The army of Essex was superior in number to the royalists, who did not exceed ten thousand, horse and foot. He posted Ramsey, a Scotch officer, at the head of a thousand horse, on the left wing. He himself commanded the line of infantry, with about two regiments of cavalry, extending from Keinton towards Edge-hill; and Sir William Balfour, acting under the earl of Bedford, was entrusted with a strong body of horse, as a reserve. The king's right wing of horse was commanded by prince Rupert; the left by commissary Wilmot and Sir Arthur Ashton. The earl of Lindsey, though general, fought on foot at the head of his his own regiment; Sir Edward Jermy, knight-martial, carried the king's standard; and Sir John Byron formed the reserve with his own regiment only. About three o'clock in the afternoon, prince Rupert advancing to charge the left wing of the enemy, Sir Faithful Fortescue, with his whole troop, deserted from Ramsay, and joined the prince, who charged their adversaries with such fury, that they were immediately routed and pursued for two miles. Wilmot and Sir Arthur Ashton met with the same success against the right wing of Essex, and the reserve under Byron joined in the pursuit, leaving the infantry on both sides to dispute the fortune of the day.

During the contest, Sir William Balfour, advancing with his reserve, fell upon the flank of the royalists, and did great execution. The earl of Lindsey was mortally wounded, and his son the lord Willoughby taken prisoner, while he endeavored to rescue his father. Sir William Verney being slain, the standard fell into the hands of the enemy, but was recovered by the valor of captain John Smith. The king's whole infantry was thrown into confusion, and himself, with his two sons, in great danger of being taken. When prince Rupert and Wilmot returned from the pursuit, their troops were so fatigued and scattered, that they could not be brought into order, so as to renew the charge; and night approaching, left the fate of the day undecided. Each side kept its ground, and next morning both armies fronted one another. About five thousand combatants lay dead on the field of battle; the greater number of these having been killed by the king's cavalry. Besides the earl of Lindsey, and Sir Edmund Verney, the king lost the lord Aubigny, brother to the duke of Richmond and Lenox. Among those who fell on the other side, were the lord St. John of Blesse, eldest son to the earl of Bolingbroke, and Charles Essex, an officer of reputation. Lord Willoughby, Sir Thomas Lunsford, Sir Edward Stradling, and several persons of distinction in the king's army, were taken.

EDINBURGH CASTLE, SIEGES OF. [the capital of the kingdom of Scotland, and of the county of its own name, situated two miles south from Leith, and the Frith of Forth, and three hundred and twenty north-west from London.] In the year 1573, the friends of Mary, queen of Scotland, were compelled to submit to Morton, the regent, by Elizabeth, queen of England: they consisted of two parties, one of which had adhered to her from the beginning, and the other favored her cause, that the troubles of their country might be the sooner pacified. The first was headed by the duke de Chatebrand and the earl of Huntley; the chiefs of the other were the earl of Home, secretary Lidington, and the laird of Grange, governor of the castle of Edinburgh, in which they resided. Morton employed Sir James Melvil to effect a separate accommodation with these last, and proposed such terms as they would willingly have embraced, provided the rest of the queen's friends might have been comprehended in the treaty; but Morton did not desire to be at peace with the whole party; his view was to inrich himself with forfeitures: he therefore proposed a separate peace, or none; and Grange rejected his proposals from motives of honor. Then the regent had recourse to the duke and Huntley, who were not so scrupulous: they accepted of a separate peace; and now he would not indulge Grange and his associates with the terms he had offered before. Sir W. Drury marched from Berwick, with a reinforcement, and a train of artillery, to assist him in reducing the castle of Edinburgh, which was very ill provided with ammunition, and the number of soldiers in garrison did not exceed one hundred and sixty. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, the governor, who was a man of great courage, conduct, and experience, made a vigorous defence for three and thirty days; during which the water in the draw-well failed, then the besieged were fain to let down the soldiers by ropes over the walls, to fetch water from a neighbouring fountain, which being poisoned by the enemy, the garrison that drank of it fell sick and died, so that it was now reduced to fifteen individuals. In this emergency, Grange surrendered to Sir William Drury, upon an honorable capitulation; but Elizabeth refusing to accept of him and his friends as her prisoners, they were delivered to Morton, who caused the governor, and his brother, Sir James Kirkald, to be hanged on a gibet at at the market cross of Edinburgh. Secretary Lidington is said to have died at Leith, like an old Roman; and Home paying ten thousand pounds to Morton, was put in possession of his castles.

2. In the year 1689, the castle of Edinburgh was defended by the duke of Gordon, who made a shew of maintaining it for king James, but after a short resistance surrendered at discretion.

3. EDINBURGH CASTLE, SIEGE OF. The prince-pretender, after the affair at Preston-pans, in the year 1745, marched to Edinburgh, and without much trouble made himself master of the place. He only wanted now to obtain possession of the castle, and then he should in effect be master over all Scotland, as the regalia of the kingdom, the bank, &c. were deposited there; for which

which end, on the twenty-ninth of September, he ordered the communication between the caſtle and city to be cut off. Till this time general Gueſt, the brave governor, forbore firing on the rebels, being unwilling to damage the town, or involve the innocent in common deſtruction with the guilty; but as hoſtilities were unavoidable, a battery from the caſtle was opened upon them, when ſeveral houſes were beat down, and about twenty men killed. One Taylor, a reſolute fellow, who had a captain's commiſſion in the rebels ſervice, engaged to make himſelf maſter of the caſtle with thirty men. In the attempt he was taken priſoner, with moſt of his party, which fate his preſumption juſtly deſerved. General Gueſt finding that if the blockade continued, the garriſon would ſoon want proviſions, as all communication was cut off, on the fourth of October ordered a ſally to be made, under favor of the half-moon battery, by which means they threw up a trench between the town and caſtle; and having poſted a body of men behind the parapet, cleared the ſtreet. On the fifth he got ſome proviſions; and that evening a party of the rebels marched up to attack the entrenchment; but that detachment cautiouſly retreating into the garriſon, expoſed the enemy to a ſmart cannonade, which obliged them to retire with a conſiderable loſs.

EGRA, TAKEN. [a town of Bohemia, the capital of the circle of its own name, and ſituated on the river Egra, about ſeventy-nine miles weſt from Prague; it commands one of the paſſes from Saxony into Bohemia.] In the year 1742, the French, under the command of count Maurice of Saxony, laid ſiege to this place on the twenty-third of March. The operations were carried on but ſlowly, inſomuch that it may rather be called a blockade than a ſiege, which continued till the nineteenth of April, when the garriſon ſurrendered on honorable conditions.

2. EGRA, BATTLE NEAR. When the king of Pruſſia entered Bohemia in the year 1757, he did it in the beſt manner poſſible; he was not ignorant that the Auſtrian general, marechal Brown, had, with choice troops, taken poſſeſſion of all the paſſes: he divided his army into three bodies; the command of the firſt was given to the prince of Bevern, who marched towards Egra; he put himſelf at the head of the ſecond; and the gallant and experienced marechal Schwerin was at the head of the third. Theſe two bodies kept pretty near together, while the prince of Bevern, whoſe corps may be ſaid to have compoſed the van of the army, advanced with great rapidity. In the defile of Egra, near the village of Richenberg, a body of twenty thouſand Auſtrians, under the command of count Konigſeg, lay entrenched to diſpute the paſſage. Bevern ſaw the neceſſity of forcing this poſt, and therefore advanced towards the enemy's cavalry, which conſiſted of about thirty ſquadrons, ranged in three lines, the two wings of which were ſupported by the infantry, who were poſted advantageouſly among felled trees and entrenchments. The Pruſſians immediately began to cannonade the enemy, who returned it with great ſpirit, having on their right the village of Richenberg, and on their left a wood, where they had with great aſſiduity entrenched themſelves; but the duke of Bevern having ordered fifteen ſquadrons of the ſecond line of dragoons to advance, and the wood on the right at the ſame time to be attacked by the battalions of grenadiers of Rahlden and Moellendorff, and the regiment of the prince of Pruſſia, who cleared the trees and the entrenchment in ſuch a manner, that the Pruſſian dragoons, who had by this means their flanks covered, routed entirely the enemy's cavalry. Colonel Putkammer, at the head of his huſſars, behaved with great bravery, notwithſtanding the enemy attacked him in the flank with their artillery. Lieutenant-general Leſtlewitz at the ſame time attacked the Auſtrian left wing, which covered Richenberg, and though there were many defiles and riſing grounds to paſs, which were occupied by the enemy, he put them to flight, and purſued them from one eminence to another for the diſtance of a mile. The loſs of the Auſtrians in this engagement amounted to one thouſand killed and wounded, twenty officers, and four hundred common ſoldiers made priſoners; three ſtandards, beſides waggons, cannon, and ammunition. On the ſide of the Pruſſians about three hundred were killed, and as many wounded. The conſequence of this action was the battle at AUWAL, which ſee.

ELBING, SEIGE OF. [a conſiderable town in Poliſh Pruſſia, thirty miles eaſt from Dantzick.] In the year 1709, Peter the Great, after finding it was in vain to treat by fair means, with his implacable enemy, Charles XII. determined to puniſh his pride, by puſhing the war to the utmoſt extremity. He, therefore, commanded brigadier Balck to inveſt Elbing, where was a garriſon of eight or nine hundred Sweedes: general Noſtitz, had indeed blockaded it ſince the beginning of the year, by poſting himſelf very advantageouſly, within three Ruſſian miles of the town, commanding all the avenues, in ſuch a manner that nothing could be carried into it, nor any perſon come out. As it froze very hard, and the double foſſe of the town was covered with a thick ice, the Ruſſian commandant formed a deſign of ſcaling it ſword in hand, he commanded out two thouſand men, and divided them into ſeven bodies, to make as many attacks by five o'clock in the morning. Purſuant to this order, after they had paſſed the ditches, they ſcaled the wall, on the ſide of the new town, and entered the place notwithſtanding the fire of the artillery, with which the ramparts were well furniſhed, and the oppoſition of the main part of the garriſon. The Swedes were puſhed on the bridge of the old town, were ſometime they made an obſtinate reſiſtance; but at laſt they were obliged to give way, and in the great ſquare of the old town, brigadier Balck made all the garriſon priſoners, with two lieutenant-colonels, who commanded them. This action was the bolder, becauſe the town was fortified with twelve royal baſtions, two ditches filled with water, and a high wall with ramparts of turf; the Swediſh officers confeſſed, that they could not conceive how the major-general came to hazard ſuch an enterprize, and yet leſs how it could ſucceed ſo happily; attributing the ſucceſs entirely to the good conduct and bravery of his Czariſh majeſty's troops, who did not loſe above twenty-eight men.

ESPERIE, SIEGE OF. [a city of Hungary, forty miles north from Tockay, and fifteen north of Caſchaw.] In the year 1684, during the revolt of the Hungarians (fighting for their liberty and religion againſt the Houſe of Auſtria;) this city was beſieged by the imperial general Schultz, but finding that there was a numerous garriſon in it he abandoned his enterprize. However, the year following, he determined to reduce it; and therefore made it the firſt operation of the campaign. He was ſenſible that the taking this place was of importance, as by it he ſhould weaken the rebel-party, and ſtrengthen that of the court. But he found the taſk much harder than he at firſt imagined, for though after many days ſiege, he gave notice to the burghers of the emperor's general amneſty that was lately publiſhed; and that it was now high time for them to think of indemnifying themſelves; and that ſuch an opportunity, if let ſlip, was not to be retrieved; yet they were ſo far from taking the advantage of it, that they fell upon the officer ſent to them upon that account, whom they barbarouſly murthered; which ſo enraged the general, that he commanded the town to be ſtormed: but the beſieged made ſo deſperate a defence, that the Germans, after a fight of two hours and an half, and the loſs of about three thouſand men, retired in expectation of a re-inforcement from the main army, in order to perfect the work. But before that was done, and ſomewhat to the ſurprize of the general, the governor of the town ſent to deſire a parly, it being the tenth day of September, and a ceſſation of arms, till the next morning, that he might call together the inhabitants, to deliberate with them concerning the articles of ſurrender: but the general believing his deſign therein was to gain time, he would not grant it; but demanded to have two hoſtages immediately ſent: but this the beſieged would not agree to, and ſo the firing was renewed on both ſides; but the next day, the governor underſtanding the beſiegers would in a few days be re-inforced with the aforementioned detachment, deſired another parley; wherein, after a little conteſt, the terms were agreed on, and the town actually put into the German's hands on the twelfth.

ESSECK, SIEGE OF. [a town of Hungary, near the confluence of the rivers Drave and Danube, having a bridge five miles long over the marshes; it is two miles south-east from Buda, and eighty miles north-west from Belgrade.] In the year 1685, general Lesly laid siege to Esseck, having left his heavy cannon and baggage at Virovitza, and on the ninth of August directed his march towards Monsarocina, where he arrived on the tenth; and that evening he detached five hundred Croats, and some to invest Michalowitz, wherein were sixty only, who immediately surrendered at discretion; and, into which place the general having put two hundred men, he continued his march towards Caranissa, while the Turks having made several signals from the castles they had near the Drave, and sent out parties to alarm those of Esseck, made the bashaw of that place to advance with six hundred horse to charge the count's van-guard, who bravely repulsed him, and forced him to retire with considerable loss; so that the general, by the fourteenth, was got into the great plain, not far from Esseck, when he discovered a body of about one thousand Turkish horse, but their foot, whose number the Christians could not exactly observe, were posted near the town; which made him immediately draw up his troops in Battalia, and command the Croats of the two wings to advance and charge the enemy; which they did with that resolution, that the Turks fell presently into confusion, and soon after fled; the foot at the same time making all the haste they could to get into the town and castle, whereupon the count gave orders to his troops to attack the town; which they performed with wonderful courage. Scaling the walls which were of no great defence, and entering the place sword in hand, the Turks endeavoring the while to save themselves, their wives and children, some by water, others by getting into the castle; many of the former were taken in little boats, the pillage of the town the general gave to the soldiers; and having placed guards to secure the avenues of the castle, he went to view the bridge, which was eight thousand paces in length, on the other side of the Drave, and one thousand one hundred on this side, and twelve broad, but the Turks had broken down part of it on the other side, to hinder the Christians pursuit; and the general finding it would be difficult to burn it, contented himself with distroying that part which stood on this side the Drave; and having thus compleated his design, with the loss of no more than sixty men, he returned to Michalowitz to refresh his troops.

EVESHAM, BATTLE AT. [a borough-town of Worcestershire, situated thirteen miles south-east from Worcester.] This battle was fought in the year 1266, in the reign of Henry III. during the war of the barons, who having gained the battle of Lewis, and taken the monarch and his son prisoners, put the earl of Leicester now at the head of the government; who still kept the king and his son in custody, not caring to trust them out of his hands, though shackled with the new ordinance, to which they had, however unwillingly, consented. Mean time Leicester carried every thing with a high hand, ruling the nation just as he pleased: but the more moderate of the barons; namely, those who had taken arms against the king merely from a conscientious or public-spirited resentment of his arbitary government, soon became jealous of the earl, who was no less arbitary, though more prudent than Henry. The earl of Gloucester, above all the rest, was highly dissatisfied; he looked upon Leicester as a man taking large and hasty steps towards the throne, while he pretended to walk in the paths of patriotism; hence an open rupture broke out between these two noblemen; Gloucester with his adherents, were declared traitors to the state, by the earl of Leicester, who soon after put himself at the head of the state army, and marched towards the Welch borders. Gloucester having considered with the lords of the marches of Wales, who joined with the earl in fortifying their castles and preparing for war, when Leicester arrived at Hereford, whither he had carried his two royal prisoners. Prince Edward found means to escape to the earl of Gloucester, who promised to serve the royal family to the utmost of his power; that nobleman, however, plainly told Edward, that he could not promise his assistance, unless he would oblige himself by oath, to use his utmost endeavours to restore the antient laws, and to banish all foreigners from about the king's person; to this Edward assented, and took the oath required, in the presence of several barons; after which, the command of the troops, raised by the earl of Gloucester, was confered on the prince. Mean time Leicester caused very severe orders to be published to all the king's subjects, to oppose to the utmost of their power, the prince, the earl of Gloucester, and their adherents, who were all stiled traitors to the king and state; but notwithstanding this, many barons, officers, and soldiers, offered their service to the prince, who in a short time saw himself at the head of an army superior to that of the other party. And now affairs began to put on a new face: Leicester, who a little before had all the forces of the kingdom at his command, could not prevent Edward from becoming master of Gloucester, and several other places; he was even forced to retire before the prince, who followed him from place to place. Leicester, at length, found means to slip to Evesham by night, in hopes of joining his son next day at Kenilworth; but his whole force having been attacked by surprise by the prince, had surrendered; a circumstance Leicester knew nothing of.

Edward having received intelligence of his design, put his army in motion about sun-set, giving out that his march was directed to Bridgnorth, that he might deceive the spies of the enemy: he accordingly took that route, in which having proceeded about two or three miles, he faced about for Evesham, which he invested in the morning before sun-rise. Leicester, at first, mistook the prince's army for the forces under his son; but he was soon undeceived by the banners of Gloucester and Mortimer; and ascending a small eminence to view their number and disposition, was so struck with both, that he could not help exclaiming, "Lord have mercy upon "our souls, for our bodies are deemed to destruction." He did not, however, abandon himself to unmanly despair; but, seeing himself surrounded on all sides, drew up his men in a compact circle, and exhorted them to fight like brave men, whose lives and liberties were at stake. At the same time he obliged the king to put on armor, that he might not be known, and expose himself in the front of the battle.

Edward attacked his troops with incredible fury, so that the Welch could not sustain his first onset, while Gloucester charged with equal intrepidity in another quarter. Notwithstanding the incredible efforts made by those two impetuous commanders, and the precipitate flight of the Welch, Leicester maintained the battle from two o'clock in the afternoon till night, with surprising obstinacy. The king was wounded in the shoulder, and in the most eminent hazard of his life, when calling out he was Henry of Winchester, their king, he was saved by Adam de Mouhaut. Prince Edward hearing his voice, went immediately to the spot, and conducted him to a place of safety; and before he returned Leicester was slain, his horse being killed under him, and when he demanded quarter as he fought on foot, it was refused by his adversaries, who told him there was no quarter due to such a traitor. His son Henry did not long survive him; and his troops seeing their principal leader killed, were so disheartened, that they made no further resistance; for by this time Hugh d'Espenser, Ralf Basset of Sapcote, Peter de Montfort, John de Beauchamp, W. de Mandeville, Guy de Bardolfe, and all the barons had shared the fate of the earl, except John Fitz-John, Nicholas de Seagrave, Henry de Hastings, Guy de Montfort, Humphrey de Bohun, junior, and seven or eight others, who were taken prisoners: in a word, all the people of consequence were either slain or taken; a great number of gentlemen and common soldiers fell in the field, and prince Edward obtained a complete victory, which did not cost him above three lives of any consideration. The body of Leicester being found among the dead, was barbarously mangled, and treated with indignity by Roger Mortimer, who ordered the head to be cut off, and sent to his wife, as a testimony of his having completed his revenge upon his adversary.

The face of affairs was entirely changed by the issue of this battle, which was fought on the fifth day of August.

guſt. Thoſe who were formerly perſecuted, became oppreſſors in their turn, and the victors uſed their ſucceſs with an uncommon rigor.

EXETER, SIEGE OF, AND BATTLE AT. [the capital city of Devonſhire, ſituated on the river Ex, one hundred and fifty miles weſt from London, and ten north from the Engliſh Channel.] In the year 1549 great numbers of perſecuted Lutherans from Germany arrived in England. The Proteſtants had already begun to divide themſelves into ſectaries, and many of the Germans were Anabaptiſts. The government, nay even Eraſmus himſelf, had not yet renounced the Popiſh ſpirit of perſecution. Theſe Anabaptiſts, differing from the Engliſh Proteſtants, were deemed heretics, and in order to prevent their error from ſpreading, Cranmer and ſome others were commiſſioned to ſearch after and try them. Joan Bocher, an unfortunate Engliſh woman, having turned Anabaptiſt, and obſtinately perſiſting in what ſhe had been taught to believe, was pronounced a heretic, and as ſuch delivered over to the ſecular power, and ſentenced to be burnt; but when the king was moved to ſign the warrant, he at firſt abſolutely refuſed, alledging the ſentence to be very unjuſt and cruel; hereupon Cranmer, who had a great influence over him, was employed to perſuade him to ſign it. At length Edward, then only twelve years old, ſilenced, rather than convinced, by the archbiſhop's reaſons, ſet his hand to the warrant, with tears in his eyes, and ſaying to Cranmer, "If I do wrong, as it is purely in obedience "to your authority, you only ſhall anſwer for it to "God."

Whatever the archbiſhop's reaſons were for concerning himſelf in this affair, it may be affirmed, this was not one of his beſt actions, as his conduct herein but ill became a Proteſtant prelate; he has often been reproached on this account, which even occaſioned very diſadvantageous reflections upon the reformation, and the reformers. Two years after a Dutchman, a perſon of exemplary piety, was burnt on the ſame account.

While England ſeemed quietly to conform to the meaſures of the court, the ſeeds of diſcontent were ſowing in moſt parts of the kingdom, and very quickly ſprung up. The chief cauſe was the people's not being able to get a living ſo well as formerly; this affected all, as well thoſe of the new religion as the old; but the prieſts, the ſuppreſſed monks, and others of the Romiſh church, took occaſion from thence to inflame the nation, and excite the people to rebellion. After the ſuppreſſion of the abbeys, moſt of the monks were forced to work for their bread; but on the ſudden increaſe of labourers, the price of labour fell, and was hardly ſufficient for a ſubſiſtance; moreover, while the monaſteries ſtood, their lands were let at eaſy rents, and the farmers employed a multitude of hands; but after the lands fell into the poſſeſſion of the nobility and gentry, the rents were raiſed, and the farmers were forced to employ fewer hands, and leſſen the wages: on the other hand, the proprietors of the lands, finding that wool brought them in more money than corn, fell to breeding ſheep, which required but few hands to look after them: hence not only the price of corn was raiſed, but the poor people deprived of their uſual employments. Theſe things occaſioned great complaints among the lower ſort; nevertheleſs the rich continued the ſame courſes, without regard to any conſequences but their own intereſt. At laſt the people, thinking ruin and ſlavery were at their doors, began to riſe in Wiltſhire and Somerſetſhire; but Sir William Herbert diſperſed them, and hung up the ringleaders. About the ſame time there were inſurrections in eleven other counties; in ſhort, the protector ſeeing the flames kindling all over the nation, ſent to let the malecontents know he was reſolved to give them all poſſible ſatisfaction; and by this means they were for the preſent diſperſed: indeed, he did all he could to perform his promiſe, but met with ſuch oppoſition from the nobility, that he was forced to have recourſe to his authority, which was openly reſiſted; and the people finding nothing was like to be done, took up arms in Oxfordſhire, Devonſhire, Norfolk, and Yorkſhire; as for thoſe in Oxfordſhire, they were ſoon diſperſed by the lord Grey, who was ſent againſt them with fifteen hundred ſoldiers; but the riſing in Devonſhire was of much greater conſequence; that county abounded with people well affected to the prieſts and monks, who fomented the rebellion to the utmoſt of their power. The lord Ruſſel being ſent with a ſmall force to diſperſe them, found it impracticable, the rebels having formed an army of ten thouſand men, commanded by one Arundel, a Corniſh gentleman, in conjunction with the mayor of Bodmin. Theſe unexperienced captains laid ſiege to Exeter, where they met with more reſiſtance than they expected, from a place defended only by its inhabitants. As the beſiegers had no artillery, they found it impracticable to reduce the place by force, and thereupon turned the ſiege into a blockade, in hopes the inhabitants would be ſoon obliged to ſurrender for want of proviſions; but the beſieged held out with invincible reſolution, though reduced to the neceſſity of eating horſe fleſh; they were greatly encouraged by an old citizen, who brought forth all his proviſions, telling them that he would feed upon one arm, and fight with the other, rather than ſurrender. After enduring all the miſeries of an extreme famine for twelve days, the lord Ruſſel, being joined by the lord Grey, with a few forces, reſolved to attack the rebels, though his troops altogether did not amount to fifteen hundred: accordingly he attacked them with great reſolution, ſlew about two thouſand; and Arundel, their leader, with the mayor of Bodmin, and ſome others being taken, were hanged,

EXILLES, BATTLE AT. [a ſtrong fortreſs on the frontiers of Dauphiny and Piedmont, in Italy, ſituated on the north-weſt ſide of the river Doria, ten miles weſt from Suſa, thirty-two north-weſt from Mount Dauphiny, and twenty-five north-weſt from Turin.] The chevalier Belleiſle, in the year 1746, in order to penetrate into Piedmont, put himſelf at the head of thirty-four thouſand French and Spaniards. On the ſixth day of July he arrived at the paſs of Exilles; the defence of this important poſt the king of Sardinia had committed to the care of the count de Brigueras, who formed an encampment behind the lines, with fourteen battalions of Piedmonteſe and Auſtrians, while divers detachments were poſted along the paſſes of the Alps. On the eighth day of the month, the Piedmonteſe entrenchments were attacked by the chevalier de Belleiſle with incredible intrepidity; but the columns were repulſed with great loſs in three ſucceſſive attacks; impatient of this obſtinate oppoſition, and determined not to ſurvive a miſcarriage, this impetuous general ſeized a pair of colours, and advancing at the head of his troops through a prodigious fire, pitched them with his own hand on the enemy's entrenchments: at that inſtant he fell dead, having received two muſket-balls, and the thruſt of a bayonet in his body. The aſſailants were ſo much diſpirited by the death of their commander, that they forthwith gave way, and retreated with precipitation towards Seſtrieres, having loſt near five thouſand men in the attack.

The marechal was no ſooner informed of his brother's misfortune, than he retreated towards the Var, to join the troops from Exilles; while the king of Sardinia, having aſſembled an army of ſeventy thouſand men, threatened Dauphiny with an invaſion; but the exceſſive rains prevented the execution of his deſign. General Leutrum was detached with twenty battalions to drive the French from Ventimiglia; but Belleiſle marching back, that ſcheme was likewiſe fruſtrated; and thus ended the campaign.

FAL

FALKIRK, BATTLE AT. [a town of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, about three miles ſouth from Stirling.] Notwithſtanding the Scots had in the year 1297 ſubmitted to Edward I. king of England, yet before the end of the year they revolted, and ſuffered themſelves to be headed by the famous Wallace. Edward was not without information of their proceedings, and therefore convoked a parliament at York, and ſummoned the Scottiſh nobility to attend; but they neglecting, he removed the parliament to Carliſle, and ſummoned them again, on pain of being declared traitors, and enemies to the public: ſtill they neglected, therefore he appointed the rendezvous of his army at Roxbourgh.

He was now fully determined to deſtroy the Scottiſh name and nation. He had aſſembled an army of ninety thouſand men, and ordered his fleet to attend him in his march, to ſupply him with proviſions, which he could not expect to find in ſuch a barren country. He invaded Scotland by the weſt border, and had like to have ſuffered by the detention of his ſhips, which were prevented by contrary winds from coming up; ſo that he had marched thrice into the country, and then advanced on the other ſide of the kingdom, with a view to be ſupplied by a ſmall ſquadron, which he had detached to enter the Frith of Forth, in caſe he ſhould find it neceſſary to change his courſe. Wallace is ſaid to have harraſſed him in his march with a body of light troops, and to have obtained ſeveral advantages over detachments from the Engliſh army, which was by this time reinforced by the Gallovidians, and Robert de Brus, who envied the guardian's reputation, and ſeemed to think that he aſpired to the crown; almoſt all the noblemen of that country conſidered Wallace as an ambitious upſtart, who had acquired a popularity dangerous and diſgraceful to their intereſt and reputation; they looked upon his conduct as a reproach to their puſillanimity; and all the men of intereſt and family were either his ſelect or profeſſed enemies. In conjunction with James Stuart and John Cumin, he had aſſembled thirty thouſand men, and encamped near Falkirk, by the wall of Antonius. Thither Edward purſued his march, in order to bring them to a deciſive engagement; and he found them already drawn up in three ſeparate diviſions, each forming a complete phalanx of pikemen, and the intervals lined with archers; their horſe were placed in the rear, and their front was ſecured with palliſadoes. Edward having obſerved the poſture of the enemy, ordered the charge to be ſounded; and this was anſwered by the Scots with ſuch a hideous yell, that the king's horſe being frightened, threw his rider, and afterwards kicked him on the ribs as he lay on the ground. Notwithſtanding this accident, he mounted again with his uſual alacrity, and ordered the Welch troops to begin the attack; theſe declining the ſervice, he advanced in perſon, at the head of another battalion, and the palliſadoes being pulled up, charged the enemy with ſuch impetuoſity as they could not reſiſt. Wallace ſeeing him advance, encouraged his men with a ſhort ſpeech, and reſolved to ſuſtain the attack on foot; he accordingly behaved with his uſual courage, and his troops for ſome time followed his example: but in the heat of battle, the diviſion commanded by Cumin quitted the field, in conſequence of their leader's treachery, or a previous quarrel with the guardian about the poſt of honor; and his retreat leaving Stuart's command expoſed, they were cut to pieces to a man. Wallace ſtill maintained the battle, till his pikemen being galled by the Engliſh arrows began to give way, and he found himſelf in danger of being ſurrounded; then he was obliged to relinquiſh the field, and by favour of the night accompliſhed a retreat with the remains of the army, leaving a complete victory to Edward, and about twelve thouſand of his countrymen dead on the ſpot; whereas the loſs of the Engliſh did not amount to one hundred men.

The king immediately after this advantage advanced to Perth and St. Andrew, ravaging the country without oppoſition; then turning back, he marched through the foreſt of Selkirk to Anandale, where he reduced the caſtle of Lochmaban, and from thence continued his route to Carliſle, where he ſummoned a parliament to regulate the affairs of Scotland.

2. **FALKIRK, BATTLE AT.** The prince-pretender was beleaguering Stirling caſtle, when advice was brought him that the royal troops, commanded by general Hawley, were advancing to give him battle; on which Charles quitted the ſiege, and Hawley arrived at Linlithgow on the thirteenth day of January, 1746.

Next day his whole army rendezvouſed at Falkirk, while the rebels lay encamped at Torwood. On the ſeventeenth day of the month they were peceived in full march to attack the king's forces, which were formed in order of battle, and advanced to the encounter. The enemy had taken poſſeſſion of a hill on their right, and Hawley ordered two regiments of dragoons to drive them from that eminence. Their prince, who ſtood in the front of the line, gave the ſignal to fire, by waving his cap, and his followers took aim ſo well, that the aſſailants were broke by the firſt volley: they retreated with precipitation, and fell in among the infantry, which were likewiſe diſcompoſed by the wind and the rain, beating with great violence in their faces, wetting their powder, and diſturbing their eye-ſight. The rebels followed their firſt blow, and great part of the royal army, after one irregular diſcharge, turned their backs, and fled in the utmoſt conſternation. In all probability few or none of them would have eſcaped, had not general Huſke and brigadier Cholmondeley rallied ſome regiments, and made a gallant ſtand, which favored the retreat of the reſt to Falkirk. Among the few that withſtood the general panic on this occaſion was the Glaſgow regiment of militia, which had been appointed to guard the baggage, and maintained its ground until it was ordered to retreat. The king's army retired in confuſion to Edinburgh, leaving the field of battle, with part of their tents and artillery, to the rebels; but their loſs of men did not exceed three hundred, including Sir Robert Monro, colonel Whitney, and ſome other officers of diſtinction. It was at this period that the officers, who had been taken at Preſton-pans, and conveyed to Angus and Fife, finding themſelves unguarded, broke their parole, and returned to Edinburgh, on pretence of their having been forcibly releaſed by the inhabitants of thoſe parts.

General Hawley, who had boaſted that with two regiments of dragoons he would drive the rebel army from one end of the kingdom to the other, incurred abundance

abundance of cenſure for the diſpoſition he made, as well as for his conduct before and after the action; but he found means to vindicate himſelf to the ſatisfaction of his ſovereign. Nevertheleſs, it was judged neceſſary that the army in Scotland ſhould be commanded by a general, in whom the ſoldiers might have ſome confidence; and the duke of Cumberland was choſen for this purpoſe.

FEHRBELLIN, BATTLE AT. [a little town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburgh, ſituated on the river Havel, about forty miles north from Brandenburgh.] France having in the year 1672, by a ſudden war, almoſt ruined the Dutch, the young prince of Orange, in order to ſave his country, brought the emperor, the princes of the empire, and the king of Spain, who were already jealous of the encreaſing power of France, into an alliance with him againſt Lewis XIV. who when he ſaw their deſign, and heard that Frederick-William (late king of Pruſſia) was at the head of his Brandenburghers on the Rhine, he prevailed upon the Swedes to attack that prince's dominions.

Notwithſtanding the defenſive alliance which the elector had concluded with the crown of Sweden, and the duke of Neuburg, in 1673, Wrangel, the Swediſh general, marched into the Marck in 1675, at the head of a Swediſh army. The prince of Anhalt, who at that time was governor of the Marck, complained bitterly of this Swediſh irruption. Wrangel anſwered, that the Swedes ſhould withdraw, as ſoon as the elector concluded a peace with France. This prince acquainted the emperor with the devaſtation of his territories, and the enormous exceſſes committed by the Swedes; but as he had not a ſufficient number of troops at Berlin to preſent himſelf before an army, the elector thought proper that he ſhould not engage the Swedes, but wait his arrival.

While the elector's troops refreſhed themſelves after their fatigues, in their winter quarters in Franconia, the peaſants of Brandenburgh, impatient of a foreign yoke, and driven to deſpair by the extortions of the Swedes, aſſembled in bodies, and gained ſome advantages over the oppreſſors. They formed themſelves into companies, and the elector's name was in their colours, with this inſcription,

"For our prince and country we ſacrifice our lives."

In the mean time Wrangel fell ill, which encreaſed the licentiouſneſs of the ſoldiers; they did not even ſpare the churches, but carried their rapacious cruelty to the higheſt degree of violence.

While the Marcks ſighed after a deliverer, Frederick William was making preparations to confound the inſolence of his enemies. He ſet out from Franconia, and arrived the eleventh of June at Magdeburg; immediately he ordered the gates of the town to be ſhut, and uſed every precaution to conceal the news of his approach from the enemy; towards the evening his army paſſed the Elbe, and directing their march through byeways, reached the night following the gates of Rathenaw. The elector gave notice to the baron de Briſt, who was there at that time, of the arrival of his troops, and concerted with him proper meaſures to ſurpriſe the Swedes.

The regiment of Wangelin was in garriſon in the town. Briſt invited the officers of this regiment to ſup with him; during the entertainment they were overpowered with liquor, and while they ſlept themſelves ſober, the elector ordered ſeveral detachments of his troops to paſs the Havel in boats, and to attack the town on all ſides.

General Dorffling, pretending to be a Swediſh party, purſued the troops of Brandenburgh, was the firſt who entered Rathenaw, and cut the guard in pieces. At the ſame time the gates were forced open, and the cavalry cleared the ſtreets. The Swediſh officers could ſcarce believe, when they awaked, that they were the priſoners of a prince, whom they imagined in Franconia at the head of his troops; the adventure was ſo extraordinary, as to appear like a dream.

The elector, who well knew the vaſt conſequence of embracing the critical moment, would not wait for the arrival of the infantry: in this delicate conjuncture he marched to Nauen, in order to fall on two principal bodies of the Swediſh troops, one of which was in the neighbourhood of Brandenburgh, and the other near Havelburg; that of Brandenburgh had paſſed the Nauen an hour before the elector's arrival; he purſued them cloſely, but not being able to come up with them, he was informed by priſoners and deſerters, that they were marching to Fehrbellin, where they had firſt their rendezvous, with thoſe of Havelberg.

The elector's army conſiſted of five thouſand ſix hundred horſe; he had no infantry, and yet he carried with him twelve pieces of cannon. He did not heſitate to attack the enemy, notwithſtanding the inequality of number, and the difference between the troops that compoſed the two armies; he had only a body of horſe, and the Swedes had ten regiments of foot, with ſome dragoons.

Frederick-William gave the vanguard on the eighteenth of June to the prince of Homburg, with ſixteen hundred horſe, ordering him to reconnoitre the enemy, without coming to an engagement. This prince ſet out for the expedition, and after paſſing through a wood, he found the Swediſh troops encamped between the villages of Hackenburg and Tornow, with a moraſs in their rear, the bridge of Fehrbellin beyond their right, and a ſmooth plain in their front; he drove the advanced guards before him, and came up with them, flying to the main body of their army, who marched out of their camp immediately to draw up in order of battle. This prince was carried away by the warmth of his conſtitution, and let himſelf be drawn into an engagement, which might have been attended with a fatal conſequence, if the elector, appriſed of the danger, had not immediately flown to his aſſiſtance.

The elector, who was a prince of quick penetration, and of ſurpriſing activity, made uſe of a bank of ſand to erect a battery, which did great execution. As the Swediſh army was thrown into ſome confuſion, he fell inſtantly, with all his cavalry, upon the enemy's right wing, and defeated them entirely; the body guards, and the regiment of Oſtrogothia were cut in pieces by the cavalry of Brandenburgh. The defeat of the right brought on that of the left; numbers of the Swedes threw themſelves into the moraſſes, where they periſhed; the remainder flew, with precipitation, to Fehrbellin, where they broke down the bridge.

The elector, being unprovided with infantry, could not force the bridge to purſue them; he was therefore ſatisfied with pitching his camp on the field of battle, where he had gained ſo much glory. He forgave the prince of Homburg for having expoſed, by his temerity, the fortune of a whole nation, telling him, "Were I "to judge you according to the rigor of the military "laws, you deſerve to loſe your life; heaven forbid I "ſhould ſtain my laurels with the blood of a prince, "who has been one of the principal inſtruments of my "victory."

The Swedes loſt eight colours, two ſtandards, eight cannon, three hundred men, and a great number of officers, in this memorable and deciſive action.

Dorffling purſued them the day following, took a conſiderable number of them priſoners, together with their baggage, and the greateſt part of their plunder. The Swediſh army, which was now reduced to four thouſand men, made their eſcape by the way of Rupin and Witſtock into the county of Mecklenburg. We think that Cæſar's *Veni, vidi, vici*, may be juſtly applied to the elector upon this glorious expedition.

It was owing to the ſucceſs of the arms of Brandenburgh, that the Swedes were declared enemies to the empire, for attacking one of its members. Had fortune favored the Swedes, perhaps they would have found allies.

The elector, a little before the action, was in the utmoſt danger of his life; for being mounted on a flea-bitten grey horſe, richly capariſoned, the enemy, who knew him, pointed their cannon towards the place where he was. The Brandenburgh generals, ſeeing the danger to which their ſovereign was expoſed, humbly intreated him to change his horſe, which he at firſt refuſed; but reflecting,

at length that the ſafety of his dominions depended on his own preſervation, and that the expoſing his life in the beginning of an action, the ſucceſs of which was not yet very certain, was hazarding the loſs both of his troops and dominions, he conſented they ſhould give him another horſe. His equery, named Froben, offered him his, which the elector mounted, and Froben mounted his maſter's; but was hardly on the ſaddle, before he was daſhed to pieces by a cannon-ſhot, together with the horſe the elector had juſt quitted. The poſterity of this faithful equery were ennobled by the elector, and a medal was ſtruck on his delivering his horſe to his maſter.

The elector of Brandenburgh having defeated the Swedes, never reſted till he had driven them entirely out of his dominions, and purſued them even into Pomerania, notwithſtanding his troops were ſo extremely fatigued. After giving them that repoſe they ſo much wanted, and augmenting them with freſh troops, as well as infantry, which was then arrived, he retook from the Swedes, in a ſhort time, every thing they had taken from him, and carrying the war into their own territories, made ſuch a progreſs as would have amply indemnified him for the expences of the war, had not the public good afterwards obliged him to renounce his conqueſts in favor of a general peace.

FLERUS, BATTLE AT. [a village of the Auſtrian Netherlands, ſituated fifteen miles weſt from Namur, and ſix north-eaſt from Charleroi.] The amaſing conqueſts which the French forces had made, drew ſeveral of the powers of Europe into a confederacy againſt them, anno 1689. England and Holland were united by William III. the emperor and king of Spain engaged in the alliance, and all the electors and princes of Germany, not excepting the elector of Bavaria, declared againſt France; ſoon after the duke of Savoy entered into the ſame engagement: thus France, by a ſeries of ſucceſſes, brought on herſelf almoſt all the powers of Europe. In conſequence of this combination, Lewis raiſed numerous armies; and as his enemies encreaſed in number, he ſeemed to do ſo in power, being more formidable in the year 1690 than he had been before. The allies being ſenſible of this, it was agreed that the army of the States, under prince Waldeck, ſhould oppoſe in Flanders that of France, commanded by the duke of Luxemburg; while the elector of Brandenburgh, upon the Moſelle, ſhould obſerve the marquis de Boufflers. But the French, according to their uſual forwardneſs, having taken the field early, the Dutch were conſtrained to draw out their garriſons to attend the enemy, before thoſe of Brandenburgh were come to the poſts aſſigned them, which gave Boufflers an opportunity to encamp between the Sambre and the Meuſe, from whence he maintained a free communication between his army and that of Luxemburg. The Dutch, under theſe circumſtances, encamped near the river Pieton, in one of the moſt advantageous poſts in all Flanders, waiting till the Brandenburghers took the field, and thereby cauſed the enemy to divide their forces; but in the mean time, the duke of Luxembourg drew near the Sambre, with a deſign to croſs that river between Namur and Charleroy, and then to waſte the Spaniſh countries, or put them under contribution.

Prince Waldeck, knowing of what importance it was to keep the French beyond the Sambre, and being likewiſe thoroughly ſolicited by the Spaniards to oppoſe the deſigns of the enemy, decamped from the Pieton, and on the next day, detached the count of Berlo with fifteen hundred horſe, to obſerve whether the French endeavoured to paſs the Sambre or not. This detachment was, in caſe of neceſſity, to be ſupported by four or five regiments of cavalry, commanded by the count de Flodroſo; and the count of Webbenum, with another party of horſe, was poſted on one ſide a narrow lane, which was to be paſſed through, before they could come at the enemy. Berlo being advanced as far as the village of Flerus, found, that a good part of the French army had already paſſed the Sambre, and poſted themſelves againſt the village, which they kept to their backs; of all which he inſtantly informed prince Waldeck, who was poſted between Mellin and Fleurs. On the other hand, the enemy having notice of Berlo's approach, marched directly towards him; and at the ſame time, the duke of Luxemburg diſpatched away ſeveral troops privately, through by-ways, to fall upon him in the rear.

Upon this, Berlo ſent for a reinforcement, eſpecially of foot; but inſtead of ſending him more forces, they gave him orders to retreat. Yet he, not believing thoſe orders till he was almoſt ſurrounded on every ſide, was obliged to put himſelf in a condition to defend a narrow lane, which he had before poſſeſſed by his dragoons. The enemy charged him very vigorouſly, and there he loſt his life, as did alſo major Caſtleman and ſome other officers. The count de Flodroſo was likewiſe advanced too far to retire without fighting, and indeed his party ſtood their ground very ſtoutly for a while; but being oppreſſed by numbers, they were forced to retreat to count Webbenum, who commanded the third detachment, and was poſted on the other ſide of the hedge. Some ſquadrons of the French boldly purſued Flodroſo through the hedge, but were ſo vigorouſly repulſed, that they were conſtrained to retreat.

When this was over, Flodroſo and Webbenum joined their main army, which was drawn up in order of battle, and continued in that poſture all night. The next morning, (the twelfth of June, 1690) the Dutch underſtood by a deſerter, that Luxemburg was reſolved to fight; but two ſpies, who made it their buſineſs to betray both armies, reported ſoon after, that he was repaſſing the Sambre. Prince Waldeck continued in this uncertainty till eight in the morning, when he ſaw the French drawn up in battle array, and that there was a neceſſity of engaging.

The Dutch army conſiſted only of about five and twenty thouſand men; the Spaniards and Brandenburgers, who ſhould have reinforced them, not being yet come up; ſo that the prince could not make more than two lines, which extended from Flerus to St. Arnard. The French army was above forty thouſand ſtrong, Luxemburg having almoſt drained the French frontier towns, and having been reinforced three days before, by eighteen battalions of foot, forty-five ſquadrons of horſe from Boufflers's army, and the flying camp of the count de Gourney. The fight being reſolved upon, prince Waldeck gave the command of his right wing to the prince of Naſſau, general of the horſe, accompanied by lieutenant d'Huby, a Spaniard, and the prince of Birkenfield with his brigadiers; and aſſigned the charge of the left wing, and the main battle, to the prince of Naſſau, governor of Freezeland, and marſhal de Camp, and the lieutenant-generals d'Alva and Webbenum. He likewiſe, before the fight began, ſent ſome horſe to line the right wing of the army, which was advantageouſly poſted; but whether none was ſent to line the left, or that thoſe, who were commanded thither, did not perform their duty, the enemy, without being perceived, ſlipped ſeveral troops behind a riſing ground and a ſmall wood, near the Sambre, who poſted themſelves behind the ſecond line of the left wing. This conſtrained that line to face about, and turn their backs to the firſt; whereby, being very much weakened, ſome battalions of the right wing were ſent to ſecure their flank, and aſſiſt them to maintain their ground.

Luxemburg no ſooner obſerved their motion, but he told the duke de Mayne, who was then near him, "See what the enemy are doing; I foretell they will "be beaten." Which being ſaid, he ordered the left wing to be attacked at the ſame time, in the front, rear, and flank. The firſt line being already weakened to reinforce the ſecond, was ſoon compelled to give way; upon which the enemy marched on to the ſecond, to fall upon their rear: by this time, that line was advanced to make head againſt the cavalry, which they had before them, and which they had driven back in diſorder upon the French infantry; but the enemy having three lines, no ſooner was one overthrown, but freſh battalions renewed the fight, by which means, they at laſt repulſed the Dutch, who were quite tired with the onſets they had already ſuſtained.

Prince Waldeck obſerving the left wing in a ſtaggering condition, and that the horſe had, for the moſt part, given ground, ſent to their relief, the horſe of the ſecond line of the right wing, from whence, the foot had been

been drawn for the ſame purpoſe; while this was on that ſide, the firſt line of the right wing was alſo engaged with the enemy, and had bravely repulſed and routed them ſeveral times, being ſupported by the Spaniſh horſe, who had made themſelves maſters of ten pieces of the enemy's cannon, and kept them a conſiderable time, having three lines on that ſide alſo, and being continually ſupplied with freſh men. The Dutch cavalry was diſperſed and broke to that degree, that the whole body could never be rallied again; count Flodrop indeed, with great difficulty, aſſembled about twelve hundred horſe, after an hour's riding from the field of battle, and brought them on again; but then it was too late, for the infantry were retreated. From this time, during the whole war, the Dutch horſe had the misfortune to be accounted the worſt among the confederates; and indeed, had they behaved themſelves as well as the infantry on this occaſion, the victory would certainly have been on their ſide, notwithſtanding the inequality of numbers; as for the foot, never did any troops perform greater wonders, for after they were abandoned by the horſe, they alone ſuſtained the charge of the French cavalry and infantry, and being attacked in front, flank, and rear, all at once, yet remained firm, unbroken, and impenetrable: they let the enemy's horſe approach within piſtol-ſhot of them, and then diſcharged with ſuch an unconcerned and ſteady aim, that the whole ſquadron together ſeemed to ſink under the ground, ſcarce thirty of the whole number eſcaping; and this courſe they ſo accuſtomed themſelves to obſerve, that at length they laughed at their enemy. The French, on the other ſide, were ſo confounded with the execution done upon them, that they fled as ſoon as the Dutch began to preſent their muſkets, nor durſt they any more come near them, but ſuffered them to retreat in good order, without offering to purſue them. This unparalleled firmneſs and bravery, made the duke of Luxemburg ſay, "That they had ſurpaſſed the Spa-"niſh infantry at the battle of Rocroy," where the Spaniards had greatly ſignaliſed themſelves; adding withal, "That prince Waldeck ought ever to remem-"ber the French horſe, and himſelf never to forget "the Dutch infantry."

This action was very bloody on both ſides; the Dutch themſelves owning the loſs of four thouſand ſix hundred men killed upon the place, and a great many wounded; above four thouſand priſoners, and the greateſt part of their artillery taken. The moſt remarkable perſons among the ſlain were the prince of Saxe Merſburg, the count of Stirum, one of the young counts of Naſſau, the baron de Hide, and ſeveral colonels, captains, and inferior officers. As for the French, excepting the priſoners and the field of battle, they had no reaſon to boaſt of any advantage, the number of ſlain being equal at leaſt to the Dutch; and though prince Waldeck might have committed an error in not avoiding a battle, after the informations that were given him concerning the conjunction of the French forces; yet certain it is he did all that could be expected from an experienced general.

The French were not able to draw any advantage from this ſucceſs; for the Dutch repaired their loſſes with admirable diligence, ſo that prince Waldeck being reinforced by the five Engliſh regiments, which were not in the action, eight or nine thouſand men from Hanover, and ten thouſand more of the biſhopric of Liege, Brandenburghers, and Hollanders, under the count de Tilly, he joined the elector of Brandenburgh with all his forces. By this conjunction, the confederate army being reckoned fifty thouſand ſtrong, bent their march to Genap, and ſo to Bois-ſeigneur-Iſaac; and though Luxemburg had been likewiſe conſiderably reinforced, yet he ſat down contented with the glory of having gained a ſignal victory this ſummer, and fortified his camp ſo, as not to be obliged to fight without conſiderable advantage. On the other hand, the States-General ſent poſitive orders to prince Waldeck not to hazard another engagement till the fleet ſhould be again at ſea; and this reſtrained the elector of Brandenburgh, who, in conjunction with the Dutch, was ſuperior in numbers to Luxemburgh; and afterwards, when the States ſuperſeded thoſe orders, he did not think fit to hazard his army. Such is the fate of confederate armies, when under a different direction, that when the one is willing, or at leaſt ſeems to be ſo, the other ſtands off: ſo there was no further action in Flanders this campaign.

FLODDEN, BATTLE AT. [a ſmall place, about ten or twelve miles ſouth of Berwick, near Ford, in Northumberland.] In the year 1513, our Henry VIII. being at war with the king of France, was at the head of his army in that kingdom. James IV. king of Scotland, invaded England as the ally of the French monarch. As ſoon as he had entered Northumberland, where he committed the moſt cruel devaſtation, the earl of Surry, then in Yorkſhire, marched with all expedition againſt them, at the head of twenty ſix thouſand men; and when he arrived near enough the enemy's camp, he ſent a herald to offer them battle, which was accepted, and Friday following, the 9th day of September, was the day appointed for the conflict. The two armies encamped near Flodden, the Scots upon an eminence. The action began about noon, and laſted till night, both ſides fighting with great impetuoſity. The Engliſh being ſuperior in number, almoſt ſurrounded the Scots, who were determined not to ſurvive the diſgrace of a defeat, and therefore formed themſelves into an orb, reſolving that the Engliſh ſhould pay dear for the victory. The work of carnage, in the greateſt confuſion, continued till night parted the combatants, when the Engliſh, not knowing that they had gained the victory, retired; but next morning they returned, and to their ſurprize, found themſelves maſters of the field, and the enemy's artillery. Ten thouſand Scots are ſaid to have periſhed on this occaſion; and the victors loſt about half the number. It is by ſome writers aſſerted, that James himſelf was killed, but others deny it. However, he was never after publicly ſeen.

FONTENOY, BATTLE AT. [a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, ſituated on the confines of Flanders, three miles ſouth-eaſt from Tournay.] This memorable battle was fought in the year 1745, at a time when France was endeavouring to humble the houſe of Auſtria, by making a conqueſt of the Netherlands. The French monarch ordered a numerous army to march into this country, and gave the command of it to the marechal count de Saxe, and his majeſty and the dauphin joined it ſoon after. They inveſted the ſtrong town of Tournay on the 24th day of April. The allied forces, commanded by the duke of Cumberland, reſolved on relieving that place, though they were vaſtly inferior to the French army. On the 28th, the two armies were in ſight of each other. Next day the allies were employed in driving the enemy from their advanced poſts, and clearing the defiles, through which they might advance to the attack, while the French completed their batteries, and made the moſt formidable preparations for their reception.

The 1ſt of May, at two in the morning, the confederate army marched forwards, in four columns, and came and drew up in order of battle in the plain, where a detachment, ſent the preceding day, was poſted. The right wing, compoſed of Engliſh, and the Hanoverians, who formed the center, under major-general Zaztrow, were to form in four lines, to the left, as far as the wood of Piernne, they were to march up in three columns: the firſt column, which was cavalry, to come up the road of Mons, along the village of Vezon; the ſecond being infantry, to march through the village of Vezon; and the third to ſtretch into the plain between Fontenoy and Antoin. His highneſs the duke of Cumberland having been informed, that there was in the front of the village Vezon, a fort mounted with cannon, where five or ſix hundred men might be lodged, ordered brigadier-general Ingoldſby, with four battalions, and three ſix-pounders, to attack the village ſword in hand, whilſt the prince of Waldeck attacked the village of Fontenoy, which he had undertaken to do. Lieutenant-general Sir James Campbel was ordered to cover the infantry of the right wing, which was commanded by lieutenant-general Sir John Ligonier, whilſt it ſhould be forming, with fifteen ſquadrons, by extending himſelf along the plain from the wood, towards the village of Fontenoy; but Sir James Campbel having

loſt his leg by a cannon ſhot, this diſpoſition, which had been intruſted to him, did not take effect. However, Sir John Ligonier formed the two lines of infantry, quite expoſed, without any other interpoſition from the French, than a briſk cannonade, which did great execution; till by order of his royal highneſs, he cauſed ſeven pieces of cannon to advance, which ſoon ſilenced the moving batteries of the French. The cannonading began on both ſides, about a quarter after four o'clock: the fire was inceſſant; it occaſioned a melancholy deſtruction; and among thoſe of the French that fell in the firſt volley, was the duke de Gramont, who had his thighs ſhot off, and died in an hour after. The cannonading continued, without any intermiſſion, till nine o'clock, when the confederate army was formed in order of battle: immediately upon this, Sir John Ligonier acquainted the duke of Cumberland by an aid-de-camp, that he was ready, and, if his highneſs approved it, would begin the attack, as ſoon as prince Waldeck ſhould march to the village of Fontenoi, as had been previouſly agreed between them. The fort near the wood ſhould now have been attacked; which, if it had been carried, would have greatly contributed to the ſucceſs of the confederates: but brigadier Ingoldſby having received freſh orders for an alteration of his diſpoſition, did not attack the fort, though he advanced within one hundred and fifty paces of it, where he was expoſed to a continual fire, and had the misfortune to be wounded. When the two Britiſh lines were drawn up with the cavalry behind them, the duke of Cumberland put himſelf at their head, and gave orders to march directly to attack the left wing of the French, poſted at Antoin: prince Waldeck with the Hanoverians, and twelve Dutch battalions, moved at the ſame time to attack Fontenoy; while the remainder of the left wing proceeded to an eminence, from whence they cannonaded the French, but never attempted to attack their right wing. During the time the confederates were marching to the reſpective attacks, the French kept a moſt terrible fire of cannon, making whole lanes through the ranks of the confederates, particularly the Engliſh; who nevertheleſs advanced, with the moſt amazing intrepidity and releaved their diſcharge, at the diſtance of thirty paces, before they fired. The Britiſh infantry, which had been drawn up very thick, broke, at the ſecond charge, the brigade of French guards; who fell back on a part of the Iriſh brigades. The French cavalry, who immediately advanced towards them, was not able to ſtand the dreadful fire of that line of infantry: So that for above an hour they had a very viſible advantage over the left wing of the French, though ſeveral of their ſquardrons rallied, but were again compelled to give ground by the prodigious fire from the Britiſh infantry, who thus unſupported by their cavalry, had a fair proſpect of a complete victory, bearing down all before them; and, after driving the left of the French army three hundred paces beyond the fort and the village of Fontenoy, found themſelves maſters of the field of battle, as far as to their camp. The left wing of the French, after retiring to ſo great a diſtance to avoid a cloſe engagement, at length opened, and uncovered two batteries of great guns, charged with cartridges of ſmall ſhot, which made ſo terrible a fire in front and flank, that all the valour of the Britiſh column could not bear up againſt it. During this engagement, prince Waldick attempted two attacks ſucceſſively upon the village of Fontenoy; but ſcarce was he arrived at the head of the firſt intrenchment, before he was taken in flank by a battery of twenty five large pieces of cannon, which were planted behind a wood, and made ſuch a diſmal havock, in diſcharging chain-ſhot and partridge, that the foremoſt troops were obliged to fall back upon thoſe who were advancing to ſuſtain them: Upon which M. de la Vauguyon, who commanded in the village of Fontenoy, vigorouſly redoubled his fire, and obliged the prince to recede; which, together with the misfortune of brigadier Ingoldſby's not ſucceeding in his attack on the fort of Vezon, brought the Britiſh troops into a melancholy ſituation; who now found themſelves between croſs fires of ſmall arms and cannon, and were likewiſe expoſed to that of their front: So that the Britiſh generals found it neceſſary to retire to the height of Fontenoy and the fort near the wood; from whence alſo there was a continued fire which occaſioned ſome confuſion, but by the attention of the duke of Cumberland, and marſhal Konigſegg, it was ſoon prevented, and the troops again put into order. It was now about twelve o'clock, and the confederate generals reſolved to make a ſecond trial: The Britiſh forces were to endeavour to carry the redoubt in the wood; while prince Waldeck reattacked the village of Fontenoy; the Britiſh animated by their late ſucceſs, and encouraged by their generals, recommenced the attack with all imaginable ſpirit and bravery, driving the French to their camp with conſiderable loſs: great part of their infantry was broke, ſeveral of their ſquadrons routed, and the French monarch ſhuddered for the fate of the day: But marſhal Saxe perceiving the confuſion of his men, commanded the houſhold troops to advance; ordering theſe to be followed by the foot, who in the firſt diſpoſition ſuſtained the left; and ſome pieces of cannon to ſilence the confederate artillery, which greatly annoyed the houſhold troops.

This new diſpoſition made an immediate alteration, checked the violence of the Britiſh infantry, and gave leiſure to the Iriſh brigade, and that of Vaiſſcaux, to form themſelves. Such was the furious bravery of the Britiſh infantry, that marechal Saxe was now reduced to his laſt reſource, and principal effort, to retrieve the honor of the day: this was in bringing up the Iriſh brigade; a corps, on whoſe courage and behaviour, he entirely depended, for a favorable deciſion of ſo great, ſo dubious, and ſo well conteſted a battle. The Iriſh brigade, conſiſting of the regiments of Clare, Lally, Dillon, Berwick, Ruth, and Buckley, with the horſe of Fitz-James, being drawn up, were ſuſtained by the regiments of Normandy and Vaiſſcaux, and marched up to the Britiſh line without firing: the Britiſh ranks were now prodigiouſly thinned; the men wearied; and wherever they trod, obliged to fight over the mangled carcaſſes of their dying countrymen: while their new, and braveſt opponents, were freſh for engagement, and prepared for the rough, the ſavage encounter; an encounter like that on the plains of Pharſalia, where brothers might embrue their hands in fraternal blood, relations ſluice out the tide of conſanguinity, friends murder friends, countrymen countrymen; and where every dreadful act of war was dreſt in more formidable, more awful horrors! Soon as the Iriſh brigade advanced, dreadful was the fire, great was the ſlaughter; for havock ſeemed here the moſt delighted with her bloody banquet: the combat was ſharp, ſtrong, and bloody; they fought hand to hand, bayonet to bayonet, foot to foot, and blow for blow: but ſo great was the diminution of the Britiſh troops, the attack of the Iriſh brigade ſo vigorous, the fury of the French artillery ſo perpetually briſk, that being now alſo charged by the houſhold troops, and attacked in flank by the carabineers, they began to ſtagger, nor could they ſupport the violence of ſo rude a ſhock; and, about one o'clock, were again obliged to retire to the ground between the village and the point of the wood. The French cavalry endeavoured to break them in their retreat; but were ſo well received by the Britiſh guards, and major general Zaſtrow, of the Hanoverian troops, that the regiment of Noailles was almoſt deſtroyed, and the carabineers had thirty-two officers killed.

As the Dutch had attempted nothing on the left, it was then reſolved by the confederate generals, that the whole army ſhould retire: for which purpoſe, the commanding officers of lieutenant-general Howard's regiment, and of the Highlanders, were ordered to poſt themſelves; the firſt in the churchyard of Vezon, and the others in the hedges, where they had been poſted the day before: the cavalry was likewiſe drawn up to ſecure the retreat; which was made in ſuch excellent order, the battalions fronting the French every hundred paces, that there was not the leaſt attempt made to diſturb the confederates; who returned to their camp at Bruſſoel; and, quitting it the ſame night about eleven o'clock, marched directly to the camp at Leſſines, near Aeth, in Hainault, twelve miles north-weſt of Mons; leaving moſt of the wounded at the head quarters at Bruſſoel, upon the confidence of the cartel, and the uſual behaviour on ſuch occaſions: notwithſtanding which,

which, they were inhumanly treated by the French; being carried to Liſle and Douay, without dreſſing their wounds, and without a ſupply of neceſſaries; which occaſioned the death of many officers and Soldiers.

The allies loſt about twelve thouſand men, including a good number of officers: among theſe were lieutenant general Campbel and major general Ponſonby; among the wounded were, the earl of Albemarle, the earl of Ancram, lord Cathcart, and lord George Sackville.

The victory coſt the French almoſt an equal number of lives; and although the attack was generally judged raſh and precipitate, the Britiſh and Hanoverian troops fought with ſuch intrepidity and perſeverance, that if they had been properly ſuſtained by the Dutch forces, and their flanks covered by the cavalry, the French, in all likelihood, would have been obliged to abandon their enterpriſe.

The conqueſt of Tournay, was the immediate conſequence, and ſoon after Ghent, Oſtend, Dendermonde, Oudenarde, Nieuport, and Aeth, ſurrendered to the enemy.

FRAVENSTADT, BATTLE AT. [a town of Sileſia, twenty-five miles north-eaſt from Glogau.] Charles XII. king of Sweden, after his rapid progreſs, in the year 1705, prepared to make a winter campaign againſt Auguſtus, king of Poland, who, in the mean time, was conſidering how to receive him. His allies, the Ruſſians, under the command of general Shullenbourg, poſted along the Oder, at length paſſed that river, and the Swediſh general, Renchild, at the head of ten thouſand men, not being half the number of the enemies, reſolved on giving them battle.

On the twelfth day of February, 1706, the two armies met near Fravenſtadt and engaged, but ſuch was the terror of the Swediſh general, that although Shullenbourgh had made the beſt diſpoſition imaginable, yet the battle laſted not a quarter of an hour; the reſiſtance was trifling, the diſorder ſo great, that the conquerors found upon the field of battle, ſeven thouſand fuzees, all charged, which had been thrown away without firing. No defeat was ever quicker, more complete, and more ſhameful; and yet no general could have made a finer diſpoſition than Shullenbourgh that day; but the conſequence ſhewed, how little human prudence is miſtreſs of events. An entire regiment of Frenchmen, who had entered into the ſervice of Auguſtus, were made priſoners, and afterwards allowed to inliſt under the Swediſh banner. The muſcovite priſoners begged for life on their knees, in the moſt tender ſupplications, but Renchild, with a ſavage barbarity, ordered them to be maſſacred in cool blood, about ſix hours after the battle. King Auguſtus, by the conſequence of this battle, had nothing left but Cracow, in which place he ſhut himſelf up with a few troops.

FREDERICSHALL, SEIGE OF. [a place of great ſtrength and importance, ſituated at the mouth of the river Fiſtendal, near the bay of Denmark in Norway, between the town of Bahus and Anſlo, reckoned the key of the kingdom.] In October, 1718, Charles XII. reſolved to make an attempt upon Norway, and having laid matters ſo well, that he did not doubt to be maſter of that kingdom in ſix months. He rather choſe to go and conquer rocks, amidſt ſnow and ice, in the ſeverity of winter, which kills the very animals, even in Sweden, where the air is leſs rigorous, than regain his beautiful provinces in Germany. Beſides, his ambition was pleaſed with the thought of forcing a kingdom from his conquering enemy.

Charles ſat down before Fredericſhall, in the month of December; the cold was ſo extreme, that the ſoldiers could hardly break the ground. They might as well have opened trenches in a rock; but the Swedes never thought much of any fatigues, in which they ſaw their king take his ſhare ſo readily; and Charles himſelf never ſuffered more than now. His conſtitution by eighteen years labour, was hardened to that degree, that he would ſleep in the open fields in Norway, in the midſt of winter, upon boards or ſtraw, covered only with his cloak, without prejudicing his health. Several of the ſoldiers in their poſts, fell down dead with cold, and others who were ready to die, durſt not complain, when they ſaw their king bear what they ſuffered.

A little before the expedition, hearing of a woman in Scania, named Jean Doller, who had lived ſeveral months upon nothing but water; he, who had ſtudied all his life, to bear the worſt extreams that human nature can ſupport, was reſolved to try how long he could faſt; he neither eat nor drank for five days, and on the ſixth in the morning he rid two leagues, and then alighted at the tent of his brother-in-law, the prince of Heſſe, where he eat very heartily, without feeling the leaſt diſorder, either from his long faſting, or his full eating afterwards. With ſuch a body of iron, and a ſoul of ſo much ſtrength and courage, in every condition, there was not one of his neighbours who did not fear him.

On the eleventh day of December, being St. Andrew's day, he went about nine at night to ſee the trenches, and finding the parallel not advanced to his mind, he was a little diſpleaſed; but M. Megret, a French engineer, who conducted the ſiege, aſſured him the place would be taken in eight days time; "We ſhall ſee," ſays the king; and going on with the engineer to examine the works, he ſtopped at a place where the Boyan made an angle with the parellel, and kneeling upon the inner talus, he leaned with his elbows on the parapet, to look upon the men who were carrying on the trenches by ſtarlight.

The laſt circumſtances that relate to the death of ſo great a man as Charles the XIIth, are very important, I muſt therefore take upon me to ſay, that all the converſation which has been reported by ſeveral writers, and M. de la Motraye among the reſt, to have paſſed between the king and Megret the engineer, is abſolutely falſe, and the following account is what I know to be the truth of this event; the king ſtood with half his body expoſed to a battery of cannon exactly levelled at the angle where he was, two Frenchmen were all who were then near his perſon, one was Monſieur Siker his aid de camp, a man of great courage and conduct, who came into his ſervice in Turky, and was particularly attached to the prince of Heſſe; the other was his engineer. The cannon fired upon them with chain-ſhot, to which the king ſtood much expoſed. Not far behind was count Swerin, who commanded the trenches. Count Poſſe captain of the guards, and one Kulbert an aid de camp, received his orders. Siker and Megret ſaw the king fall upon the parapet, fetching a deep ſigh, they ran to him, but he was already dead; a ball of half a pound had ſtruck him in the right temple, and made a hole beg enough to turn their fingers in, his head lying over the parapet, the left eye was beat in, and the right was forced quite out of its ſocket; he was dead the moment he received this, but he had the force in that inſtant to put his hand by a natural motion to the guard of his ſword, and lay in that poſture. At this, Megret, a man of great indifference, only ſaid, "Let "us be going, the play is done." Siker ran immediately and told count Swerin, and they all agreed to keep it private till the prince of Heſſe could be informed of it. They covered the corpſe with a grey cloak, Siker put on him his and wig, and he was carried, by the name of captain Charſbern, through the troop, who ſaw their dead king paſs, little thinking who it was. The prince gave orders preſently, that none ſhould go out of the camp, and that all the paſſes to Sweden ſhould be guarded, till he could take meaſures for his wife to claim the crown, and to exclude the duke of Holſtein, who might poſſibly pretend to it. Thus fell Charles the XIIth king of Sweden, at the age of ſix and thirty years and a half, having known the extremes of proſperity and adverſity, without being ſoftened by the one, or in the leaſt diſturbed for a moment at the other. All his actions, even thoſe of his private life, are almoſt beyond any meaſures of probability. Perhaps he was the only man, to be ſure as he was the only king, who ever had lived without weakneſs; he carried all the virtues of a hero to that exceſs, that they became as dangerous as any of the oppoſite vices; his reſolution grown to obſtinacy, occaſioned his misfortunes in Ukrania, and kept him five years in Turky; his liberality degenerating into profuſion, ruined Sweden; his courage growing into raſhneſs, was the occaſion of his death; his juſtice has been ſometimes cruelty; and in his latter years the maintaining his prerogative, came not far

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ſhort of tyranny; his great qualities, any one of which had been enough to make an other prince immortal, were a misfortune to his country; he never began a quarrel with any, but he was rather implacable than wiſe in his reſentment; he was the firſt who ever had the ambition to be a conqueror, without wiſhing to increaſe his dominions; his deſire to gain kingdoms was only that he might give them away. The paſſion he had for glory, for war, and for revenge, made him too little of a politician, without which the world before ſaw any prince a conqueror; before a battle he was full of confidence, exceeding modeſt after a victory, and in a defeat undaunted, ſparing others no more than himſelf; he made a ſmall account of his own or his ſubjects lives or labours; a man extraordinary rather than a great man, and fitter to be admired than imitated. His life however may be a leſſon to kings, and teach them that a peaceful and happy government is more to be deſired than ſo much glory.

Charles XII. was tall, and nobly ſhaped; he had a fine forehead, large blue eyes, full of ſweetneſs, and a handſome noſe; but the lower part of his face was diſagreeable, and often disfigured by a frequent laugh, which hardly opened his lips: he had little beard or hair, he ſpoke little, and it was habitual to him to anſwer only with that laugh. At his table there was always great ſilence; with all that inflexible temper of his, he was timorous and baſhful, and would have been at a loſs in the converſation; for having given himſelf ſo wholly up to war, he knew but little of ſociety. Before his long leiſure at Turky, he had never read any thing but Cæſar's Commentaries, and the hiſtory of Alexander; but he had writ ſome obſervations upon war, and his own campaigns from 1700 to 1709, which he owned to the chevalier de Horad, and ſaid the manuſcript was loſt at the unfortunate battle of Pultowa. As to religion, though the ſentiments of a prince ought not to influence thoſe of other men, and the opinion of a king ſo little informed as Charles, can be of no great weight in ſuch matters, yet it is proper that mens curioſity ſhould be ſatisfied in this as well as other particulars concerning him. I have it from the gentleman who gave the moſt of the materials of his life, that Charles was a ſerious Lutheran till the year 1707; he then ſaw the famous philoſopher M. Leibnitz at Leipſic, who was a great Freethinker, and talked very freely, having inſtilled his notions into more princes than one. Charles learned from the converſation of this philoſopher a good deal of indiffrence for Lutheraniſm, which he carried afterwards much farther, when he had more time in Turky, and had ſeen ſo many ſorts of profeſſions. Of all his old opinions he retained but one, which was abſolute predeſtination, a doctrine that favoured his courage, and juſtified his temerity. The czar had much the ſame opinion as to his religion and fate, but he was more free to talk of them, as he did indeed of every thing elſe, with his favourites, very familiarly; for he had this advantage over Charles, that he had ſtudied philoſophy, and was a good ſpeaker.

I cannot help taking notice here of a ſlander, that is often ſpread by credulous or ill-meaning people, who will have it that when princes die, they were either poiſoned or aſſaſſinated; and the ſtory went in Germany, that M. Siker was the man who killed the king of Sweden. The brave officer was very uneaſy at the calumny a good while, and one day talking of it to me, he ſaid theſe very words, "I might have killed the king of "Sweden, but I had ſuch a veneration for the hero, "that though I had intended it, I could not offer to "do it."

As ſoon as he was dead the ſiege of Frederickſhall was raiſed. The Swedes, who thought his glory rather a burthen than a happineſs, made peace with all their neighbours as faſt as they could, and ſoon put an end to that abſolute power, which baron Goerts had made them weary of. The ſtates went to a free election of king Charles's ſiſter for their queen, and obliged her ſolemnly to renounce all hereditary right to the crown, that ſhe might hold it only by the people's choice. She promiſed with repeated oaths never to ſet up arbitrary power; and afterwards her love of power giving way to conjugal affection, ſhe yielded the crown to her huſband, and brought the ſtates to chuſe him, who aſcended the throne upon the ſame conditions.

Baron Goerts was ſeized immediately upon Charles's death, and condemned by the ſenate of Stockholm to be beheaded under the gallows; an inſtance rather of revenge than juſtice, and a cruel inſult on the memory of a king, whom Sweden yet admires.——*Voltaire.*

FRIBURG, SIEGE OF, AND BATTLE AT. [a city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, the capital of the territory of Briſgow, ſituated twenty-eight miles ſouth from Straſburg, and twenty-eight miles north from Baſil.] In the year 1644, France proſecuting a vigorous war againſt the houſe of Auſtria, the count de Merci, the general of the Imperial army, laid ſiege to Friburg, then in her poſſeſſion, which ſurrendered in a ſhort time; Turenne, the French commander, not being able to prevent it, though within ſight of the place; however, the duke of Enguien, another French commander, being acquainted with the reduction of it, immediately, with ſix thouſand foot and four thouſand horſe, paſſed the Rhine, and with the marechal de Grammont, viewed the ſituation of the enemy's camp, and concluded how to attack them; his whole army conſiſted of about twenty thouſand men. The Imperial general had only eight thouſand foot, and ſeven thouſand horſe; but his advantageous ſituation and vigilance made an equivalent. Merci had very judiciouſly choſen a plain, ſurrounded with mountains, inacceſſible to the enemy by any other way than the road from Briſac to Friburg, at the foot of one of which he poſted his beſt troops, to defend it. The moſt acceſſible parts of the mountains were fortified with palliſadoes and artillery, and where there was a poſſibility of paſſing, a line was drawn quite acroſs, fortified with redoubts; the ſide towards the valley was barricaded with willows, cut down and interwoven together. Notwithſtanding this formidable ſituation, d'Enguien determined to attack them; he took upon himſelf to march againſt the line, with four thouſand eight hundred infantry, thinking if he could gain the eminence, he might maſter the fort, and ſo deſcend into the enemy's camp. Turenne was to attack the fortification of felled trees at the ſame time; and the gens d'armes were ſtationed at the entrance of the plain, to ſave the foot from being taken in flank. In ſpite of all obſtruction, the French got within muſket-ſhot of the entrenchments, and were received with a very briſk fire. The firſt attack did not ſucceed; but the ſecond, the prince and all the general officers diſmounting, ſo animated the troops, that the Bavarians could not withſtand their efforts, but abandoned their redoubts, which the French re-fortified, and brought up their cavalry, in order to deſcend into their camp the next day. Count Merci ſaw the danger he was in from the ſituation of the enemy, and retired in the night to a mountain, near Friburg, and poſted moſt of his infantry upon a natural platform, within a little of the top. The reſt were planted behind a wood, on the right, towards Friburg; and the cavalry extended from the wood to the walls of the town. The lines made, during the ſiege, ſerved partly to defend the new camp, only the ſide next the valley, he fortified by cutting down a great number of trees, as before. At day-break the French obſerved this new ſituation, and made diſpoſitions for attacking again; but the exceſſive rains obliged them to defer it till the morrow. There were to be three attacks at once; the firſt by d'Echelle, with one thouſand foot, on the right; the ſecond by d'Eſpenan, on the left; and the third, on the ſide of the valley. Theſe ſeveral bodies were ſupported by the cavalry. The attack on the right was not to be made till that againſt the trees was begun, but a miſunderſtanding deſtroyed their whole project, the duke d'Enguien, with the two marechals, taking, from the high ground, a view of the enemy, to concert new meaſures, D'Eſpennor ſtriving to ſeize a redoubt by the way, a ſmart fire enſued; d'Echelle taking it for the attack that was to proceed his, began to fall on; d'Enguien perceived the miſtake, and flew to remedy it, but found d'Echelle killed, and his troops in diſorder; at his preſence they returned to the charge, and were again repulſed, and the attack turned into a ſimple ſkirmiſh; this obliged them to alter their plan, making their greateſt efforts on the ſide of the valley, which was as unſucceſsful

ſucceſsful as the former. Great reſolution was ſhewn on both ſides, and the ground was won and loſt, till night put an end to the action. Count Merci remained in his camp, and the French retired to theirs; their laſt reſource was cutting off all proviſions from the enemy, which they did in ſo effectual a manner, that count Merci four hours after abandoned his camp, with precipitation, from which they could not drive them, leaving behind ſix pieces of cannon, two mortars, and the greateſt part of his baggage. The French purſued, but to no purpoſe. The loſs in theſe two actions was nearly equal; nothing could be better concerted, or bolder, than the duke d'Enguien's attack, nor any thing more vigorous than count Merci's reſiſtance, or more prudent than his retreat. Theſe actions were on the third and fifth of Auguſt, 1644.

The French retook Friburgh in 1677, under the direction of marechal Crequi, after a maſterly attack of eight days.

3. FRIBURG, SIEGE OF. In the year 1713, the duke of Marlborough being ſeparated from the allied army, the French general, marechal de Villars, carried all before him, and laid ſiege to Friburg, which he proſecuted with the greateſt induſtry and rage, as a means to gain him a paſſage into Bavaria, and reſtore the elector of that name to his dominions; and having driven away general Vaubonne, who was poſted under the cannon of the town, beleaguered that place, the conqueſt of which ſeemed impoſſible, the caſtle being built on ſteep, craggy, and inacceſſible rocks, and ſupplied with a numerous garriſon, well provided with every neceſſary, and an intrenched camp, which they at firſt had there, and which was ſupported by their grand army. Notwithſtanding this, the French, fluſhed with their late ſucceſs, determined to take the place; the garriſon made great efforts, but in vain; the furious beſiegers ſurmounted all difficulties, ſo that the governor, after a month's reſiſtance, ſurrendered at diſcretion, after the garriſon had been reduced from twelve to five thouſand men.

4. FRIBURG, SIEGE OF. In the year 1746, the chevalier de Belleiſle inveſted Friburg with a numerous army, and brought before the town one hundred and eighty pieces of cannon, eighty-two mortars, one hundred and twenty thouſand cannon balls, forty-two thouſand bombs, and two hundred thouſand faſcines, beſides eighteen thouſand peaſants, who were employed to turn the courſe of the river Freyſeheim, which ran before the town. They opened their trenches in the very bed of it. The French thought of taking the town in fourteen days, but were diſappointed, the place having a garriſon of nine thouſand veteran troops, well provided for maintaining a vigorous defence.

On the eleventh of October, the French monarch arrived in the camp, with ſeveral of his nobles. The governor, general Damnitz, made a gallant defence, frequently ſallying out upon the foe, which with a continued fire, and ſpringing numerous mines, made a terrible havoc among the beſiegers, who now, animated with the preſence of their ſovereign, doubled their efforts with incredible fury. The garriſon, with unparalleled bravery, oppoſed the beſiegers, till their bombs had reduced the whole city to little leſs than an heap of rubbiſh, which obliged the general to think of capitulating; accordingly, after a defence of thirty days, he ſurrendered, with his garriſon, priſoners of war, having had four thouſand ſix hundred men killed, and ſeven hundred wounded. The French loſt near twice that number.

FRIDLINGHEN, BATTLE AT. [a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, ſituated three miles eaſt from the Rhine, and five miles north from Baſil.] This battle was fought in the year 1702, between the Imperialiſts and the troops of France; the former commanded by prince Lewis of Baden, and the latter by the marquis de Villars, who were much ſuperior in number.

Prince Lewis had been much weakened by ſending off detachments, and being afraid the enemy would encloſe him in his camp at Fridlinguen, he decamped. The French general was no ſooner informed of this, than he determined to attack him in his retreat, and having overtook him, he (prince Lewis) made a halt, and faced about, upon which an obſtinate engagement enſued. The cannon of the Imperialiſts did great execution, but the French infantry did more; they obliged the enemy to abandon the field of battle, with all their artillery, baggage, and ammunition, and about two thouſand men ſlain. The French are ſaid to have loſt near that number; but what is moſt unaccountable, though they got the victory, and the enemy retired in diſorder, they were ſeized with a panic, and durſt not purſue, which occaſioned ſome of the French officers to ſay, that if the prince had faced about with only two regiments, he would have ſnatched the victory from Villars, who in conſequence of this battle was created marechal of France, and the town of Fridlinguen owned him her conqueror next morning.

GATT, CAPE DE, ENGAGEMENT OFF. [on the coast of Spain, in the Mediterranean, and kingdom of Granada, and forms the gulph of Carthagena on the south, as cape de Palos does on the north.] It does not appear that the French have gained any considerable advantage by taking the island of Minorca, but England is eased of an heavy expence, for the British fleets continue masters of the Mediterranean.

On the twenty-eighth day of February, 1758, admiral Osborn fell in with the French squadron sent to reinforce M. de Clue at Carthagena, consisting of the four following ships, commanded by M. du Quesne, the Foudroyant of eighty guns, the Orpheus of sixty-four, the Oriflame of fifty, and the Pleiade of twenty-four guns. Immediately on their discovering the British fleet, they dispersed, and steered different courses; however, about seven in the evening, captain Steer, in the Revenge of sixty-four, together with captain Hughes in the Berwick of sixty-four, and captain Evans in the Preston of fifty guns, took the Orpheus, commanded by M. d'Herville, with five hundred and two men; and about one in the morning, captain Gardiner, in the Monmouth of sixty-four guns, with the Swiftsure of seventy, captain Stanhope, and captain Hervey, in the Hampton-Court of sixty-four guns, took the Foudroyant, on board of which was the marquis du Quesne, chief d'escadre, with eight hundred men; the Oriflame was run ashore under the castle of Aiglos, by captain Rowley, in the Montague of sixty guns, and captain Montagu, in the Monarch of seventy-four, and had it not been for violating the neutrality of the coast, would have entirely destroyed her: the Pleiade of twenty-four guns, got away merely by outsailing our ships. In this action the brave captain Gardiner was killed, as he was encouraging his men between decks, by a musket-ball in his forehead, after having been shot through the arm in the first fire: captain Storr lost the calf of one of his legs. The seamen, as well as the officers, behaved with great spirit and bravery. The Monmouth had one hundred and fifty men killed and wounded, and the Foudroyant two hundred: the loss of masts on both sides, brought on a very close engagement, which lasted till the Swiftsure came up. M. du Quesne refused to deliver his sword to captain Stanhope of the Swiftsure, but gave it with great politeness to lieutenant Carket of the Monmouth, who after the death of his captain, Gardener, engaged and disabled the Foudroyant so as she was obliged to strike as soon as the other ships came up, for which admiral Osborn complimented him with the command of her.

GEMAURTHOFF, BATTLE AT. [a village, near Mittau, the capital of Courland, a duchy of Poland.] This was one of the battles fought between the Russians and Swedes in the year 1708. When the czar invaded Courland, he did not do it so much to make a conquest of the country, as to drive out the Swedes; but the whole army not being ready so soon as he wanted, he detached general Czeremetoff, with twenty thousand men, to clear the ground about Riga of general Levenhaup's troops, that he might quietly sit down before that place. Scarce was this design formed before the czar began his march to join Czeremetoff.

The Swedish general, who had not quite sixteen thousand men, resolved not to entrench: their many victories had inspired the Swedes with so much confidence, that they never enquired after the number of the enemy, but only where they lay. Levenhaup therefore marched against them, without hesitation, on the seventh of October, 1708, in the afternoon. Upon the first assault they killed fifteen hundred Moscovites; the czar's army fell into confusion, and fled on all sides, and the emperor of Russia was upon the point of seeing himself entirely defeated; he perceived that the safety of his dominions depended upon the action of that day, and that he was utterly undone, if Levenhaup joined the king of Sweden with a victorious army. As soon as he saw his troops begin to fall back, he ran to the rear-guard, where the Cosaques and Calmoucks were posted; "I "charge you, says he, to fire upon every man that "runs away, and even to kill me, if I should be so "cowardly as to turn my back:" from thence he turned to the vanguard, rallied his troops in person, assisted by prince Menzicof, and prince Gallicsin. Levenhaup, who had pressing orders to join his master, chose rather to continue on his march than renew the fight, thinking he had done enough to discourage the enemy from pursuing.

At eleven the next morning the czar attacked him near a morass, and drew out his army at length, that he might surround him: the Swedes faced about, and the fight lasted two hours with equal resolution. The Moscovites lost three times as many men, but still kept their ground, and the victory was undecided. At four in the afternoon general Baver brought the czar a reinforcement of troops. The battle was then renewed for the third time, with more fury and eagerness than ever, and lasted till night came on: at last numbers carried it. The Swedes were broken, routed, and driven as far as to their baggage. Levenhaup rallied his troops behind his waggons, and though the Swedes were conquered, they did not fly; they were not above nine thousand in number, and not a single man of them ran away; and the general drew them up as easily in order of battle, as though they had never been beaten. The czar, on the other side, passed the night under arms, and commanded his officers, under pain of being cashiered, and his soldiers, under pain of death, not to stir for plunder.

The next morning, at day-break, he ordered a fresh assault. Levenhaup had retired to an advantageous ground at some miles distance, after having nailed down part of his cannon, and set fire to his waggons. The Moscovites came time enough to hinder the whole convoy from being consumed in the flames; they seized upon six thousand waggons, which they saved. The czar, who was desirous of compleating the defeat of the Swedes, sent general Flug to fall upon them again the fifth time; and the general offered them an honorable capitulation. Levenhaup refused it, and the fifth battle was as bloody as any of the former. Of the nine thousand soldiers, he had one half killed, and the other remained unbroken. At last, night coming on, Levenhaup, after having sustained five battles against fifty thousand men, he swam across the Sossa, followed by the five thousand men he had left alive, and the wounded were carried over in boats. The czar lost above twenty thousand Moscovites in these five engagements, in which he had the glory of conquering the

Swedes,

Swedes, and Levenhaup the reputation of disputing the victory for three days, and of retreating without being broken at last. He then came to his master's camp with the honour of having made so good a defence, but bringing with him neither ammunition nor army.

GENOA, BOMBARDED. [the capital of the republic of its own name in Italy, part of the town stands on the strand, on a level with the sea, the other rises gradually to the summit of a hill, from whence there is a fine prospect of the adjacent country and the ocean.] If we may believe the French writers, this city was bombarded from the following motive.

The senate of Genoa having entered into a combination to encourage a conspiracy, which was laid to burn the French king's ships and gallies in Toulon and Marsailles. When this was known at the French court, Louis XIV. resolved to burn the town about their ears; and for this purpose equipped a considerable squadron of ships and gallies, or bombs. But other writers say with greater probability, that Genoa having put itself under the protection of Spain, who was at this time at war with France, Louis resolved to chastise that republic for its error, (an expression commonly used in France about this time, for Louis affected to lord it over Europe). He sent out a fleet of forty sail, which appeared before Genoa on the seventeenth day of May, 1684.

In five days, thirteen thousand bombs were thrown into the town, which did considerable damage, almost two thirds of it were burned to ashes. The doge's palace was beat down just as he escaped out of the door. Several of the inhabitants were burned in their houses; others who escaped into the streets, being surrounded by fires, perished in the flames.

On the twenty-sixth the senate submitted, and sent the doge, with three other hostages, to the French court, to beg that monarch's pardon, and promise not to commit any more of the like offences.

Before we quit this article, we should not omit taking notice, that in the late war (1746), the Austrians having gained possession of this city, they exacted such heavy contributions, that the inhabitants groaned under the weight of oppression, and when the contributions could not be furnished, the enemy proceeded to military discipline. A people driven to despair, and glowing with revenge, needed not much soliciting to take up arms, and recover their liberty and independence. There were some among them that burned with this patriot spirit, and these instilled the same notions into the rest. Accordingly they took up arms in secret, surprised some battalions of the Austrians, surrounded others, and cut them in pieces; and in a word, drove them out with great slaughter. The marquis de Botta, the Austrian commandant, acted with caution and spirit, but being overpowered by numbers, and apprehensive of the peasants in the country, who were also in arms, he retreated to the pass of the Bochetta, on the side of Lombardy, where he secured himself for the present in an advantageous situation.

GHENT, TAKEN. [a city of the Austrian Netherlands, and capital of Flanders, situated on the Scheld, at the confluence of the Lys, about fourteen miles from the sea, twenty-seven south-west from Antwerp, and, thirty north-west from Brussels.] In the year 1678, it was invested by the grand monarque in person. The besieged to no purpose cut their dikes, and drowned part of the country; for the king lodged his forces, and pressed the siege so vigorously, that on the ninth of the same month, the town and citadel were both carried. It was restored to the Spaniards about four months after, by the treaty of Nimeguen. The French seized it upon the death of Charles II. king of Spain, in 1700; but it surrendered to the allies after the battle of Ramillies, in 1706; in 1708, the French surprised it, together with Bruges, and threw an army into it for its defence: but after the surrender of the citadel of Lisle, at the end of the same year, they were obliged to surrender it back to the allies after a few days siege, and ever since it has remained to the house of Austria.

GIBRALTAR, SIEGES OF. [a port town of the kingdom of Andalusia, in Spain, situated on the Strait between the ocean and the Mediterranean, to which it gives its name. It stands at the foot of mount Calpe, one of Hercules pillars, about sixteen miles north from Ceuta, in Africa, forty miles south-west from Cadiz, and eighty south from Seville.] In the year 1704, the British arms were very successful by land and sea, but particularly by the taking of Gibraltar, which was effected in the following manner.

The British ministry having been informed that a considerable fleet was equipping in the harbour of Brest, intended for the Mediterranean, sent Sir Cloudesley Shovel, with a powerful squadron, to watch its coming out. Meantime Sir George Rooke, who had been out to execute a design upon Barcelona, projected by the prince of Hesse d'Armstadt, but not succeeding, and being joined by Sir Clondesley's fleet, determined to proceed in quest of the French squadron, which had eluded Sir Cloudesley's vigilance. In their course they came before Gibraltar, and in a council of war, held the seventeenth of July, it was determined to attack it.

Accordingly the governor was summoned to surrender, who refused, and replied, "That he would defend the "place to the last extremity." Upon which, the admiral gave orders for cannonading the town, and perceiving that the enemy were driven from their fortifications at the south of Mole Head, commanded captain Whitaker to arm all the boats and assault that quarter. Immediately the captains Hicks and Jumper, who happened to be nearest the Mole, manned their pinnaces, and entered the fortification sword in hand, but the enemy sprung a mine, which blew up the fortifications, and killed two lieutenants and about a hundred men. Nevertheless, the captains made themselves masters of a platform, and kept their ground till captain Whitaker came to their assistance, when they advanced and took by storm, a redoubt between the Mole and the town; upon which the governor sent to capitulate, and surrendered the town on honorable conditions, and the prince of Hesse entered the place, amazed at the success of this attempt, considering the strength of the fortifications, which might have been defended by fifty men against a numerous army.

Bishop Burnet tells us, that after the admiral bombarded the town to very little purpose, and with very little hopes of success, some bold men ventured to go on shore in a place, where it was not thought possible to climb up the rocks, and yet they succeeded in it; and when they had got up, they saw that all the women of the town were come out, according to their superstition, to a chapel there, to implore the virgin's protection. They seized on them, and that contributed not a little to dispose those in the town to surrender, which they did on the twenty-fourth, and they had leave to stay or go, as they pleased; and in case they staid, they were assured of protection in their religion and every thing else, for the prince of Hesse, who was to be their governor, was a papist. But they all went away with the small garrison, that had defended the place.

The prince of Hesse, with the marines who were on board the fleet, possessed himself of the place; and they were furnished out of the stores, that went with the fleet, with every thing that was necessary for their subsistance or defence; and a regular method was laid down of supplying them constantly from Lisbon.

On the ninth of August, 1704, the English squadron had sight of the French fleet, which they resolved to engage: and on the thirteenth of the same month, was fought the battle off Malaga, see MALAGA.——Our taking Gibraltar, was such a thorn in the side of the Spaniards, that they left no stone unturned to regain the possession of that important place. It was with this view, that they prevailed on the French to hazard an engagement with us, thinking that by that means, they could drive us out of the Mediterranean; but the French being defeated, they resolved to attack Gibraltar themselves; but so strangely ignorant were they of military operations, that they scarcely knew how to go about it, and yet so proud, they were above being taught by others. At length, however, they came to a resolution to demand a squadron of French ships, under the command of the Sieur de Pointis, to assist them in carrying on the siige.

The prince of Hesse having sent early advice of this to Lisbon, Sir John Leake, in the beginning of the month

month of October, 1704, proceeded with his ſquadron to the relief of the place, and actually landed ſeveral gunners, carpenters, and engineers, with a body of four hundred marines; but receiving intelligence, that the French were approaching with a force much ſuperior to his, he found it neceſſary to return again to Liſbon. He did this with a view only to refit, and to be in a better condition to ſupply and aſſiſt the garriſon in a ſecond expedition, for which he had very prudently directed preparations to be made in his abſence. This enabled him to put to ſea again on the twenty-fifth of October, and on the twenty-ninth he entered the bay of Gibraltar, at a very critical juncture; for that very night the enemy intended to ſtorm the town on all ſides, and had procured two hundred boats from Cadiz, in order to have landed three hundred men near the New Mole. But Sir John Leake entered ſo ſuddenly, that he ſurpriſed in the bay two frigates, one of forty-two and the other of twenty-four guns, a brigantine of fourteen, a fireſhip of ſixteen, a ſtoreſhip full of bombs and granadoes, two Engliſh prizes, a tartane, and another frigate of thirty guns, which had juſt got out of the bay, was taken by an Engliſh ſhip that followed her.

Not only our own writers, but even the marquis de Quincy acknowledges the truth of this fact; he likewiſe tells us of an attempt made by five hundred men, who crawled up the mountain, and appeared on the back of the town, which they had certainly taken, if they had been properly ſupported; but he ſays nothing of the Engliſh forcing them over the precipice, and leaving their mangled carcaſſes a melancholy mark of their own raſhneſs, and their countrymen's cowardice. The enemy, notwithſtanding theſe diſcouragements, continued the ſiege, in expectation of a ſtrong naval ſuccour from France, and therefore Sir John Leake reſolved to land as many men as he could ſpare, to reinforce the garriſon; which he performed on the ſecond, third, and fourth of November, and continued ſtill on the coaſt, in order to alarm and diſtreſs the enemy. On the nineteenth and twentieth, he ordered his ſmalleſt frigates to go as near the ſhore as poſſible, and then manned all his boats, as if he intended a deſcent; but this was done ſo ſlowly, and the troops feigned ſuch a reluctancy to land, as gave the Spaniſh general time to draw down a great body of cavalry, which enabled the admiral to put his deſign in execution, and to ſalute them in ſuch a manner with his great and ſmall arms, as made them retreat to their camp with great precipitation. The Centurion arrived on the twenty-ſecond of November, and brought in with her a French prize from Martinico, very richly laden; and at the ſame time gave the admiral intelligence, that he had ſailed as far as was convenient into the bay of Cadiz, and had diſcovered a very ſtrong ſquadron there, which he apprehended would ſoon be in a condition to ſail. Upon this and ſome other intimations, Sir John Leake reſolved to put to ſea, and to ſtand with his fleet to the eaſtward of Gibralter, that he might be the better able to take ſuch meaſures as ſhould be found neceſſary, as well for the preſervation of the place, as for ſecuring the ſuccors that were expected from Liſbon. On the ſeventh of December arrived the Antelope, with nine tranſports under her convoy; and two days after, the Newcaſtle, with ſeven more, having on board near two thouſand land forces. They eſcaped the French fleet very luckily, for when they were off cape Spartell, they had ſight of monſieur Pointis's ſquadron, conſiſting of twenty-four ſail of men of war, under Engliſh and Dutch colors. As they expected to meet the confederate fleet, under Sir John Leake and rear admiral Vanderduſſer thereabouts, they did their utmoſt to join them; but by good fortune were becalmed. They put their boats to ſea on both ſides to tow their ſhips, but the Engliſh obſerving that the men of war ſtretched themſelves, and endeavoured to make a half moon to ſurround them, they made a private ſignal which Sir John Leake would have underſtood. This ſpoiled the meaſures of the French, who were thereby diſcovered, and put up their colors, and endeavoured to fall upon the tranſports, but they got off by means of their oars, and the night coming on, they got away by favor of a ſmall breeze from the ſouth weſt.

By the arrival of theſe ſuccors, the garriſon was increaſed to upwards of three thouſand men; and having already obtained many advantages over the enemy, it was no longer thought requiſite to keep the fleet, which by long ſervice, was now but in an indifferent condition, either in the bay or on the coaſt; eſpecially when it was conſidered, that monſieur Pointis was ſo near, with a force equal, if not ſuperior to that of Sir John Leake. The prince of Heſſe having acknowledged this to the admiral, he called a council of war on the twenty-firſt of December, and having laid before them the true ſtate of the caſe, it was unanimouſly agreed to ſail with all convenient ſpeed to Liſbon, in order to refit, and to provide further ſupplies for the garriſon, in caſe, as the Spaniards gave out, they ſhould receive ſuch reinforcements from king Louis and king Philip, as would enable them to renew the ſiege both by land and ſea.

This reſolution was as ſpeedily executed as wiſely taken, and the fleet arrived at Liſbon the latter end of 1704.

The French and Spaniards, as their own writers confeſs, were obſtinate in their reſolution of retaking Gibraltar, coſt what it would. The eagerneſs ſhewn by king Philip on this occaſion, had like to have been fatal to him; and, the method he took to regain Gibraltar, had well nigh loſt him Spain, by diſguſting moſt of the nobility. Hitherto, the marquis Villadarcas had commanded before the town, and had done all that a man could do, in a very bad ſeaſon, with very indifferent troops. King Philip, however, removed him, and ſent marechal de Teſſe, a Frenchman, with the title of captain-general, to command in his place; and at the ſame time, baron de Pointis was ordered to ſail with his ſquadron from Cadiz, to block up the place by ſea. This being performed, the Spaniards made no doubt of their being quickly maſters of the city; and indeed the prince of Heſſe found the French ſo much better acquainted with the art of war, and ſo much better ſupplied with all things neceſſary, than the Spaniards had been, that he thought it neceſſary to ſend an expreſs to Liſbon, to deſire Sir John Leake to come with all imaginable ſpeed to his aſſiſtance. Sir Thomas Dilks was in the mean time arrived from England, with five third rates, and a body of troops; and theſe being embarked, Sir John ſailed from Liſbon on the ſixth of March. Upon the ninth of the ſame month, he had ſight of Cape Spartell, but not having light enough to reach the bay of Gibraltar, he he thought proper to lie bye, to prevent his being diſcovered from the Spaniſh ſhore, intending to ſurpriſe the enemy early in the morning; but by bad weather, was prevented in making ſail as ſoon as he intended. About half an hour paſt five, he was within two miles of Cape Cabretta, when he diſcovered only five ſail making out of the bay, and a gun fired at them from Europa Point; whereupon, concluding the garriſon was ſafe, he gave chaſe to the ſhips, which proved to be the Magnanimous of ſeventy-four guns, the Lilly of eighty-ſix, the the Ardent of ſixty-ſix, the Arrogant of ſixty, and the Marquis of fifty-ſix. At firſt they made for the Barbary ſhore; but ſeeing our fleet gained upon them, they ſtood for the Spaniſh ſhore.

At nine o'clock Sir Thomas Dilks, on board her majeſty's ſhip Revenge, together with the Newcaſtle, Antelope, Expedition, and a Dutch man of war, got within half a gun ſhot of the Arrogant, and after a very little reſiſtance, ſhe ſtruck, the Newcaſtle's boat getting on board her firſt. Before one o'clock, the Ardent, and the Marquis, with two Dutch men of war, and the Magnanimous, with the Lilly, ran aſhore a little to the weſtward of Marbella; the former, which the baron de Pointis was on board of, ran aſhore with ſo much force, that all her maſts came by the board as ſoon as ſhe ſtruck upon the ground, and only her hull, from the taffril to the midſhips, remained above water, which the enemy ſet fire to in the night, as they did to the Lilly next morning.

After the engagement was over, our ſquadron got further from the ſhore, and on the twelfth looked into Malaga road, where her majeſty's ſhips the Swallow and Leopard, chaſed a French merchantman aſhore, of about three hundred tons, which the enemy burnt. The reſt of

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WESTERN OCEAN

BAY OF BISCAY

FRANCE

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

Meridian of London

Bristish Statute Miles

MAJORCA I.

MINORCA I.

Ivica

Formentera

Cabrera

Dragonera

Galiana

Alboran I.

Tangier

Ceuta

Gibraltar

Alicante

Carthagena

Malaga

Cadiz

Seville

Lisbon

Oporto

Madrid

Toledo

Burgos

Leon

Valladolid

Salamanca

Zaragoza

Barcelona

Valencia

Granada

Murcia

Cordova

Jaen

Badajoz

Evora

Coimbra

Aveiro

Braga

Viana

Vigo

Tuy

Orense

Lugo

Corunna

Ferrol

Santiago

Oviedo

Gijon

Santander

Bilboa

Vitoria

Pamplona

Jaca

Huesca

Lerida

Tortosa

Tarragona

Gerona

Perpignan

Narbonne

Montpellier

Nismes

Marseilles

Toulon

Nice

Genoa

Antibes

Aix

Arles

Avignon

Orange

Toulouse

Carcassone

Bayonne

Biarritz

Bordeaux

Agen

Auch

Condom

Tarbes

Pau

Oleron

Dax

Bayonne

Cape Ortegal

Cape Finisterre

Cape St. Vincent

Cape St. Mary

Cape de Palos

Cape de Creus

Cape Sicie

Cape Bayonne

Cape Breton

Cape Machicaco

Cape Creux

Cape Tortosa

Cape Martin

Cape Roxent

Cape Sicie

Cape Sicie

Cape Sicie

of the enemy's ships having been blown from their anchors some days before Sir John's arrival, took shelter in Malaga bay; and soon after hearing the report of our guns, cut their cables, and made the best of their way to Toulon. Upon this marechal de Tesse, finding it absolutely in vain to continue the siege, formed a blockade, and withdrew the rest of his troops.

M. Pointis was well received at the court of France, notwithstanding his misfortune, neither did the marechal de Tesse meet with any check on account of his behaviour; and indeed it would have been hard if he had, since he had done all that man could do, there having been thrown into Gibraltar, by the fifteenth of March, new stile, more than eight thousand bombs, and upwards of seventy thousand cannon-shot fired, though to very little purpose.

The obstinacy of the two courts, in obliging their generals to continue the siege, when they were thoroughly sensible that it was to no purpose, proved the ruin of their affairs in Spain, at least for that campaign; and if it had not been for the accident of the earl of Galway's losing his arm, which occasioned the raising of the siege of Badajox (see BADAJOX), king Philip in all probability had been driven out of Spain.

GOREE, SIEGE OF. [a small island near cape Verd in Africa.] This island was taken in the year 1758 by commodore Keppel; the particulars of which are as follow. After the fleet had discovered the flag on the summit of the hill on the island of Goree, the commodore sent a frigate, under French colours, a-head of the squadron, with orders, as soon as she came open with the island, to hoist an English ensign on the mizen peek, being the French signal for that day, in order to deceive them, but no notice was taken of it; they were afterwards informed, that the French for some time flattered themselves with the hopes of their being in reality a fleet from France; but finding in the end that, when all the squadron hoisted the same colours, they did not salute the fort, which is a thing always done, they were soon undeceived. About two o'clock, as they passed the island, they hauled down the French, and put abroad the English ensign. At three they anchored in the road of Goree, the island bearing south-west by south about four miles, and in eighteen fathoms water; the Saltash being ordered, with the transports, to bear down to a bay between Point Goree and Point Barrabas, in order for the more convenient and speedy landing of the troops on board them, if the ships of war should find occasion to call them.

On the morning of the 28th of December, at four o'clock, all the flat-bottomed boats were sent on board the transports, for disembarking the troops, which was finished, and all of them (to the number of six hundred men) in their respective boats before nine in the morning; during which time the ships of war finished also their preparations. It was thought most prudent to attack the island on the west side, not because it was the weakest side, but a reason more cogent to so formidable a squadron, was its being the lee side, that should, in that case, their cables be cut away by a chain-shot, or any other accident, the ship or ships, without any danger might put out to sea, and, beating windward, renew the action. The eldest captain, Mr. Sayer, in the Nassau, was ordered to lead the line of battle on the right, anchoring a-breast of St. Peter's battery of five guns: the Dunkirk followed in the order, and was to bring up a-breast of a battery a little to the north of the former: to him followed the commodore in the Torbay, taking for his part the west point battery of five guns, with the western corner of St. Francis's fort of four guns: captain Knight, in the Fougueux, having the second station on the left, bringing up the rear (having direction at the same time to cover the other bomb on his starboard quarter) had allotted to his share the mortar battery of eight guns, so called from two large mortars which are covered by that battery. The moment the first ship had dropped her anchor from her stern, she was to hoist a pendant at her mizen peek, to acquaint the next ship that she had brought up; thus the second was to acquaint the third when she brought up, and so of the rest; and, lastly, they were ordered to be particularly careful not to fire a gun until each had his ship a-breast of his station, and moored both a-head and a-stern. With these directions and orders the commodore bade his captains farewel; and while they took leave of each other, Mr. Keppel's last orders were, to get on board their ships as fast as possible, and lead on. It was about nine o'clock, when the Prince Edward, with the Fire-Drake bomb, bore down towards the island, and in about ten minutes began the action, by throwing a shell from the bomb in a moment: the enemy returned the fire from both forts and batteries, and with their second shot were fortunate enough to carry away the Prince Edward's ensign staff, and set fire to a chest of arms close by it, which blowing up, killed one of the marines. Encouraged by so successful an onset, and finding the ships did not return their fire, they levelled some of their pieces so well, that captain Fortescue, Mr. Elliot of the marines, his master, with two midshipmen, had all of them nigh suffered with one shot, which went through the midst of them, as they stood together, impatiently looking out for their second. Another shot coming through the aftermost port on the lower deck, broke the truck from the gun, but going out at the opposite port, happily did not hurt a limb: one in particular was more merciless; striking upon an iron bolt of about eighteen inches in length, it carried it out of the timber, bending and rudely bruising it in its passage, till meeting with the unfortunate lieutenant West, it bore away one of his hips, and carrying him to the opposite side of the ship, bruised him from the hip to the shoulder in a manner so shocking, that it had been happy, had it deprived him of life at once. Another, on account of the heroism of a private sailor, deserves notice; being in the fore top, and having one of his legs carried away by a shot, with the heart of a lion, let himself down from thence, hand under hand, by a rope, saying at the same time, "he should not "have been sorry for the accident, if he had done his "duty; but that it gave him pain to think he should "die without having killed an enemy."

Meantime the commodore was not an idle spectator; he saw the Nassau tedious in getting under sail, but as there could be no reason to suspect an officer of such approved courage as captain Sayer, he turned his thoughts to other matters. Observing that the Fire-Drake overcharged her mortars (all her shells falling vastly beyond the island, to the south) and which they could not discern themselves, he sent his boat on board the Furnace bomb, desiring them to avoid the error of the other; and as the enemy seemed bent upon sinking the Prince Edward and the Fire-Drake, endeavour by their firing to divert the enemy from the others, which were in danger. These orders were immediately obeyed; the Furnace getting under the Fougueux's stern, began to fire with some success. Meantime the commodore seeing the Nassau did not bear down to the relief of the Prince Edward, sent his boat to know the reason; captain Sayer replied, he expected a signal or orders to that purpose. Whether captain Sayer in his hurry was not so attentive as he ought is not certain; but all the other officers understood the commodore's orders, which they say was delivered calm and distinct; however, this is a point no one can pretend to determine, as it certainly is (however we may talk at home) a wonder that the bravest at such a time are so little confused as they are. The Nassau immediately bore away to her station, and made ample satisfaction for her delay.

The winds now, as the sun grew warm, began to lull, which greatly hindered the commodore's ship, and the Fougueux, from getting up as early as they wished; besides which, a signal was given for the captain of the Furnace bomb to come under the Torbay's stern, upon which, by accident, she ran athwart the Fougueux's lee bow, which proved not a little their hindrance, when by the lulling of the winds they could least spare it; however, patience was the only remedy, as they could not run down their friends; but when they did get up, they found their assistance was little needed, for a ship was hard upon the enemy, whose warm force they very well knew (she being once their own property) and was now ready to pour forth all her vengeance upon her old acquaintance, which might have proved an inducement to their more speedy surrender;

for the fury of the Torbay alone ſeemed ſufficient to have razed the very foundation of the iſland itſelf: the fire from that ſhip being ſo terrible, ſo near, and ſo well aimed, that none but madmen would have ſtood it; the ſhip was in one continual blaze of fire, and that part of the iſland itſelf on which ſhe lay, was darkened by a cloud of ſmoak, ſand, and earth, to a degree wonderful. Many hundreds of Negroes lined the oppoſite ſhore, to ſee the engagement, and inſpire the diſputants; ſhips bearing down under topſails only againſt ſtone walls, receiving the fire of the enemy with undaunted reſolution, even to holding them unworthy a return, and following a behaviour of this kind with that fierceneſs natural to enraged Britiſh ſailors.

The French, who the better to encourage their ſlaves, and to draw in the free Negroes to a more chearful aſſiſtance, had painted the Engliſh in the moſt ſhocking colours, at which being terrified with fear of falling into our hands, pricked the ſoldiers with their lances, reproaching them with the names of poltroons and cowards, who were the firſt that fled from their quarters. The governor of St. Michael's fort being told that it was impoſſible to keep the ſoldiers longer againſt a fire which was not to be withſtood, ſent this meſſage, "Every man to his quarters on pain of death." Soon after the governor was informed, that three boats were landed, or were landing forces on the iſland; upon which the governor was prevailed upon to ſtrike his flag, and it was well for them they did, as the commodore was that inſtant giving orders for a ſignal for the Furnace bomb to come cloſe under him in the Torbay, and to fire from his mortars grape-ſhot of pound balls amongſt the enemy. The commodore then immediately ſent a lieutenant, attended by his ſecretary, to wait upon the governor; but before they got from the boat, they were met by M. St. Jean, the governor, on the beach, who aſked them on what terms the honorable Mr. Keppel propoſed he ſhould ſurrender. They aſked him if he had not already ſtruck his flag: he anſwered, No; he only meant it as a ſignal for a parley. Upon which he was told that the commodore would hear of no terms but his own; upon which he anſwered, if that was the caſe, he knew how to defend himſelf. To which they replied, that the commodore had brought up in ſuch a ſituation, that no gun could harm him if they ſtood out for a month; then putting off, told him, that as ſoon as the commodore ſhould fire one gun over the iſland, they might begin again when they pleaſed. In the mean time Mr. Keppel, not knowing the procedure, had ordered all the lieutenants to appear upon his deck; but the return of the boat informing him of what had paſſed, he ordered each to his proper ſtation again, and agreeable to the ſignal left with the enemy, fired a gun over the iſland, and immediately after gave them a whole broadſide, the other ſhips following his example, as their guns were in readineſs; but before they could reprime their guns, the governor finding it impoſſible to keep his ſoldiers to their quarters, dropped the regimental colours over the walls, as a ſignal of ſurrendering; and about noon, or a little after, the commodore ſent a party of his marines on ſhore, who took poſſeſſion of the iſland, the governor ſurrendering himſelf and garriſon priſoners at diſcretion; and marching up to fort St. Michael, hoiſted the Britiſh colours, ending the ceremony with three huzza's from the battlements of the citadel, by the foot of the flag-ſtaff.

GRANVILLE, SIEGE OF. [a port town of France, in the province of Normandy, ſituated on the Engliſh Channel, fifty miles ſouth-weſt from Caen.] In the year 1653, lord Berkley, in his return from the bombarding St. Malo, determined not to overlook Granville; he therefore, on the eighth of July, ordered captain Benbow to anchor before the place, and about nine in the morning colonel Richards began the bombardment, which laſted till ſix in the evening, when the ſquadron bore away, leaving the whole town in flames.

GRAVE, SIEGE OF. [a ſtrong city of the Netherlands, in the province of Dutch Brabant, ſituated on the river Maeſe, eight miles ſouth from Nimeguen.] In the year 1587, the Spaniards, under the command of the duke of Parma, laid ſiege to it; but the count de Hohenlo, with ſome choice troops, penetrated through the Spaniſh lines, and conveyed proviſions and other neceſſaries to the town; however, the duke of Parma, far from being diſheartened, continued the ſiege with more vigor, ſo that the enemy being put to great ſtraits, the governor thought proper to ſurrender, for which he ſometime afterwards loſt his life, having acted contrary to orders.

2. GRAVE, SIEGE OF. In the year 1602 prince Maurice laid ſiege to Grave, which was valiantly defended for two months, in which ſpace of time they loſt ſeven hundred men out of fifteen hundred, and at length capitulated.

3. GRAVE, SIEGE OF. In the year 1672 it was beſieged by the French, who having defeated a body of thirteen hundred men which were coming to the relief of the town, obliged it to ſurrender, and the whole garriſon (excepting officers above the degree of a lieutenant) were made priſoners of war.

GRAVELINES, BATTLE NEAR. [a port town of the French Netherlands, ſituated near the mouth of the river Aa, on the Engliſh Channel, twelve miles ſouth-weſt from Dunkirk, and eight miles eaſt from Calais.] In the year 1558, Gravelines became famous by a ſignal battle fought in its neighbourhood, between the Spaniards, under the command of the brave count Egmont, and the French, commanded by the marſhal de Thermes, wherein the latter were totally overthrown. As this proved the deciſive blow which determined the fate of that war, and put Spain in a condition to give law to France, a ſhort account of it will not be diſagreeable to the reader.

The affairs of France, which had ſuffered greatly the preceding year by the unfortunate battle of St. Quintin, ſeemed in the beginning of this to take a more favorable turn. The duke of Guiſe having taken Calais, and the places depending upon it, from the Engliſh, about the middle of January, followed the ſieur de Bourdillon to the province of Luxemburg, and in conjunction with him, reduced the important town of Thionville about the latter end of June. Theſe ſucceſſes might have been followed by much greater advantages, if after the ſurrender of Thionville, inſtead of loſing his time by expectations of little conſequence, he had led his army directly to Flanders, and joined the marſhal de Thermes, as he eaſily might, and his inſtructions ſeemed to require. For the court of France, in concerting the operations of the war, had agreed, that as ſoon as the marſhal de Thermes, who with this view was made governor of Calais, ſhould march into Flanders, and alarm that province, the duke of Guiſe ſhould make haſte to to join him with the German auxiliaries, which he was to draw together in the country of Meſſin and Toul, and then wait for the troops which his brother, the duke d'Aumale, was aſſembling at Fere in Picardie. Had this been done, the king of Spain muſt have been ſoon reduced to ſo great difficulties, that the French might have preſcribed to him ſuch terms of peace, as they were afterwards forced to ſubmit to themſelves: but private ambition prevailing over the intereſt of the public, this excellent plan was diſconcerted, by a fatal, and, as was thought, an affected delay.

The marſhal de Thermes, according to his inſtructions, marched in the beginning of June with five thouſand foot, whereof the greater part were Germans, and the reſt Gaſcons, and fifteen hundred horſe; and taking with him the ſieur de Villebon, meſſieurs Annebaut and Senarpont, aud the count de Chaulnes, paſſed the Aa, and diſperſed a great number of country people, who had aſſembled to diſpute his paſſage; then leaving Gravelines and Bourbourgh behind, led his army to Dunkirk, which after four days ſiege he took. Having put a garriſon into Dunkirk, he proceeded to Bergues St. Vinnock, a place of conſiderable wealth, which he ſoon became maſter of, and likewiſe plundered: here being ſeized with a fit of the gout, to which he was very ſubject, he gave the command of the army to the ſieur de Villebon, an officer accuſtomed to rapine, fire, and ſword, whoſe extravagant indulgence to the ſoldiers, encouraged them to exerciſe the greateſt cruelties over all the country about Dunkirk, and make excurſions as far as Nieuport.

Meantime Philip II. king of Spain, being informed of

of the deſign of his enemies, and apprehenſive of the conſequences of the project they had formed, that he might, if poſſible, divert the ſtorm which he ſaw impending, had ſent the duke of Parma into the territory of Namur, to aſſemble all the troops he could about Maulege, to diſtreſs the duke of Guiſe in his march, and prevent his junction with de Thermes. But when he found, that after the reduction of Thionville, the duke of Guiſe was loſing his time before Arton and Vireton, two forts in the province of Luxemburg, he reſolved to take the opportunity to attack that body of the French, which was careleſly diſperſed in ſmall parties about Dunkirk and the places adjacent, and loaded with ſpoils of the country, before they ſhould get reinforcements.

In this expedition he thought proper to employ count Egmont, governor of Flanders, an excellent officer, to whoſe activity and good conduct he was indebted for the ſignal victory he had obtained the year before at St. Quintin. Count Egmont, having received his inſtructions, repaired to Gravelines, there he joined field marſhal Lalain de Bignicourt, and having drawn out the garriſon of Bethune, St. Omer, Air, and Bourbourg, and got the reinforcement which the duke of Savoy ſent him from Maubeuge, he found himſelf at the head of an army of twelve thouſand foot and three thouſand horſe, beſides a vaſt number of country people, and even women, who flocked to his camp in great rage, to aſſiſt in taking vengeance for the recent injuries they had received from the French. The marſhal de Thermes, who ſtill waited for the duke of Guiſe, being appriſed of theſe motions, calls together his ſcattered troops, intending, if poſſible, to avoid a battle, and retreat to Calais. But it was too late; for count Egmont, with his army, were already in ſight: however, having called a council of war, it was the general opinion, that they ſhould paſs at the mouth of the Aa, next ebb tide. Accordingly it being low water early the next morning, the French army found little difficulty in paſſing, but count Egmont having diſcovered their deſign, he alſo paſſed the river below Gravelines, and without waiting for his cannon, placed himſelf directly in the way of the French. The marſhal finding himſelf ſo beſet on all hands, was ſatisfied that he had no reſource left, but in the valor of his troops; therefore thinking his right wing and rear effectually ſecured by the river, he placed his artillery in the front, and his waggons and baggage on the left, leaving room enough for his horſe, whom he placed in the centre. Count Egmont, on the other hand, would by no means wait for his artillery, for fear the enemy ſhould get away in the mean time, but divided his cavalry into three bodies, placing his light armed horſe in the front, who advanced in three diviſions; theſe diſpoſitions made count Egmont, impatient of further delay, cry out, "The victory is ours, if every one that has a "paſſion for glory, and loves his country, will but follow me." With theſe words he put ſpurs to his horſe, and began the attack. The Gaſcons for ſome time vigorouſly ſuſtained the charge, by the aſſiſtance of their artillery, whereby the Spaniſh army were ſeverely galled, and count Egmont's horſe killed under him; but the latter being ſuperior in numbers, when they came to cloſe engagement, the battle grew exceeding fierce and obſtinate, and the fate of the day was long doubtful, the Gaſcons giving the moſt ſignal proofs of that valor which is natural to them, in ſight of their German auxiliaries; who, inſtead of following their example, are ſaid to have ſtood ſtill with their lances erected, as idle ſpectators of the fight; at laſt an unexpected accident put an end to the diſpute.

Ten large Engliſh ſhips of war, happening to ſail that way, and obſerving the battle at a diſtance, approached, and diſcharged their artillery on the right wing of the French, where they thought themſelves moſt ſecure. By this unexpected ſhock, their foot already exhauſted with fatigue, were much diſcouraged; the horſe thrown into ſome diſorder; and ſoon after, the latter being entirely routed, the former, after a long and obſtinate defence, were alſo put to flight.

In this battle hiſtorians differ, as to the number of the ſlain: but all agree that many more than fell in the battle, were cruelly knocked in the head by the country people, who were enraged by the ſight of the villages the French army had ſet on fire, and were not yet extinguiſhed, and other recent marks of their rapine and barbarity. Mezeray ſays, that the Flemiſh women were ſo far tranſported, as to tear their fleſh with their teeth and nails, and ſuck their blood as greedily as the moſt delicious liquor. Almoſt all the principal officers were made priſoners, particularly the marſhal de Thermes, the Sieur de Villebon, Anneband, Senerpart, the count de Chaulmes and Morvelliere.

Nor did the Spaniſh army obtain this victory without blood: five hundred of them were ſlain, and among others the chevalier de Pelai, a Flemiſh gentleman, and an excellent officer. The loſs of the battle of Gravelines, plunged France into new and grievous misfortunes, and obliged them to ſubmit to very hard terms of peace. But who can hear, without concern, that the brave count Egmont, inſtead of being rewarded for his ſignal ſervice, loſt his head upon a ſcaffold, by the malice of the duke de Alva.

2. GRAVELINES, SIEGE OF. In the year 1644, Gaſton, duke of Orleans, laid ſiege to Gravelines, and took it, but it was recovered by the arch-duke Leopold, in 1652; but in the year 1658, the French laid ſiege to it again, and became a ſecond time maſters of it, and the next year it was ceded to them by the treaty of the Pyrenees.

GUADALOUPE, TAKEN. [the largeſt of all the Caribbe Iſlands, it lies in latitude 16 north, and longitude 61 weſt, about thirty leagues from Martinico.] It had been reſolved by the Britiſh miniſtry, about the latter end of 1758, to make an attack on Martinico, but it not proving practicable, the commanders of the expedition ſailed away to Guadalupe. The beſt account we have of this attack, is delivered by captain Gardiner, in theſe words:

On the twenty-ſecond day of January, 1759, the fleet made the iſland of Guadalupe. At ſix in the evening captain Jekyll, of the Rippon, returned from on board the Cambridge, the commodore's ſhip, where a general attack upon the capital town of Baſſe-Terre, the citadel, and batteries that defended it, had been reſolved upon.

His majeſty's ſhips to attack in the following order upon a ſignal to-morrow morning

Lyon	60	Firſt battery 9 guns.
St. George	90	The citadel or fort royal, 47 guns.
Norfolk	74	
Cambridge	80	
Panther	60	Third battery 12 guns.
Burford	70	
Berwick	66	Fourth battery of ſeven guns.
Rippon	60	Fifth battery, or Le Morne Rouge 6 guns.

The ſhips to ſilence their reſpective batteries, if poſſible, and to lie by them till further orders.

All night the ſquadron was employed in turning under the iſland of Guadalupe; two of the bombs ſtood cloſe in, and threw ſhells againſt the citadel of Baſſe-Terre, but without any execution, having not attained the true diſtance, or being improperly directed.

January 23. At ſeven in the morning, commodore Moore ſhifted his broad pendant from the Cambridge, and hoiſted it on board the Woolwich of forty guns.

At half an hour paſt ſeven, the commodore made the ſignal to engage.

At nine the Lion, captain Trelawney, began to engage the firſt battery of nine guns, and was rak'd by a ſmall one of two guns, aſtern of her to the ſouthward, and the citadel with what guns they could bring to bear.

The reſt of the ſhips continued moving on in order of battle to the reſpective batteries they were to engage, the citadel (or fort royal) playing upon them as they advanced.

At half an hour paſt nine, the Cambridge, Norfolk, and St. George, began to engage the citadel, and after an almoſt inceſſant fire, ſilenced it about four in the afternoon.

Near ten, captain Shuldham, in the Panther, began to engage the twelve-gun battery, and continued it warmly

warmly for many hours, doing great execution, and beating down moſt of the buildings near it, when having ſilenced all the guns, he lay by till called off by the commodore.

The Burford, captain Gambier, which was to have ſupported the Panther in this attack, and the Berwick, captain Harman, which was to have engaged the ſeven gun battery, drove off to ſea, by which means the Rippon, which followed, became expoſed to the Berwick's battery as well as her own.

At ten, the Rippon, captain Jekyll, began to engage the Morne Rouge, but having run in too cloſe on letting go her anchor, ſhe tail'd the ſhore and ſtuck faſt.

At eleven, cut the cable and hawſer and kept engaging; the ſeven gun battery taking her on the ſtarboard-bow.

At twelve, all the line of battle ſhips (the Burford and Berwick excepted) were in hot action, and all the forts in and about the town briſkly cannonaded; this continued for five hours very warm on both ſides.

The garriſon in Fort-Royal, was ſeverely galled by the ſhot of the Panther, captain Shuldham, who while he was engaging the twelve gun battery, played all the cannon he could bring to bear, upon the walls and works of the citadel, till after an obſtinate defence for ſome time, the enemy were entirely drove from all the batteries to the ſouth of the town, and quitted their guns.

On the north ſide, remained unſilenced the ſeven gun battery, and the fort at the Morne Rouge, where the Rippon lay a-ground, engaging both of them, and

At two in the afternoon, had actually ſilenced the guns at the Morne; but the enemy obſerving the ſhip to be on ſhore, aſſembled in great numbers on the brow of a hill, and lined the trenches, from which they kept a briſk fire of ſmall arms, and raked her fore and aft, killing and wounding many of the men.

At three, the militia brought up a cannon, an eighteen pounder, played it in the way of batterie en barbe for two hours, and being mounted ſo high above the ſhip, it was not ſilenced but with difficulty; they likewiſe planted their colors upon the parapet of the trenches, which was ſoon after ſhot down, and never appeared any more.

Lieutenant Chaundy, of the marines, after behaving with great ſpirit, received a violent contuſion in his left leg, which was cut off immediately, and Mr. Grey, a midſhipman, was wounded in the thigh with a muſket ball, of which he died.

Of twenty-eight marines quartered on the poop, eight were killed or wounded, and the ſeamen ſo enfiladed on the forecaſtle, that ten out of the twenty remaining, were obliged to be ſent forwards, to aſſiſt in returning the fire there; the reſt of the marines were employed at the great guns, there being upwards of ninety men ſick in the hold. A large box containing nine hundred cartridges, blew up on the poop, and ſet fire to the ſhip.

All the grape ſhot on board was now expended, and the wadding; the marines and ſeamen making wadding of their jackets and ſhirts, and firing them away at the trenches. Flung out a ſignal of diſtreſs to the ſquadron; extinguiſhed the fire on the poop.

At this time captain Leſlie, of the Briſtol, obſerving the ſituation of the Rippon, came from ſea, and ran in between the ſhip and the ſeven gun battery, which had played upon her from the beginning of the engagement, pouring in a whole broadſide upon the enemy; the marines in the Briſtol at the ſame time flanked the militia in the lines, ſo that the fire upon the Rippon ſlackened.

At five, the commodore made the ſignal to prepare to land the troops, which was afterwards countermanded, it being too late and growing dark; by which means many of the flat-bottomed boats in repairing back to the rendezvous of their brigade, were in danger of being run down by the men of war, now returning from their batteries; and ſome of them but very narrowly eſcaped.

At half an hour paſt five, the commodore ſent a lieutenant on board the Rippon, with orders for her to tow off, but being acquainted at his return, that the ſhip was aground, he ſent a pilot to her aſſiſtance.

At ſeven, the flat-bottomed boats diſperſed, and the troops returned to their reſpective tranſports; all the line of battle ſhips (except the Rippon) having now rejoined the fleet, and all the batteries of the enemy being ſilenced, the four bombs ſtood in for the ſhore, and threw ſhells and carcaſſes into the town. The houſes and churches were every where ſoon in flames, the magazines of powder blown about the enemy's ears, and the whole at ten o'clock blazed out one general conflagration.

In this engagement, which continued without ceaſing from nine in the morning till night, the ſquadron ſuſtained but little loſs of men, and far from being proportioned to the time or ſeverity of the action; inſomuch that monſieur D'Etriel, the French governor, would not afterwards believe, that only ſix men were killed, and twenty wounded on board the St. George, which had engaged the citadel for ſo many hours; ſeveral of the ſhips, however, ſuffered much in their maſts and rigging.

Of the officers were killed, lieutenant Roberts, of the marines, in the Norfolk.

Wounded; Captain Trelawney, of the Lyon; lieutenant Curle, of the marines, in the Lyon; lieutenant Chaundy, of the marines, in the Rippon.

All night the bombs continued to play upon the town and citadel.

At nine in the evening, the Rippon, which ſtill remained aground, run her larboard guns over to the ſtarboard ſide, ſtarted thirty ton of war in the Forehold, to lighten her forward, and employed all her boats in endeavouring to tow off; then having carried out hawſers, all hands were turned to the capſtern, but the anchors came home, and ſhe never moved till near twelve; when contrary to the expectation of almoſt every body on board, ſhe gave a ſudden ſtart and got off, to the great joy of the officers and men, who were not without their apprehenſions of her being burnt by the enemy in the night, or beat to pieces by the ſea and ſurf before the morning.

At twelve, came to an anchor in thirteen fathom water.

Upon examining the gunners report, the ſhip had fired thirteen hundred great ſhot and upwards, and the marines two thouſand cartridges. The foremaſt was ſhot through, the mizen-yard cut almoſt away, and the braces and rigging greatly damaged.

January 24. At two o'clock this afternoon the commodore, who was turning in all the morning, come to an anchor with the ſquadron in the road of Baſſe-Terre, his broad pendant ſtill flying on board the Woolwich: the town continued burning all this day.

Found in the road, the hulls of ſeveral merchantmen, which the enemy had ſet fire to on our approach. Several others turned out, and endeavoured to eſcape, but were intercepted and taken by the Ludlow-Caſtle, and other men of war.

At three, the commodore made the ſignal to prepare to land.

At five landed the firſt brigade, and the ſecond and third immediately after, to the northward of the town.

On landing, they found the town and citadel abandoned by the enemy, who never fired a ſhot the whole day; the latter was taken poſſeſſion of by two companies of Elliott's, and the Engliſh colors hoiſted there about ſix o'clock.

It was very obſervable that during the general attack upon the town, the French never ſhewed any colors at the citadel, where a flag ſtaff ſtill remained.

A Genoeſe in the French ſervice came down to the troops and informed them, that the enemy had only five companies of regular forces (marines) in the iſland, conſiſting of twenty men per company: he likewiſe acquainted them that a train was laid to blow up the powder magazine in the citadel, and a negro left to ſet fire to it, who was perſuaded to believe he could eſcape at a ſally port afterwards; this was immediately cut off, and the magazine ſecured. The guns were all ſpiked up by the enemy, before they quitted it, and ſome of the trunnions knocked off, but the ſpikes being chiefly old nails, and not of ſteel well tempered, were afterwards drilled out by the Matroſſes.

Part of the troops laid upon their arms all night, upon the riſing ground that overlooked the town; part of them (the old buffs) made themſelves maſters of an advantageous poſt upon a hill, about a mile to the eaſt, and

and part entered the town and lined the ſtreets, which ſtill remained on fire, and continued burning all night.

This day arrived the Buckingham, captain Tyrrel, who a little before had engaged the Floriſſant of ſeventy-four guns, ſupported by two frigates, in which he acquired great honor. Arrived alſo the Rye, with a miſſing hoſpital ſhip, from Barbadoes, having the phyſician Dr. Brooke, and the ſurgeons to the army on board, who it was much feared were loſt, the ſhip not appearing from the time the ſquadron left the Engliſh Channel.

January 25. In the morning at break of day the enemy, who had retired with the armed Negroes to the hills, appeared to the number of about two thouſand, throwing up entrenchments near to a houſe, where the governor, le chevalier Nadau d'Etreil, had fixed his head-quarters, at the diſtance of about four miles from the town to the ſouth-eaſt, and which, with the Dos d'Ane, a little higher up, he threatened to defend to the laſt extremity, againſt all oppoſition whatever, ſaying, "The Engliſh had taken away every thing but "their lives, and they would ſell them dearly."

The Dos d'Ane was ſituated at the diſtance of about ſix miles from Baſſe-Terre to the ſouth-eaſt, and is no more than a hollow paſſage, or cleft, through the mountains, by which a communication was opened into Capeſterre, a more level, and indeed a very beautiful part of the iſland. The French call it Dos d'Ane, from its reſembling at a diſtance the back of an aſs, but I rather believe it to be an old term for any mountainous cleft whatever. The aſcent to it was very ſteep; the road from the camp was interrupted by broken rocks, and furrowed by a variety of gullies, which were extremely difficult to paſs, and which rendered it very hazardous to make any attempt to force it. In this the enemy placed their chief ſecurity, holding us at defiance, and calling it the *Ne plus ultra* of the Engliſh army; ſo indeed it proved on this ſide, for though ſome officers were of opinion that it might have been aſſaulted with ſucceſs the morning after the landing, or immediately upon landing, whilſt the panic of the enemy was ſtrong, and the conſternation they were thrown into from the bombs and firing of the town was not worn off, and they remained diſperſed; yet moſt agreed, it was hardly practicable afterwards, when the troops had continued for ſome days in camp without moving; when the inhabitants had recovered their ſpirits, and now began to gather together again, and to fortify themſelves on the hills, putting their Negroes in a ſituation of defence, and capable of diſputing the ground at every gully where the troops ſhould appear. General Barrington ſeemed ſo ſenſible of the difficulty in carrying it, that when he ſucceeded to the chief command, on the death of general Hopſon, he drew off the army immediately to another part of the iſland.

To return to the preſent operations of the troops: major Melville, of colonel Roſs's regiment, ſeized upon an advanced poſt about four miles to the north-eaſt of Baſſe-Terre, in a plantation belonging to madame Ducharmey, where he kept poſſeſſion, and upon all opportunities that offered annoyed the enemy, as long as the camp remained at Baſſe-Terre; from this place he made ſignals to the Old Buffs, and they to the camp below, to march off the picquets, whenever he wanted a reinforcement, or the enemy made ſhew of an attack upon him, which they frequently did.

At three in the afternoon, the tents and field equipage were ſent on ſhore with three days proviſions for the men, when Duroure's, Barrington's, and Armiger's regiments, with the artillery park, and the Highlanders, encamped at the back of the town; Watſon's covered the citadel, and encamped near it; Elliott's were ſent into garriſon in the citadel, and the Old Buffs encamped at their out-poſt on the hill.

General Hopſon fixed his head quarters at Baſſe-Terre, at the governor's houſe, or rather the ruins of it, where ſeveral deſerters were this day brought in.

January 26. The troops continued next morning in the poſition already deſcribed, and a flag of truce was ſent to the enemy with an offer of terms, which the day after produced the following anſwer from the French governor, le chevalier d'Etreil.

Gentlemen,

I have received the letter your excellencies did me the honor to write on the twenty-fifth.——The propoſals you offer, are ſuch as could only ariſe from the eaſy acquiſition you have made of the town and citadel of Baſſe-Terre; for otherwiſe, you muſt do me the juſtice to believe, I would not have received them. The force you have with you, is indeed ſufficient to give you poſſeſſion of the extremities of the iſland; but as to the inland part of the country, we there have an equal chance with you.

In regard to any conſequences that may attend my refuſal of the terms propoſed, I am perſuaded that they will be ſuch only as are authoriſed by the laws of war; but ſhould it happen otherwiſe, we have a maſter who is powerful enough to take revenge for what we may ſuffer.

I am, Gentlemen, &c.

January twenty-eight. In conſequence of the terms being rejected, this morning ſeveral detachments were ſent to ſcour the country, and ſeveral ſhot were fired from the citadel at the enemy, who appeared at a diſtance in ſmall bodies. The commodore hoiſted his broad pendant this evening on board the Cambridge, which had been much ſhattered in the engagement of the twenty-third.

Commodore Moore, in order to facilitate any attempt upon the eaſtern and more fertile part of the iſland, called Grande-Terre, thought proper this afternoon to detach ſome men of war from the ſquadron to take poſſeſſion of Fort Louis (now called Fort George) a ſtrong battery, and well defended. Accordingly,

At two o'clock the Berwick, with the Roebuck, Renown, Woolwich, Bonetta, two bombs, and three tenders, with a large detachment of marines from the other ſhips, ſailed to the eaſtward for Grande-Terre.

February 13. The ſquadron arrived at Grande-Terre, and attacked Fort Louis, and the batteries near it; when after a very ſevere cannonading, which laſted ſix hours, the marines and Highlanders were landed, who drove the enemy from their entrenchments with bayonets fixed, and hoiſted the Engliſh colours at the fort; of this they kept poſſeſſion, doing duty on ſhore, till a detachment arrived from the camp ſome time afterwards, under the command of major Ball of general Barrington's regiment, where they remained a few weeks, and then were reimbarked on board the ſquadron. A lieutenant of the Berwick was killed by a party of the enemy, which kept a regular fire upon the boats.

February 14. At this time the troops at Baſſe-Terre, from the conſtant fatigues they endured, by being perpetually harraſſed, without coming to any general engagement, which the enemy always avoided, and by being expoſed to intenſe heat from day to day, began to yield to the diſorders of the climate, and the hoſpitals were crowded with ſick and wounded. It was therefore propoſed to ſend part of them to Antigua; and accordingly the Rippon and Spy were ordered for that ſervice, with eight tranſports.

On the twenty-ſeventh died general Hopſon, and the command devolved on major-general Barrington.

When the St. George and Buckingham were called in to join the ſquadron upon the arrival of the French fleet at Martinico, the enemy was encouraged to approach nearer to the citadel, which occaſioned a more frequent diſcharge of artillery; and ſoon after we had the misfortune to learn, that a cannon being fired too near a powder magazine placed in a ſtone centry-box, at the flanked angle of the ſouth-eaſt baſtion, the return of the wadding blew it up, and with it the governor, who was ſtanding at the centry-box reconnoitring the enemy with a glaſs, major Trollop, one licutenant, two bombardiers, and ſeveral men upon the platform. Colonel Deſbriſay and major Trollop were taken up dead, being thrown at a great diſtance into the heart of the fort; but ſome of the men, though greatly burnt, recovered; lieutenant Read lived a few days. By this unhappy accident, the army was deprived of the ſervice of two gallant and experienced officers, and the citadel loſt a bold and active governor to defend it. The French taking advantage of the diſorder occaſioned by the exploſion,

ploſion, came down in great numbers from the hills, but were ſoon repulſed by the fire from the garriſon.

Major Melville, who had greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf at his out-poſt, was appointed governor of the citadel in the room of colonel Deſbriſay, and ſucceeded him likewiſe as lieutenant-colonel to Watſon's regiment.

April 12. A few days before general Barrington formed a deſign to ſurpriſe the towns of Petit-Bourg, St. Mary's, and Goyave on the Baſſe-Terre ſide of the iſland, and to make an incurſion into the Capeſterre, the moſt beautiful country in or about it; but the ſucceſs of this project, though well concerted, was through the darkneſs of the night, the roughneſs of the weather, and the ignorance and fear of the Negroes who were guides, entirely fruſtrated.

On the fifteenth brigadier Crumpe advanced to the bay Mahault with ſeven hundred men, and captain Steele to Goyave with an hundred, where the latter nailed up ſeven pieces of cannon in an entrenchment, which might have been maintained againſt ā much ſuperior force, the enemy retiring after a ſingle diſcharge of their artillery.

On the ſixteenth brigadier Crumpe returned from the bay Mahault, where he found the town of Battanes abandoned, which he burnt, deſtroying at the ſame time a large quantity of proviſions that had been ſupplied by the Dutch from St. Euſtatia.

There now remained only the town of St. Mary's to prevent the irruption of the troops into the Capeſterre, and which was indeed the dernier reſource of the enemy; this paſs they had ſtrongly fortified, but like the reſt as ill ſupported. They were purſued as far as the heights of St. Mary, having retired with great precipitation. Being attacked there in front by the Engliſh grenadiers with the utmoſt reſolution, they quitted their cannon and fled; upon which the detachment took poſſeſſion of the town, and next morning broke into the Capeſterre.

By a letter intercepted from the count de Bourhonaye, governor of Martinico, to the chevalier d'Etreil at Guadelupe, it appeared, "That the former was in no "condition to ſend any farther relief or aſſiſtance to "him, all the arms he could ſpare being already taken; "and that M. du Bompar found himſelf unequal to "make any attempts in his favor againſt the Engliſh "ſquadron; ſtill encouraging him not to deſpair, but "to hold out to the laſt moment."

April 22. At this time the French governor finding himſelf cloſely preſſed by colonel Crumpe, who ſeemed determined by the diſpoſitions forming, to ravage and lay waſte the country, ſent a flag of truce to general Barrington, to demand a ceſſation of arms, and to know what terms he would grant; and having conſulted the principal inhabitants, and they being of opinion it was in vain to hold out any longer, on the twenty-fifth of April the iſland of Guadelupe was ſurrendered to the general on the following articles of capitulation, which were ſigned at the head-quarters at Capeſterre on Tueſday the firſt of May, 1759.

Article I. We the governor, ſtaff and other officers of the regular troops, ſhall march out of our poſts with one mortar, two field-pieces of braſs cannon, with ten rounds for each piece, arms, baggage, and the honors of war.

Granted, except the mortar; and as to the cannon, we will allow only four rounds for each piece; and on condition that the troops of his Britannic majeſty ſhall take poſſeſſion of the different poſts of the Three Rivers, and the hoſpital, to-morrow morning, the ſecond of May, at eight o'clock; and that all the magazines of proviſions, ammunition, and implements of war, as well as all papers relating to the revenue, be delivered into the poſſeſſion of a commiſſary to be named by us for that purpoſe.

II. That we ſhall be ſent to Martinico, in a good veſſel, well provided, and by the ſhorteſt paſſage.

Granted.

III. That the commiſſary-general, officers of juſtice, admiralty, and all ſuch as have the king's commiſſion, ſhall likewiſe be ſent to Martinico, in a good veſſel, well provided, and by the ſhorteſt paſſage.

Granted only for the commiſſary-general, and officers of the admiralty, and refuſed to the others.

IV. That the ſtaff and other officers ſhall have leave to take with them their wives and children to Martinico.

Granted.

V. That the ſtaff and other officers ſhall have the ſame number of ſervants granted them as were allowed by the moſt Chriſtian king, viz. to the commiſſary-general twenty-four; to the lieutenant governor eighteen; to the fort-major fifteen; to the captains twelve each; to the lieutenants eight each; and to the enſigns ſix each.

Granted.

VI. That it ſhall be allowed to all the officers who have eſtates in this colony (except to me the governor, unleſs the king permits me alſo) to appoint attornies to act for them until the peace; and if the iſland be not then ceded, the above-mentioned officers ſhall have leave to ſell their eſtates, and carry off the produce.

Granted.

VII. That a good veſſel ſhall be allowed to the lady of M. Duclieu, lieutenant-governor general of the iſlands, and captain of one of the king's ſhips, to carry her to Martinico, with her equipage, furniture, plate, and ſervants, ſuitable to her rank; and alſo to the governor's lady, and the wives and widows of the ſtaff officers.

Granted: one veſſel for all the ladies.

VIII. That M. de Folleville, lieutenant-governor of Martinico, ſhall have a good veſſel to carry him and his volunteers thither by the ſhorteſt paſſage, with only ſuch arms, baggage and ſervants, as they brought with them.

Granted.

IX. That the ſieur Avril of Dominico, and his detachment, ſhall be ſent thither, with their arms and baggage.

Granted.

X. That the priſoners, ſoldiers and ſailors, ſhall be mutually exchanged.

Granted.

XI. That all the Negroes who were enliſted, and continued till the laſt day of the attack, in the companies of Bologne, Petite, Dumoliere, and Ruby, agreeable to the liſt that will be given in of them, ſhall have their freedom at the expence of the colony, as by agreement.

Granted, upon condition that they are immediately ſent off the iſland.

XII. That the men belonging to the privateers, who deſire to go to Martinico, ſhall have a veſſel to carry them thither.

Granted.

XIII. That there ſhall be a reaſonable time allowed for removing the furniture, effects, and cloaths that are in the Reduit, or other places, belonging to the perſons who are to be ſent to Martinico; and that his excellency general Barrington ſhall grant his protection for the ſafe conveyance of the above-mentioned effects to the place of conveyance.

Granted.

XIV. That there ſhall be an hoſpital ſhip provided for the wounded and ſick that are in a condition to be removed; and that the reſt ſhall be taken care of, and ſent with a flag of truce to Martinico as ſoon as they are recovered.

Granted. Thoſe that remain here ſhall be taken care of at the expence of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty.

XV. That all ſubjects formerly belonging to the king of Great Britain, who for crimes were forced to fly their country, and have carried arms in this iſland, ſhall be pardoned, and allowed to remain in this iſland as inhabitants.

They muſt go out of the iſland.

XVI. That the ſame honors and conditions ſhall be granted to the king's troops in the Grande-Terre, as are given to thoſe in Guadelupe.

They ſhall have neither mortar nor cannon.

XVII. That the troops at the head of the Reduit, as well as thoſe at the Three Rivers, ſhall march to the poſt of the camp at la Garde, and remain there till the day of embarkation.

The transport ships shall be at the Great Bay to-morrow morning to receive the troops of the garrison, the privateers men, and those who are to pass to Martinico.

J. Barrington,
Nadau d'Etreil. John Moore.

Articles of capitulation between their excellencies and the inhabitants of Guadelupe, &c.

Article I. The inhabitants shall march out of their posts with all the honors of war, viz. with two field-pieces, their arms, colours flying, drums beating, and lighted match.

Granted, in consideration of the brave defence which the inhabitants have made during an attack of three months, upon condition that they lay down their arms as soon as they have marched by our troops, and that all the forts, posts, batteries, cannon, mortars, firelocks, and bayonets, with all kind of ammunition, and implements of war, be delivered to a commissary to be named by us; and that we shall have a power of fixing a garrison in all such places as we shall think proper.

II. The inhabitants of the island of Martinico, Marigalante, and Dominico, who came to the assistance of this island, shall have leave to retire with their arms and baggage, and a ship shall be provided to carry them, and the servants they brought with them, to their respective islands, with provisions for the passage.

Granted, except those from Marigalante, who shall be sent to Martinico.

III. The inhabitants shall be allowed the free and public exercise of their religion, the priests and religious shall be preserved in their parishes, convents, and all other possessions; and the superiors of the several orders shall be permitted to send for such as they think necessary from France, and the neighbouring islands; but all letters wrote on this occasion shall be transmitted by the governor appointed by his Britannic majesty.

Granted.

IV. They shall observe a strict neutrality, and not be forced to take up arms against his most Christian majesty, or against any other power.

Granted, on condition that they take an oath within a month, or sooner, if possible, to maintain all clauses of this capitulation, as well as to remain exactly and faithfully neuter.

V. They shall be allowed their civil government, their laws, customs, and ordinances; justice shall be administered by the same persons who are now in office; and what relates to the interior police of the island, shall be settled between his Britannic majesty's governor and the inhabitants. And in case this island shall be ceded to the king of Great Britain at the peace, the inhabitants shall have their choice, either to keep their own political government, or to accept that which is established at Antigua and St. Christopher's.

Granted; but when any vacancies happen in the seats of justice, the superior council of the island is to name proper persons to fill up those vacancies, who must receive their commissions from his Britannic majesty; and all acts of justice whatsoever are to be in his name. But in regard to any change in the political government, we grant it, if agreeable to his majesty's pleasure.

VI. The inhabitants, as well as the religious orders, shall be maintained in the property and the enjoyment of their possessions, goods moveable and immoveable, noble and ignoble, of what nature soever they may be; and shall be preserved in their privileges, rights, honors and exemptions; and free Negroes and Mullattoes in their liberty.

Granted.

VII. They shall pay no other duties to his Britannic majesty but such as they have hitherto paid to his most Christian majesty, without any other charge or imposts; the expences attending the administration of justice, the pensions to curates, and other customary charges, shall be paid out of the revenue of his Britannic majesty, in the same manner as under the government of his most Christian majesty.

Granted; but if this island is ceded to his Britannic majesty at the peace, it shall be subject to the same duties and imposts as the other English leeward islands, the most favored.

VIII. All prisoners taken during the attack of this island, shall be mutually exchanged.

Granted.

IX. The free Mulattoes and Negroes, who have been taken, shall be considered as prisoners of war, and not treated as slaves.

Granted.

X. The subjects of Great Britain, who have taken refuge in this island, whether criminals or debtors, shall have leave to retire.

Granted.

XI. No other but the inhabitants actually residing in this island, shall possess any lands or houses, by purchase, grant, or otherwise, before a peace; but if at the peace this island should be ceded to the king of Great Britain; then such of the inhabitants as do not chuse to live under the English government shall be permitted to sell their possessions, moveable and immoveable, to whom they will, and retire whenever they please, for which purpose there shall be a reasonable time allowed.

Granted; but such of the inhabitants as chuse to retire, shall have leave to sell to none but subjects of Great Britain.

XII. In case there should be any exchange at the peace, their Britannic and most Christian majesties are desired to give the preference to this island.

This will depend on his majesty's pleasure.

XIII. The inhabitants shall have liberty to send their children to be educated in France, and to send for them back; and to make remittances to them while there.

Granted.

XIV. The absent inhabitants, and such as are in the service of his most Christian majesty, shall be maintained in the enjoyment and property of their estates, which shall be managed for them by attornies.

Granted.

XV. The wives of officers and others, who are out of the island, shall have leave to retire with their effects, and a number of servants suitable to their rank.

Granted.

XVI. The English government shall procure for the inhabitants an exportation for such commodities as the island produces, and are not permitted to be imported into England.

Granted; as the island produces nothing but what may be imported into England.

XVII. The inhabitants shall not be obliged to furnish quarters for the troops, nor slaves to work on the fortifications.

Granted; but barracks will be provided as soon as possible for the lodgment of the troops; and such Negroes who shall be employed with the consent of their masters on public works, shall be paid for their labour.

XVIII. The widows and other inhabitants, when through illness, absence, or any other impediment, cannot immediately sign the capitulation, shall have a limited time allowed them to accede to it.

Granted; but all the inhabitants who chuse to partake of the advantage of the capitulation, shall be obliged to sign it within a month from the date hereof, or quit the island.

XIX. The men belonging to the privateers, and others who have no property in the island, and are desirous to leave it, shall have vessels to carry them to Martinico or to Dominico (at their option) and shall be furnished with provisions for the passage. Nevertheless, those persons who have any debts with the inhabitants of the island, shall be obliged to settle their accounts with them before they depart.

Granted.

XX. The inhabitants shall have leave to give freedom to such Negroes as they have promised it to, for the defence of this island.

Granted; on condition that they are immediately sent off the island.

XXI. The inhabitants and merchants of this island, included in the present capitulation, shall enjoy all the privileges

privileges of trade, and upon the same conditions as are granted to his Britannic majesty's subjects throughout the extent of his dominions.

Granted; but without affecting the privileges of particular companies established in England, or the laws of the kingdom, which prohibits the carrying on of trade in any other than English bottoms.

XXII. The deputies of the Grande-Terre, not having a sufficient power to sign the capitulation, though the colony adhere to the conditions of it, under the authority of M. Nadau, may sign it when they have full powers, and they will be comprehended in all the clauses.

Granted.

Guadelupe, the first day of May, 1759.

J. BARRINGTON, JOHN MOORE. NADAU DUTREIL, DEBOURGE CLAINVILLES, DUQUERUY.

GUASTALLA, BATTLE AT. [a city of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, situated on the river Po, fifteen miles south from Mantua.] In the war between the French and the imperialists, in the year 1734, count Konigsegg, general of the latter, having forded the river Secchia, and surprised the quarters of marechal de Broglio, the French general, who escaped, with great difficulty, in his shirt, his army retiring with precipitation, leaving all their baggage behind, and above two thousand were taken prisoners. They posted themselves under Guastalla, where they were soon attacked by the Imperialists, and a general engagement ensued. Konigsegg tried several times in vain to break the French cavalry; the engagement was very bloody, and fought with great fury on both sides for six hours, when the Imperial general quitted the field, and retreated to Lazara.

The loss is reckoned to be nearly equal on both sides, count Konigsegg losing about five thousand men, including the prince of Wirtemberg, with many other officers of distinction. The French repassed the Po, and took post on the banks of the Oglio.

HARFLEUR,

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HARFLEUR, SIEGE OF. [a port town of France, in the province of Normandy, ſituated near the mouth of the river Seine, four miles weſt from Havre de Grace.] In the year 1413, Henry V. of England ſucceeded his father, and the war breaking out between England and France, he undertook the abſolute conqueſt of the whole realm. For this purpoſe he drew together ſix thouſand men at arms, twenty-four thouſand archers, the reſt of his infantry compleating the army to at leaſt fifty thouſand men. To tranſport theſe troops with the greater conveniency, he hired from Holland and Zealand abundance of large ſhips, which with thoſe belonging to his own ſubjects, rendezvouſed in the month of Auguſt, 1415, at Southampton, where the whole fleet appeared to conſiſt of not leſs than fifteen hundred ſail. The king embarked his army, and landed it ſafe in Normandy without reſiſtance. It is remarkable, that though the conſtable of France had a very numerous army, with which he might have diſputed the landing of the Engliſh, yet he choſe to retire; for which conduct he was afterwards called to an account, but he juſtified himſelf by producing his orders from court, directing him not to hazard a battle on any terms whatſoever; but to let the Engliſh, if they had a mind, waſte their force in long marches, and tedious ſieges.

The firſt enterpriſe of importance undertaken by the king was the ſiege of Harfleur, which was ſtrongly fortified, and provided with a numerous garriſon, which made a very gallant defence, under the command of the lord Eſtouteville, aſſiſted by ſome of the beſt officers in France; but Henry carried on his attack with ſuch impetuoſity, and plied his artillery with ſuch ſucceſs, that a conſiderable breach was made, and the beſieged finding it impracticable to maintain the place, capitulated on condition of ſurrendering, if not relieved by the Sunday after Michaelmas. A body of French troops, under the marechal l'Iſle d'Adam, attempted to ſuccor the town, but were defeated and repulſed; ſo that the term preſcribed in the capitulation being expired, the garriſon ſurrendered themſelves priſoners, and Henry took poſſeſſion of Harfleur. This ſiege is ſaid to have coſt him near half his army; for the flux having got amongſt the troops, made terrible havoc. The next enterpriſe of importance was the battle at AGINCOURT, which ſee.

HASTENBECK, BATTLE AT. [a little village near Hamelin town, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Weſer, in the electorate of Hanover.] At the beginning of the year 1757, the French marched a numerous army along the coaſts of Brittany and Picardy, and ſeemed to threaten an invaſion on England; but their troops wheeled off, and marched through Flanders into Weſtphalia. The army of obſervation, commanded by the duke of Cumberland, was the only oppoſition they met with in their route to Hanover. This army is ſuppoſed to have committed an error in permitting the French to paſs the Weſer unmoleſted; however, the two armies came in ſight of each other on Sunday the twenty-fourth day of July, 1757. The only authentic account we have of this battle, was written from the camp of the allies, and is as follows:

The enemy marching in three columns, with artillery, towards the village of Latford, major-general Furſtemberg, who commanded the out-poſts in the village and in the woods, ſent an officer to inform his royal highneſs of it, who immediately reinforced thoſe poſts with a body of troops under the command of lieutenant-general Sporcke. His royal highneſs found it impoſſible to ſupport the village, as it was commanded by the heighths oppoſite to it, that were poſſeſſed by the enemy; and withdrew his poſt from Latford, having it always in his power to retake it, from its ſituation in a bottom between two hills.

The enemy made two attacks, one at the point of the wood, the other higher up in the ſame wood, oppoſite to the grenadiers, commanded by major-general Hardenberg. They failed in both; and though the fire of their artillery was very ſmart, they were obliged to retire. The French army encamping on the heighths oppoſite to the duke of Cumberland's poſts, together with the accounts he had received, that M. d'Etrees had aſſembled all his troops, and had with him a very conſiderable train of artillery, left his royal highneſs no room to doubt of his intentions of attacking him; his royal highneſs therefore determined to change his ſituation, and take a more advantageous one, by drawing up his army on the heighth between the Weſer and the woods, leaving the Hamelen river on his right, the village of Haſtenbeck in his front, and his left cloſe to the wood; at the point of which his royal highneſs had a battery of twelve pounders and hauwitſers. There was a hollow way from the left of the village to the battery, and a continual moraſs on the other ſide of Haſtenbeck to his right. In the evening his royal highneſs withdrew all his outpoſts; and in this poſition the army lay upon their arms all night. Major-general Schulenberg, with the chaſſeurs and two battalions of grenadiers, with ſome cannon, was poſted in the corner of the wood upon the left of the battery. His royal highneſs ordered the village of Haſtenbeck to be cleared to his front, that it might not be in the power of the enemy to keep poſſeſſion of it; and the communications we had made uſe of during our encampment there, to be made impracticable.

On the twenty-fifth in the morning, the enemy appeared marching in columns, as if they intended to attack, and began to cannonade us very ſeverely, which laſted almoſt the whole day. They marched and countermarched continually, and ſhewed as if they meant three attacks, on our right, left, and center. In the evening their artillery appeared much ſuperior to ours. The army lay on their arms all night. His royal highneſs ordered the battery at the point of the wood to be repaired; and reinforced count Schulenberg's command with a battalion of grenadiers, and two pieces of twelve pounders; and ſupported it by four more battalions of grenadiers, under major-general Hardenberg. His royal highneſs ordered a battery to be made of twelve and ſix pounders (the firſt of which were ſent for from Hamelen) behind the village of Haſtenbeck, and took all the precautions he could think of to give the enemy a good reception.

As ſoon as it was day-light, his royal highneſs got on horſeback to reconnoitre the poſition of the enemy, and found them in the ſame ſituation as the day before. At a little after five a very ſmart cannonading began upon our battery, behind the village that was ſupported

by the Heſſian infantry and cavalry. Their countenance and ſteadineſs, in ſo ſevere a fire, is hardly to be expreſſed. Between ſeven and eight the firing of ſmall arms began on our left, when his royal highneſs ordered major-general Behr, with three battalions of Brunſwick to ſuſtain the grenadiers in the wood, if wanted. The cannonading went on all the time, rather augmenting than decreaſing; but it did not create the leaſt diſorder in the troops. There never was ſeen ſo much firmneſs, though it laſted above ſix hours, from firſt to laſt. The fire of the ſmall arms on the left encreaſed, and the enemy ſeemed to gain ground on us. His royal highneſs detached colonels Dachenhauſen and Bredènbach, with three Hanoverian battalions and ſix ſquadrons, round the wood by Afferde. The grenadiers in the wood, apprehenſive of being ſurrounded, from the great force of the enemy that appeared there, and were marching round on that ſide, though they repulſed every thing that appeared in their front, thought it adviſeable to retire nearer the left of the army, which gave the enemy an opportunity of poſſeſſing themſelves of our battery, without any oppoſition. Here it was that the hereditary prince of Brunſwick diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the head of a battalion of Wolfenbuttle guards, and a Hanoverian battalion, by attacking and repulſing with his bayonets, a ſuperior force of the enemy, and retaking the battery. The enemy being in poſſeſſion of a heighth, that commanded and flanked both our lines of infantry, and our battery, which attack they could ſupport under the cover of a hill, and his royal highneſs could not diſpute, without expoſing his flank both to their artillery and muſketry, he ordered the army to retreat, which was done in the greateſt order, and with the greateſt reluctancy, the common ſoldiers deſiring to be led on to revenge the cruel unparalleled treatment of their maſters and countrymen.

His royal highneſs retreated to Hamelen, where he halted ſome time, and then continued his march to Lhune. The enemy did not ſhew themſelves in any ſhape during our retreat. Whether it was owing to what they had ſuffered, or to the good countenance of the troops, we will not pretend to ſay.

Colonel Bradenbach attacked four brigades, very ſtrongly poſted, with a battery of fourteen pieces of cannon; charged the enemy with his bayonets, repulſed and drove them down a precipice, with a conſiderable loſs; took all their artillery, ammunition, &c. but prefering the care of his wounded to the carrying away of the cannon, he only brought off ſix, nailing up and deſtroying the reſt.

Colonel Dachenhauſen, on his ſide, drove ſeveral ſquadrons of the enemy as far as their army, who never gave him an opportunity of charging them. This attack was late in the day, and at ſuch a diſtance, that his royal highneſs was not informed of it till ſome time after his retreat.

The loſs of the allies was inconſiderable, in proportion to the enemy's ſuperiority; they loſt about a thouſand men killed, wounded, and taken priſoners: the enemy loſt more, but they never owned how much. The numbers of both armies were very unequal; the French had at leaſt ſeventy-five thouſand men, whereas the allies had not forty-ſeven thouſand.

The duke of Cumberland being driven off the field of battle, and Hanover no longer tenable, he retreated towards Stade. By taking this route, his royal highneſs was driven into a ſort of *cul de ſac*. Unable by his ſituation to retire, or by his ſtrength to advance, he was compelled on the eighth of September to ſign the remarkable capitulation of Cloſter-Seven, by which thirty-eight thouſand Hanoverians laid down their arms, and were diſperſed into different quarters of cantonment. The French army had a little before this changed its commander. D'Etrees, the favorite of all the military men, was removed from the command, which was conferred on the duke de Richlieu, who excelled him and all mankind in the profeſſion of a courtier. The Hanoverians were now quite ſubdued, and all the French force, let looſe by this treaty, was ready to fall in upon the king of Pruſſia's dominions; but he ſtopt their career by his victory at Roſbach.

HASTINGS. See ABBEY of ST. MARTIN.

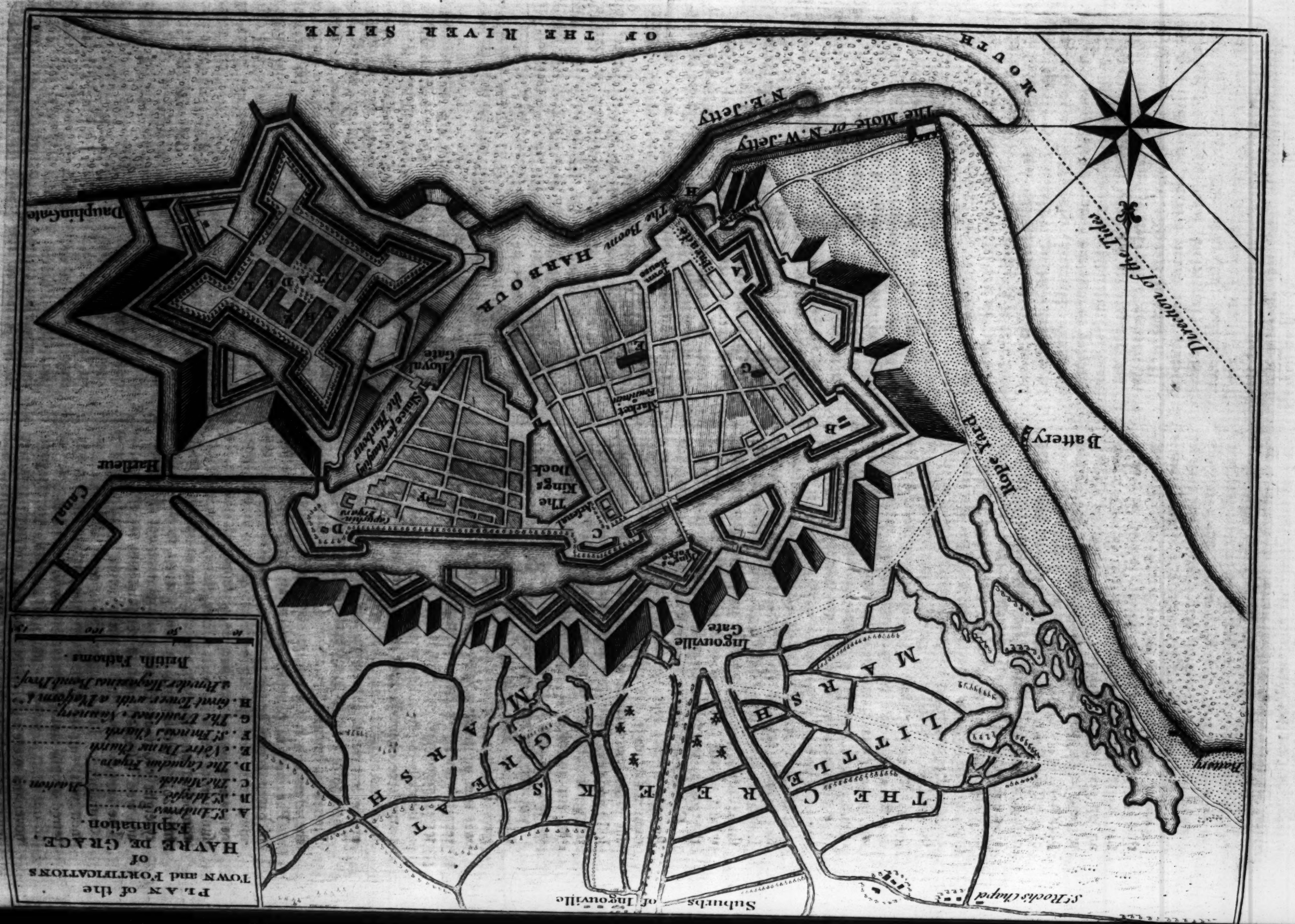
HAVRE DE GRACE, TAKEN. [a port-town of France, in the province of Normandy, ſituated on the Engliſh Channel, at the mouth of the river Seine.] During the civil wars which happened in France, on account of religion, the French proteſtants made themſelves maſters of Havre, and in conſideration of the ſuccors they received from queen Elizabeth, put that place into the hands of the Engliſh: but in the year 1563, ſoon after the death of the duke of Guiſe, their mortal enemy, they concluded a peace with the French king, without taking care to have their generous friend, and ſole protectreſs, the queen of England, included in it. Nor was this all, Charles IX. the French monarch, having laid ſiege to that town, the hugonots diſtinguiſhed themſelves by driving the Engliſh out of the place, which they themſelves had put into their hands. This conduct was by no means inconſiſtent with the opinion the world had generally entertained of French honor in regard to treaties, but quite irreconcilable to true policy. The truth is, they could not have done any thing more prejudicial to their own intereſt. The earl of Warwick, however, defended the place for ſome time with great intrepidity; but of the ſuccors that were ſent from England, two hundred periſhed by ſhipwreck, together with their commander, Sir Thomas Finch, and two brothers of the lord Wentworth; beſides, the plague unhappily got into the town, and raged to ſuch a degree, that it daily carried off fifty or more of his garriſon. Theſe diſcouraging circumſtances reduced him to the neceſſity of ſubmitting to a capitulation, by which the town was delivered into the hands of the French king; and the garriſon returning to England, brought the infection along with them, which made ſuch terrible ravages in this country, that in London only, not to mention other places, two thouſand died of it in a day.

2, HAVRE DE GRACE, BOMBARDED. See BELLEISLE.

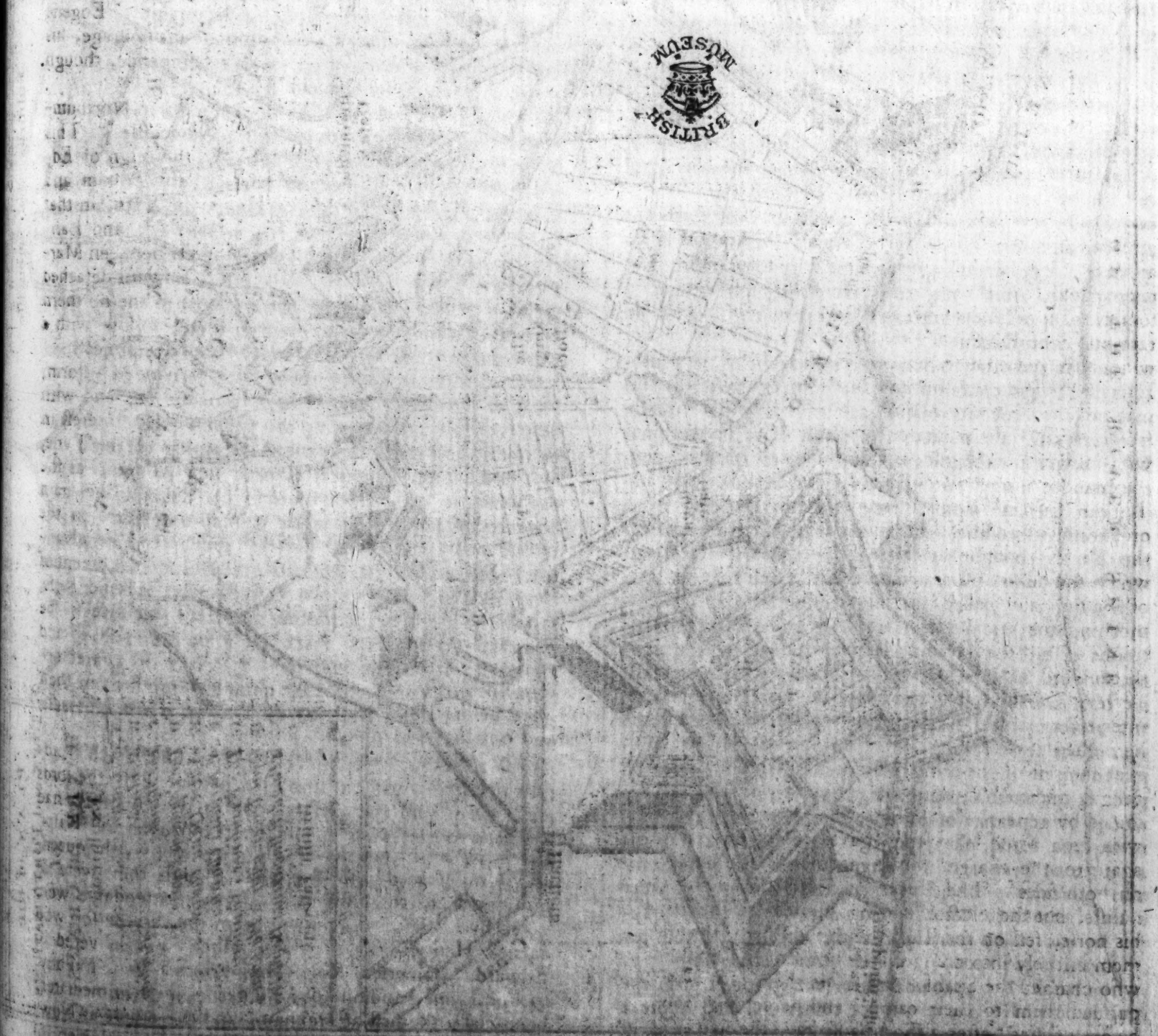
HEIDELBURG, TAKEN. [a city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, the capital of the Palatinate, ſituated on the river Necker, forty-three miles ſouth of Francfort, and thirteen north-eaſt of Spire.] In the year 1693, Heidelburg was inveſted by the French to the amount of twenty thouſand men, commanded by the marquis de Chamilli. The duke de Lorge, with thirty thouſand men, croſſed the mountains, to oppoſe prince Lewis of Baden, the Imperial general, and hinder him from coming to the relief of Heidelburgh. This caution was ſcarcely neceſſary, as that prince was in no condition to act, but merely on the defenſive. Heidelburg was in no condition to endure a long ſiege; for beſides the weakneſs of the garriſon, there was a diviſion between the townſmen and the ſoldiers, which was of ſervice to the French; for while they were diſputing, the French general had an opportunity to ſeize a redoubt, from whence he could with eaſe batter the back part of the town; and on the twenty-firſt of May they entered the ſuburbs with very little oppoſition, and the grenadiers fell with fury on the beſieged, who fled to the caſtle gate with ſuch haſte, that they left above ſix hundred of their ſoldiers behind, who were all put to the ſword. The governor fearing that the ſame fate ſhould fall on the reſt, ſent a Capuchin, with propoſals to the general, which were ſo far from being liked, that he prepared for an aſſault; upon which the governor accepted of the terms the French offered; and on the ſecond of June, the garriſon, conſiſting of twelve hundred men, with two pieces of cannon, and twelve waggons, laden with baggage, were conducted to Wimpel; after which the French burnt the city and caſtle, and committed many other barbarities.

HERBEROI, BATTLE AT. [a town of l'Iſle de France, near Beauvais, about forty-three miles north from Paris, and thirty-two ſouth from Amiens.] This battle was fought in the year 1434, between the Engliſh and the French, during the claim which Henry VI. aſſerted to the crown of France. Towards this year the war, which had been proſecuted with remarkable vigor, dwindled into petty excurſions, and trifling ſkirmiſhes, and except this battle, nothing material happened this year.

The French having ſurpriſed Rue, a town of Picardy, the


NORTH
OF THE RIVER SEINE
The Mole or N.W. Jetty
N.E. Jetty
The Basin or HARBOUR
Direction of the Tides
Hope Yard
Battery
Ingouville Gate
Hatleur
Canal
The King's Dock
Royal Gate
Quay
Market
Theatre
Custom House
Exchange
Barracks
Hospital
Church
Steeple
Tower
Fort
Battery
Mill
Windmill
Pier
Jetty
Sluice
Basin
Dock
Gate
Road
Path
Wall
Ditch
Rampart
Bridge
Quarry
Suburbs of Ingouville
St Roch's Chapel
THE CHEVALIER'S MARSH
LITTLE MARSH
PLAN of the TOWN and FORTIFICATIONS of HAVRE DE GRACE.
Explanation.
A. St Andrew's
B. St Roch's
C. The Citadel
D. The Capuchin Friary
E. Notre Dame Church
F. St Thomas's Church
G. The Townhouse & Assembly
H. Great Tower with a Flagstaff &c
a Three Magazines & Bomb Proof
Britih Fathoms.

BRITISH MUSEUM



the Engliſh, under the conduct of the brave earl of Arundel, determined upon the retaking it, and accordingly that general began his march, on which he had not far proceeded when he was informed that the enemy had fortified Herberoi, with a view to intercept him; he thereupon redoubled his diligence, and reached the town before the fortifications were finiſhed, and laid ſiege to it, till hearing that Vignoles and Xaintrailles, two French generals, were marching to its relief, when he raiſed the ſiege, in order to give them battle, which was fought on the eleventh day of May, 1434. The action was remarkably obſtinate, conſidering the inquality of number: the French amounted to twelve hundred men, whereas the Engliſh were not eight hundred. The ſuperiority of the French at length prevailed, and the Engliſh retired, but in extreme good order: perhaps their retreat was not a little owing to the wound which the earl of Arundel received, and which occaſioned his quitting the field: he only ſurvived two days after the defeat, to the great grief of the army, as well as all thoſe who knew him. The other particulars of the loſs we do not find mentioned by any hiſtorian of credit.

The lord Talbot ſoon after arrived from England with a reinforcement, which he joined to the reſt of his countrymen, and quickly obliged the French to abandon all the conqueſts they made in conſquence of their late victory.

HERRINGS. See ORLEANS.

HERSAN, BATTLE AT. [a little town of Lower Hungary, near Mohatz, and not far from the Danube, about ſeventeen miles north from Eſſeck.] This battle was fought in the year 1687 between the Imperialiſts and Turks. At this time the Imperial army was very much harraſſed, by the miſconduct of the duke of Lorrain, who had advanced too far, without knowing the enemy's ſituation, who being advantageouſly poſted, and ſeeing the dilemna of the duke, played their artillery in ſuch a manner, that it did great execution, whilſt that of the Imperialiſts was of little ſervice: at length he determined, rather than riſk a battle againſt ſo ſuperior a force, to repaſs the Drave, from whence he could receive ſubſiſtance: prince Eugene covered the infantry in their retreat with his own dragoons, and ſome regiments of horſe. The Turks began to fire off their artillery in a triumph, imagining the Imperialiſts had taken flight; but the large parties that purſued them, found to the contrary, being driven back with precipitation. The duke paſſed the river on a bridge of boats, which was immediately broke; and the conduct of prince Eugene hindered the Turkiſh horſe from doing any damage to the German infantry; but the whole army ſuffered greatly in the marches afterwards, being ſpent with hunger and fatigue. The elector of Bavaria, who commanded the rear-guard, being cloſely purſued by the Turks, could not avoid an engagement, though he had orders not, if poſſible. Having got poſſeſſion of a wood, the Turks thought to take the Imperialiſts in flank, which the duke of Lorrain perceiving, drew up in order of battle, and paſſed the night under arms. In the morning the grand vizier had placed ſome new-raiſed troops againſt the German right wing, commanded by the duke; his beſt ſoldiers againſt the left, led by the elector, and the reſt in the center, which was a ſcheme intended to amuſe the duke, whilſt with all his ſtrength he puſhed the left wing, which having forced, he ſhould beat the reſt of his army in order; but the duke ſaw his deſign, and took meaſures accordingly, and being reinforced by general Picolomini, they charged the enemy with ſuch force, that they gave way; but returning again to the charge, the engagement became very hot on both ſides. The Turks at firſt repulſed the Imperialiſts, but the elector putting himſelf at the head of his horſe, fell on the Turks with ſuch fury, that he put them entirely into diſorder. Prince Eugene was the firſt who charged the Spahis, and made them give way, and purſued them to their camp, and perceiving them to be entrenched, after a ſhort pauſe gave the ſignal for his men to follow, and jumped in firſt himſelf, notwithſtanding a continual diſcharge from the enemy of great and ſmall ſhot. He was followed by ſeveral regiments of horſe, who ſoon routed the Spahis; but the Janizaries, though expoſed to the Imperial cavalry, kept their ground till the duke of Lorrain attacked them on his ſide, and compleated the victory.

The grand vizier fled firſt, abandoning his camp, his artillery, and all his baggage; leaving an immenſe booty in ready money and jewels, ſix thouſand one hundred elephants and camels, and his own tent, with all his rich moveables. Prince Eugene's dragoons, who firſt entered the camp, had the flower of all the pillage, which in general was ſo great, that though wine was then a crown a bottle, many common ſoldiers were every day drunk with it for ſome time after.

The loſs of the infidels, according to a liſt which the grand vizier himſelf publiſhed at Eſſeck, was no leſs than thirty thouſand killed. The Chriſtians, as they ſaid, had only ſeven hundred killed and three hundred wounded. The duke of Lorrain, was not inſenſible than he owed this victory, and even the ſafety of his army, in a great meaſure, to the courage and capacity of prince Eugene. Him therefore he choſe for the meſſenger, to carry the joyful news to his Imperial majeſty, The letters which both the duke and the elector wrote on this occaſion, to inform the emperor of what had paſſed, contained a Panegyric on the young prince; which was at once the moſt noble and the moſt ſimple that can be imagined. "Prince Eugene of Savoy, "ſaid they, by his wiſe conduct, preſerved the infantry "of your Imperial majeſty. He was the firſt who put "the infidels to flight, and the firſt who entered their "intrenchments."

Though Vienna was diſtant one hundred leagues, he arrived there in three days. The emperor was ſo charmed with all that he heard concerning him, that having made him a preſent of his picture ſet with diamonds, he aſſured him verbally, that he would ſoon give him more convincing proofs of his acknowledgment. Eugene wanted no ſuch aſſurances to animate his courage, his future ſervices were ſuperior to all recompence, though conferred by Leopold himſelf.

HEXHAM, BATTLE AT. [a market town in Northumberland, about ſixteen miles from Newcaſtle.] This battle was fought in the year 1463, in the reign of Edward the IVth, during the conteſt between him and Margaret the heroic conſort of Henry the VIth, in that unhappy diſpute between the houſes of York and Lancaſter. After many, and bloody conflicts between Margaret and Edward for the ſucceſſion, Edward detached baron Montague to retard her progreſs in the northern parts of England, till he himſelf ſhould follow with a numerous army and fleet, to overturn all her projects.

It was with good reaſon Edward apprehended a ſtorm, from her having juſt made a deſcent on England with ſupplies from France, and from her ſuppoſed intereſt in the north, where ſhe landed at the mouth of the Tyne, but was forced to reimbark with precipitation, as ſhe met with a repulſe from a body of troops. She again landed at Berwick, and Montague having heard on the road that ſhe was landed at Northumberland, he advanced as far as Durham, and firſt defeated a detachment of the queen's, headed by the lords Hungerford and Roſs, on Hedgeley-Moor. Encouraged by this ſucceſs, he marched to Hexham, where Henry lay intrenched, and reſolving to have the honour of defeating Margaret before Edward ſhould come up, he attacked them in their lines before they had any intimation of his approach, and obtained a complete victory.

The duke of Somerſet, one of the queen's chief adherents, was taken priſoner, together with the lords Roſs and Hungerford, who, with Sir Ralph Percy, had violated their oaths of ſubmiſſion to Edward. Sir Ralph Percy loſt his life on the occaſion, but Henry, the queen, and ſon, eſcaped into Scotland, though they were ſo hotly purſued, that ſome of Henry's attendants were taken by his ſide, and among them the very perſon who carried Henry's cap of ſtate, which was delivered to Edward. Somerſet, Roſs, Hungerford, W. Tailboy, earl of Lyme, and Sir John Finderne, were immediately beheaded; the firſt at Hexham, and the others at Newcaſtle. Sir Humphry Nevil and twelve gentlemen of diſtinction, were executed at York, and their eſtates diſtributed among the adherents of Montague, who was on the victory, created earl of Northumberland. The

lord

lord Henry Percy, ſubmitting to Edward in the ſequel, was reſtored to his honors, with the conſent of Nevil, who contented himſelf with the marquis of Montague.

HOCHKIRCHEN, BATTLE AT. [a little village of Luſatia.] The armies of the king of Pruſſia and marechal Daun, in October, 1758, kept each other at bay; both theſe generals ſeemed to entertain the greateſt caution, they were both vigilant, but not preſumptuous; they ſtirred not a ſtep without having firſt well conſidered it.

The marſhal kept his advantageous camp at Stoplen, by which he preſerved a communication with the army of the empire. The army was ſecured by its inacceſſible ſituation, but it enterpriſed nothing of conſequence. The king of Pruſſia on the other hand, having taken poſſeſſion of the important poſt of Bautzen, which lies ſo opportunely for commanding at once both Miſnia and Luſatia, extended his right wing to Hohkirch.

By this poſition, he preſerved a communication with the army of his brother prince Henry, he protected Brandenburgh from the incurſions of the Auſtrians, and at the ſame time that he ſecured theſe intereſting objects, he was better ſituated for throwing ſuccors into Sileſia, than he could be any where elſe conſiſtently with his general plan. The two armies kept the moſt watchful eye upon each others motions. The principal aim of the king of Pruſſia, ſeemed to have been the preventing M. Daun from communicating with Bohemia. The great intention of M. Daun was to cut off the king from Sileſia. Things were ſo ballanced, that it did not ſeem poſſible by mere ſkill in marches and poſitions to anſwer theſe ends very fully: therefore a battle ſeemed inevitable. But it ſeemed too, that conſidering the ſituations of both armies, a battle could not be attempted without extreme danger to the party who ſhould begin the attack.

M. Daun ſaw that if any more time was loſt without action, the very ſeaſon muſt oblige him to evacuate Saxony, and thus give up all the fruits of the campaign. He came to a reſolution of giving the king of Pruſſia battle. But even in the vigor of this reſolution, appeared the extreme caution which charecteriſes that able general. Having communicated his deſign to the prince of Deux-Ponts, and ſettled meaſures with him, he marched in the dead of a very dark night, in three columns, towards the right of the king of Pruſſia's camp. Notwithſtanding the darkneſs of the night, (October the fourteenth) notwithſtanding the neceſſary diviſion of the Auſtrian army, the greatneſs of their numbers, and the length of way they had to march, yet ſuch was the wiſe conduct and great good fortune of this deſign, that they all arrived at the ſame time at the Pruſſian camp, none having loſt their way, without diſcovery, without confuſion, and began the attack with the utmoſt regularity and reſolution at five o'clock in the morning.

How the king's out-guards were kept ſo as to make ſuch a ſurpriſe practicable, is hard to ſay. It is hard to accuſe the vigilance of ſo able a commander, or the attention of ſo many finiſhed officers as ſerved under him. To ſpeak of treachery, is a way of accounting for misfortunes, more common than reaſonable. However it was, the Pruſſians had not time to ſtrike their tents, when they found the enemy in the midſt of the camp, and an impetuous attack already began. Scarce had the battle began, when the defeat ſeemed certain; not ſo much from the confuſion of the troops, as the irreparable loſs of two officers in the higheſt command, and of the greateſt merit. M. Keith received two muſket balls, and fell dead upon the ſpot. Prince Francis of Brunſwick had his head ſhot off by a cannon ball, as he was mounting his horſe. The king of Pruſſia had then the whole of affairs to ſuſtain alone, at the time when he moſt wanted aſſiſtance. But his preſence of mind, his firmneſs, his activity, remedied in ſome meaſure the effects of this unforeſeen attack, and the loſſes and diſorders it had occaſioned; he was every where preſent, and inſpired his troops with an ardor like his own. The king ordered ſome detachments from his left, to reinforce his right wing; but in the moment the orders were received, the left itſelf was furiouſly attacked. General Retzow, who commanded in that quarter, with difficulty repulſed the Auſtrians; and was not able to afford any conſiderable aſſiſtance to the right, which was alone obliged to ſupport the whole weight of the grand attack.

The Auſtrians in the beginning of the engagement, had beaten them out of the village of Hohkirchen; as the fate of the day depended upon that poſt, the hotteſt of the diſpute was there. The Pruſſians made three bloody and unſucceſsful attacks on the village; on the fourth they carried it; but the Auſtrians pouring in continually freſh troops upon that ſpot, drove them out at length after reiterated efforts, and a prodigious ſlaughter on all ſides. Then the king deſpairing of the fortune of that field, ordered a retreat; his troops which had been ſuddenly attacked in a dark night by ſuperior numbers, and had ran to arms ſome half naked, and all in the utmoſt confuſion, had, notwithſtanding, made a moſt vigorous reſiſtance, and maintained the fight for near five hours. They made their retreat in good order without being purſued, ſupported by the good countenance of their cavalry, and the fire of a numerous and well ſerved artillery, which was placed in the center of their camp. They loſt in this bloody action at leaſt ſeven thouſand men, killed, wounded, and taken priſoners, together with many cannon. The Auſtrian account allowed their own loſs in killed and wounded, to amount to near five thouſand.

The king of Pruſſia, in retiring from Hohkirchen, in fact, only altered the poſition of his right wing, which fell back as far as Weiſſenburg. His left ſtill remained at Bautzen. This poſition was nearly as good as the former. The great loſs, was the loſs of reputation, which always attends a defeat, and the loſs of two great generals which attended this in particular.

M. Keith was a Scotchman born. He engaged with his brother, the lord Marſhal, in the rebellion of 1715. Being obliged to relinquiſh his country on this occaſion, he entered into the troops of Spain, and afterwards paſſing into Ruſſia, he obtained a conſiderable command, and performed many ſignal ſervices in their wars with Turky and Sweden; and ſerved them alſo in peace by ſeveral embaſſies. But finding the honours of that country no better than a ſplendid ſervitude, and not meeting with thoſe rewards, which his long and faithful ſervices deſerved, he left that court, for one where merit is better known and better rewarded; and having been employed ſince the beginning of the war in a diſtinguiſhed command in the king of Pruſſia's armies, he fell at laſt in a ſervice that was worthy of him.

If the king of Pruſſia loſt ſome reputation in ſuffering himſelf to be ſurpriſed in this affair; he fully retrieved it by his extraordinary conduct in the courſe of the action, and his admirable efforts after it. On the whole, perhaps, when all circumſtances are conſidered, the king of Pruſſia will appear greater in this defeat, than in any victory he ever yet obtained. The wing of his army that was attacked, was ſurpriſed at a diſtance from him, the two generals that commanded it ſlain in the firſt onſet, his other principal generals wounded, the whole wing in confuſion without a leader; to come, in theſe deſperate circumſtances, in haſte from another quarter; to recover all; twice to repulſe the enemy, and at laſt to retire, overborn only by numbers and fatigue, without being purſued, in ſuch an inſtance of great generalſhip, as perhaps has never been exceeded.

HOGUE LA, ENGAGEMENT OFF. [a town and cape on the north-weſt point of Normandy, in France.] Previous to this illuſtrious engagement, which redounded ſo much to the honor of the Britiſh navy, we ſhall take a ſhort retroſpect to the ſituation of king William, who, in the year 1692, the happy æra of this ſhining event, was now landed at Holland, to haſten the naval preparations of the Dutch, which otherwiſe might have been tardy; in conſequence of his great aſſiduity, theſe preparations were ſoon ready for ſea, and on his having received expreſs intimations of the intended deſcent of France, in favor of James, he detached general Talmaſh, with three of the Engliſh regiments from Holland. Theſe, reinforced with other troops remaining in England, were ordered to encamp in the neighbourhood of Portſmouth; all other neceſſary precautions being taken by the queen in England, ſuch as ſecuring the diſaffected from doing miſchief, admiral Ruſſel was ordered to

PLAN of LAHOGUE, with the Intended Works.

British Fathoms
50 100 200 400

le Rue

Bason

OLD CASTLE

S^T VAAST

ISLE TATIHOU

Fort la Dent
The Tooth Fort

BASON
proposed in the
Second Scheme

le Croc

GREAT HARBOUR
proposed in the
First Scheme

Gavendel Rock

Little Harbour

LA HOUGUE or la HOGUE

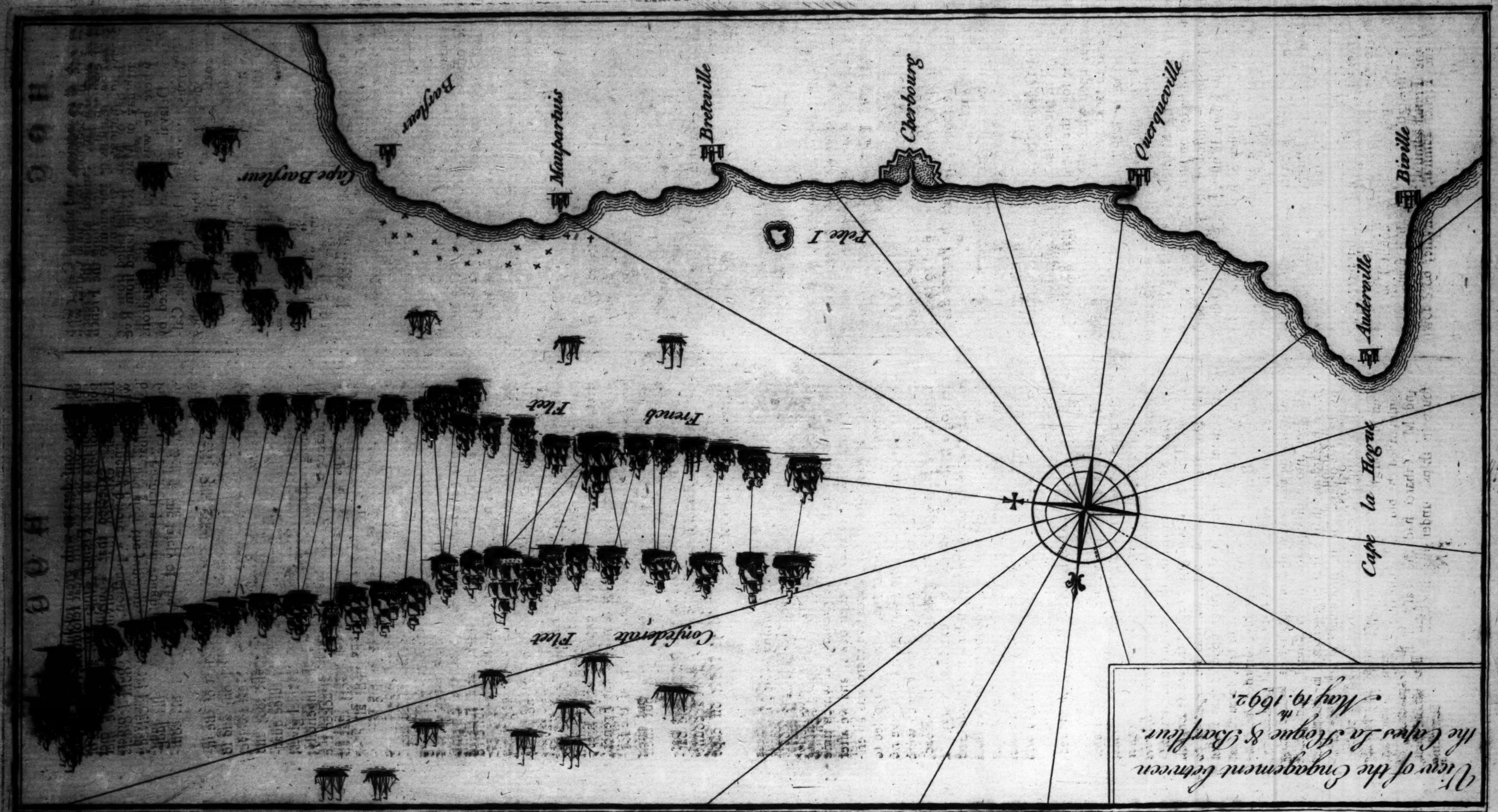
BRITISH CHANNEL

le Manquet Rock

ROAD OF LA HOUGUE

BRITISH MUSEUM

BRITISH MUSEUM



Plan of the Engagement between the Cape La Hogue & Barfleur. May 19th 1692.

to put to ſea with all expedition, and admiral Carter with a ſquadron of eighteen ſail, cruiſed along the French coaſt, to obſerve the motions of the enemy.

On the eleventh day of May, Ruſſel ſailed from Rye to St. Helens, where he was joined by the ſquadrons under Carter and Delaval, and ſoon after reinforced by the Dutch ſquadrons, commanded by Allemonde, Callemberg, and Vandergoes. On the eighteenth, they ſet ſail for the coaſt of France, with a fleet of ninety-nine ſhips of the line, beſides frigates and fireſhips.

The admirals orders were to cruiſe between cape La Hogue and the Iſle of Wight, though he had propoſed to lie off Beachy-Head. However, he plyed it down through the ſands, with a very ſcanty wind, contrary to the opinion of many of his officers and all the pilots, who were againſt his hazarding ſo great a fleet in ſo dangerous an attempt, and yet to this bold ſtroke of the admiral's, was owing all his ſucceſs.

The admiral, while he lay off St. Helen's, received a letter from the earl of Nottingham, then ſecretary of ſtate, written by queen Mary's direction, wherein he was informed, that a ſcandalous and malicious report had been propagated by her, and their enemies, as if ſome of the officers of their majeſties fleets were diſaffected, or not hearty in their ſervice; but her majeſty charged the admiral to acquaint his officers, that ſhe was ſatisfied the report was raiſed by the enemies of the government, and that ſhe repoſed ſo entire a confidence in their fidelity, that ſhe reſolved to take no notice of ſuch inſinuations, and commended to them a vigorous diſcharge of their orders and duty. They drew up an addreſs of thanks, which was graciouſly received by the queen, and publiſhed for the ſatisfaction of the public, with this additional mark of the queen's approbation, publiſhed in the Gazette, to this intent.

" I always had this opinion of the commanders; " but am glad this is come to ſatisfy others."

When all the ſhips, Engliſh and Dutch, were together, the admiral propoſed that a ſmall detachment of ſix or eight frigates, might hover about the coaſt of Normandy, that at the ſame time the forces intended for a deſcent, ſhould embark, and be landed at St. Maloes, and the grand fleet lie weſtward of that place, in order to protect them from the enemy.

This propoſition being in part approved, he detached ſix light ſhips to gain intelligence, and it being left to him to proceed as a council of war ſhould adviſe, he ordered the ſcouts, who were weſtward of the fleet, to make ſignals of diſcovering the enemy, by firing ſwivel guns, which they did on the nineteenth of May. Orders were immediately given for drawing into a line of battle, and the ſignal made for the rear of the fleet to tack, in order to engage the ſooner, in caſe the French ſhould ſtand to the northward.

About three in the morning of the nineteenth, he diſcovered the enemy, under the command of count Tourville, and by eight the line of battle was formed in very good order, the Dutch in the van, the blue diviſion in the rear, and the red in the center. A little after four, the ſun diſperſing the fog, the enemy were ſeen ſtanding to the ſouthward, upon which the admiral cauſed the ſignal for the rear to tack, and bore away with his ſhip ſo far leeward, as that each ſhip in the fleet might fetch his peak, and then he brought to, and lay by with his foretopſail to the maſt, that ſo, others might have the better opportunity of placing themſelves, according to the manner formerly directed on ſuch an occaſion.

The red ſquadron conſiſted of thirty-one ſhips, under the right honorable EdwardRuſſel, Eſq; SirRalphDelaval, vice-admiral; Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, rear admiral. The blue ſquadron was compoſed of thirty-two ſhips, commanded by Sir John Aſhby, admiral; George Rooke, eſq. vice-admiral; and Richard Carter, eſq. rear admiral. And laſtly, the Dutch, with thirty-ſix ſhips, under admiral Allemonde, and vice-admiral Schoutby Natcht.

On the other ſide, the French fleet was but ſixty-three; twenty-ſix in the van, twenty-five in the center, and twelve in the rear, commanded by the count Tourville.

This was the ſtrength of the reſpective fleets, when about ten, the French admiral, Tourville, bore down upon the confederates with great reſolution, and by the poſitive orders of the French king, who at the time of ſuch orders, expected that Tourville would have met with the enemy before a junction, and counter-orders being diſpatched after the junction, were never received; ſo that the French admiral fought contrary to his judgment, as well as the ſafety of the fleet under his command.

This was one great reaſon of the defeat of the intended enterpriſe, ſo hazardous in the execution, and ſo glorious to the Britiſh navy in the iſſue. Near twelve, count Tourville, in the Royal Sun, brought too, and engaged with admiral Ruſſel, being within three quarters of muſket ſhot. The account father Daniel gives, is a glaring inſtance of French modeſty and ingenuity, the ſubſtance of which is, that Tourville attacked the Engliſh corps de battaille with ſo much vigor, that all fled before him; that he maintained the fight all day, from morning till night; that he made a fine retreat, (though the Engliſh fled before him) which would have been as happy as glorious, if the tide had not failed him. Indeed Monſieur Forbin begins his account with more modeſty, and muſt be ſuppoſed to know more of the matter than father Daniel. He ſays, that the Engliſh expected Tourville in very good order, and ſuffered them to come as near as they thought fit; the engagement was begun with a great deal of vigor, and even ſome advantage on the ſide of the French, but the wind, which in the beginning of the fight was in their favor, changed in an inſtant, which the Engliſh took the advantage of with their van, wheeled round the French fleet, and by that means had them expoſed to two fires; as the Engliſh fleet was ſuperior to that of the French, no doubt, the latter would have been all loſt, if the former had managed as they might have done, but their ſlowneſs in attacking, loſt them that opportunity.

So far the French writer ſays on this memorable battle. Admiral Ruſſel himſelf gives a very ſhort account, in a letter dated the twentieth of May, 1692, off cape Barfleur, to this purpoſe:

Yeſterday about three in the morning, Cape Barfleur bearing ſouth-weſt, diſtance ſeven leagues, my ſcouts made the ſignal for ſeeing the enemy. The wind weſterly, the enemy bore down upon me; we continued fighting till half an hour paſt five in the evening, at which time the French towed away with their boats, and we after them. It was calm all day; about five there was an engagement to the weſtward of me, which I ſuppoſed to be the blue; it continued calm all night. I can give no particular account of things, but that the French were beaten, and I am now ſteering away for Conquet-Road, having a freſh gale eaſterly, but extremely foggy; I ſuppoſe that is the place they deſign for: if it pleaſe God to ſend us a little clear weather, I doubt not but we ſhall beat their whole fleet; I ſaw in the night three or four ſhips blow up, but know not what they were: ſo ſoon as I am able to give a more particular account, I will not be wanting.

EDWARD RUSSEL, admiral of the red.

To illucidate this particular, and throw a clearer light upon an event ſo much diſputed on by both nations, it will be but juſt to mention the remarks of another French writer, monſieur du Larrey, who in his *Hiſtories ſous Louis* XIV. informs us, that when the fog was diſſipated, Tourville was ſurpriſed to find the whole Engliſh and Dutch ſquadrons united; whereas he expected to meet them ſeparately, not having ſuppoſed that Ruſſel had by his vigilance in plying down ſo faſt, formed that junction. But on being diſagreeably ſurpriſed, he conſidered his orders, which was to fight on that probability, and thinking that a confuſed or haſty retreat would bring his fleet into a precipitate embarraſſment, and prove more hazardous than a real engagement, he continued to obey his orders, for an immediate attack. He himſelf commanded the white ſquadron, conſiſting of ſixteen ſhips in the center. The marquis de Himfreville commanded the blue and white of fourteen; in the van, and M. Gabaret had the rear, or blue ſquadron, of fourteen ſhips, under his direction. The whole fleet,

consisting of ships of the first and second rate, according to their way of reckoning in France.

Here historians differ as to the real strength of the French fleet; the author of the naval history, makes it to be sixty-three ships of the line, and this account of monsieur du Larrey's, only forty-four. For as to the difference of frigates and other distinctions, they will perhaps bear a par upon the whole. But to be more explicit, it will be proper to subjoin Sir Ralph Delaval's account, in his letter to the earl of Nottingham, dated from on board the Royal Sovereign, the twenty-second of May, 1692.

I think it my duty to acquaint you, that on the twenty-first instant, admiral Russel, having made the signal for the fleet to cut their cables, I observed the French to be forced from the race of Alderney, where they were anchored, to the eastward, and finding that some of them endeavored for the bay of Cherbourg, I stood in for that place, where I found three three-decked ships of the enemy, but so close to the shore, and within some rocks, that it was not safe for me to attempt them, till I had informed myself of the road, they being hawled into shoal water. I immediateiy took my boats, and sounded within gun shot of them, which they endeavored to prevent, by firing at us; and, that no time might be lost, I went immediately on board the St. Alban's, where, for the encouragement of the seamen, I hoisted my flag; and having ordered the Ruby, with two fireships, to attend me, I stood in with them, leaving the great ships without, as drawing too much water; but coming very near, they galled us extremely, and finding the fireships could not get in, I judged it best to retreat without shot, and there anchored; I then immediately called all the carpenters, with whose advice and general approbation, I resolved to attempt them in the morning, with all the third and fourth rates, and fireships. But, after having drawn them into four fathom and a half water, I found we could not execute the point, as it was then shoal; upon which I ordered three fireships to prepare themselves to attempt burning them, going myself with all the barges and tenders, to take them up, if by the enemy's shot they should miscarry. Indeed, I may say, and without vanity, the service was warm yet, God be praised, so effectually performed, that notwithstanding all their shot, both from their ships and their forts, two of our fireships had the wished-for success, and burned two of their best men of war. My other fireship was by an unfortunate shot, set on flames, being just going on board the enemy; indeed so brave was the attempt, that I think they cannot be too well rewarded, and I doubt not but their majesties will take them into their royal consideration. The third French ship being run on shore, and observing the enemy going in boats full from her, I ordered the St. Alban's, the Reserve, and others, to fire upon her, judging it might cause them all to quit her; and after having battered her some time, I observed she made no resistance, upon which I took all my boats, armed, and went on board her, where to my surprise, I found abundance of men on board, several wounded, many dead, but no officers; and having caused all the people, as well those that were wounded, as the rest, to be taken out, I set her on fire, and if I had not had notice by my scouts, that thirty ships were standing with us, I had sent all their prisoners on shore, who now are a great burden to me.

The ships we saw, proved to be the blue squadron, Sir John Ashby, and the Dutch, coming from the westward. We are now proceeding together eastward, to La Hogue, where I am informed three or four of the enemy's ships are, and if so, I promise myself, with God's assistance, good success, and to give a good account of them; I expect to find the admiral to-morrow, when I hope to hear he has destroyed some of the enemy's ships, having left him in chace of them last night, standing to the eastward, and pretty near them, as I judged. My lord, I hope you'll excuse me, if I presume to pray, you will use your interest with the queen, that a reward may be given to the three captains of the fireships, for their undaunted bravery and extraordinary service, as also to several others; for more firmness and alacrity, I never saw; I pray your excuse for being thus tedious and particular; heaven preserve their majesties, and that their arms may be ever crowned with success, both by sea and land, shall be the prayers, as well as the endeavours, of your most obedient servant,

RALPH DELAVAL, vice-admiral of the red.

P. S. Captain Heath burnt Tourville's ship, the Royal Sun, which was the most difficult: captain Greenway burned the other, called the Conquerant: the Admirable was burned by our boats. Captain Fowler attempted the Royal Sun, but was set on fire by the enemy's shot, yet is equally deserving.

We shall now return to the particulars of the engagement. Some time after that Tourville had towed off in great disorder; the wind shifted to the north-west by west, and in a little time five ships of the enemy's blue squadron posted themselves three a-head, and two astern of their admiral, and fired very briskly till morning. Admiral Russel, and his two seconds, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Aylmer, had all these ships to deal with. There was so great a fog, that the firing respited for some time, but clearing up again, the French admiral was discovered towing off to the northward; upon which our admiral, the better to come up with him, ordered all the ships of his division to do the like, making the signal for chacing; and notice was sent to every ship within reach, that the enemy were standing away. At this time, about six in the morning, many guns were heard to the westward, and though the ships which fired could not be seen, through the fog, it was concluded that it was our blue squadron, which had by a shift of the wind weathered the French; but it proved to be the rear-admiral of the red, Sir Cloudesly Shovel, who was got to windward of Tourville's own squadron, between him and their admiral of the blue; after they had fired some time, the fog encreased, which obliged the ships of both sides to come to anchor. About this time it was that captain Hastings, in the Sandwich, was killed, as he was driving through those ships of the enemy, because his anchors were not clear. Things now being in great confusion, our admiral thought it most adviseable to order the ships which were neareſt him, to chace westward all night, and to inform them that he intended to follow the French to Brest, believ-it more eligible than to continue at anchor; and it proved to be the best expedient, for next morning he found himself nearer the enemy than those ships were that had dropped their anchors. About eight at night there was a firing heard westward, which lasted about half an hour; part of our blue squadron having fallen in with some of the enemy's ships in the fog. In this encounter rear-admiral Barter was killed, whose last words effectually confuted the bare reports spread to blemish his character, as well as the reputation of other officers; for in his expiring moments, when he found himself mortally wounded, he recommended it to captain Wright, who commanded his ship, to fight her as long as she could swim; for it had been reported to his prejudice, that he had taken ten thousand pounds to fire upon the French with powder only, who were to return the like favor, and then he was to go over with his squadron to the enemy; but the manner of his death vindicates his memory, and as he died like a man of honor in the cause of his country, it is but just to believe that he was strictly such while he lived.

The twentieth of May it proved so dark and foggy, with very little wind all night, that none of the enemy's ships, and very few of ours could be seen, till about eight in the morning, the weather then clearing, the Dutch, who were to the southward, made signals of discovering the French fleet, when shortly after about thirty-four sail were seen about two or three leagues off, the wind being then at north-east, and then the whole fleet began to chace the enemy, who were crowding away west south-west; but we did not keep the line of battle, as we did after the fight off Beachy-head, for the signal for the line was taken in, that so every ship might make the best of her way. About four in the afternoon, the tide of ebb being over, both fleets anchored, cape Barfleur then bearing south by west. About ten they weighed again, and two hours after admiral Russel's

Ruſſel's foretop-maſt came away by the board, it having been ſhot in ſeveral places.

On the twenty-ſecond of May, about ſeven in the morning, we continued the chace, with all the ſucceſs we could deſire, and the tide of ebb being over, anchored in forty-ſix fathom water, cape la Hogue bearing ſouth by weſt, and the iſland of Alderney ſouth ſouth-weſt; but by reaſon of our admiral's wanting a top-maſt, the Dutch ſquadron, and the admiral of the blue, with ſeveral of his ſhips, got conſiderably to the windward of him. Part of the French ſhips, which had advanced towards the rocks of Alderney, were now perceived driving eaſtward with the tide of flood, without ground-tackle to tide by; for they had in the engagement, and the ſubſequent morning, cut away all their heavy anchors. When they were driven ſo far, as that our admiral judged he could reach them, he made the ſignals for the ſhips neareſt to him to cut and chace, which they did; but Sir John Aſhby, admiral of the blue, with his diviſion, and ſeveral Dutch ſhips which were weathermoſt, rid faſt, according to admiral Ruſſel's orders, that they might the better obſerve the motion of the enemy, which continued at anchor in the the Race. Three of their great ſhips tacked about eleven, and ſtood weſtward; but after making two or three ſhort boards, the largeſt of them, being the French admiral's own ſhip, the Royal Sun, ran aſhore, and preſently her maſts were cut away; upon which her two ſeconds plied up to her, and other ſhips began to hover about them: this they did, as was judged, becauſe they could not get to windward of the weathermoſt ſhips, nor ſtretch out a-head eaſtward. The Engliſh admiral perceiving that many ſhips of his fleet hovered about him, ſent orders to Sir Ralph Delaval, vice-admiral of the red, who was in the rear, to keep a ſtrength near him ſufficient to deſtroy the enemy, and to order the reſt to follow the body of the fleet, which ſervice was effectually performed; and accordingly captain Heath, of Sir Ralph Delaval's diviſion, burned Tourville's ſhip, the Royal Sun, of an hundred and four guns, as before related. The Conquerant, of eighty guns, was deſtroyed by captain Greenway, with three more of leſſer note, among which was the Admirable. In the evening eighteen of the French ſhips, which were got eaſtward of cape Barfleur, haled in for la Hogue, where our ſhips anchored about ten at night, and lay until four next morning, at which time the admiral weighed, and ſtood in near the land, but the flood coming on, he anchored again, and got under ſail by two in the afternoon, plying cloſe in with la Hogue, where he found thirteen of the enemy's ſhips very near the ſhore. On the twenty-third of May, he ſent in George Rooke, Eſq; vice-admiral of the blue, with a ſquadron, the fireſhips, and the boats of the fleet, to deſtroy thoſe ſhips; but they were got in ſo far, that none but the ſmall frigates could advance near enough for ſervice; however, the boats burnt ſix of them that night, and about eight the next morning, the other ſeven were ſet on fire, together with ſeveral tranſport ſhips, and ſome ſmall veſſels with ammunition; in the execution of which ſignal ſervice, both officers and men behaved with unuſual gallantry.

Thus at la Hogue and Cherbourg were burnt two ſhips of one hundred and four guns each, one of ninety, two of eighty, four of ſeventy-ſix, four of ſixty, and two of fifty-ſix guns.

This ſervice being over, the admiral ſailed out of la Hogue bay on the twenty-fifth of May, having ordered Sir John Aſhby, admiral of the blue, who was returned without doing any execution on the other part of the enemy's fleet, to run with a ſquadron of Engliſh and Dutch along the French coaſt, as far as Havre de Grace, and to look out for thoſe five ſhips which he ſaid he had ſeen ſtanding eaſtward; but in this he had no better ſucceſs than before. Biſhop Burnet tells us, that Sir John did purſue them five leagues, but then the pilots pretending their was danger, he returned; ſo that twenty-ſix of the enemy's ſhips, which had he purſued them, in all appearance he had deſtroyed, got into St. Malo.

The conduct of admiral Tourville is blamed by M. Fourbin, contrary to the opinion of Father Daniel: he ſays that Tourville neglecting to improve the opportunity he had of eſcaping, reſolved (for what reaſon no one one can imagine) to come to an anchor at the entrance of the Race of Alderney, inſtead of ſteering quite off as he ſhould have done, both by the laws of prudence and judgment, not being in any condition to continue the fight. At laſt, ſays Fourbin, an unexpected accident completed his ruin; the ſhip in which he was, with ſeveral others, ſlipped their anchors, and were thereupon driven by the tide on the enemy. M. de Tourville, who ſaw himſelf in danger, being unwilling to expoſe the whole fleet, which was about to follow him, and would infallibly have been either ſunk or taken, took down his general's flag; upon this M. de Pannetier, commander of a ſquadron, put up a flag as a ſignal to rally, and thereby ſaved the remainder of the fleet. Thoſe which followed the general's fate, ran aſhore at la Hogue, where fourteen of our firſt men of war were unfortunately burnt. I ſaved my own ſhip, continues M. Fourbin, though bored through and through, and following the remainder of the fleet, which were in no better condition than myſelf, we made for the road of St. Malo.

According to a relation which we find in Kennet, the French loſt five capital ſhips in the fight, which, however, father Daniel contradicts, one of which was M. Gabaret's, admiral of the blue ſquadron, of ninety and odd guns, ſo that in the whole one and twenty of their largeſt ſhips were deſtroyed, beſides the two frigates, with other ſmall veſſels, and had it not been for the foggy weather, few of the reſt would have eſcaped. On our ſide, not one ſhip was loſt, except the fireſhips, and they were ſpent upon action; and what was as fortunate, not one commiſſioned officer, except rear-admiral Carter, and colonel Haſtings, died in the action.

It will not be doing juſtice to the Dutch nation, to omit an account given of this action by their admiral, Allemoude, in a letter to the States General, dated on board the Prince, near cape Barfleur, the third of June, 1692, new ſtile.

High and mighty lords,

Since my two laſt of the thirty-firſt of May, and firſt inſtant, which gave an account of what had paſſed in the defeat of the French fleet, I came to anchor under this cape, where I have been ſince yeſterday with your highneſſes ſquadron, and that of Sir John Aſhby, admiral of the Engliſh blue ſquadron, and ſome other Britiſh troops. At my arrival here, I was informed by the captain of a French fireſhip, who was taken priſoner, that about twelve of the ſhips which had engaged your highneſſes ſquadron had got in among the rocks; upon which I prepared to go and deſtroy or burn them, but as ſoon as I was ready to put my deſign in execution, I found that admiral Ruſſel was giving orders to the ſame purpoſe; I immediately offered him your highneſſes light frigates and fireſhips, to aſſiſt him in this enterpriſe, and immediately gave the neceſſary orders in caſe he ſhould make uſe of them; but as yet I know not whether thoſe frigates and fireſhips were employed or not; all that I can aſſure your mightineſſes is, that the ſame day they took a reſolution to put the ſcheme of deſtroying thoſe ſhips in execution; they burnt five of the largeſt, being ſhips of three decks; and this day the reſt which remained, incurred the ſame fate, being burnt with all their ammunition and proviſion, together with ſix other ſmall veſſels, which they had lightened of their guns, to try whether it were poſſible to ſave them by towing them any higher; ſo that this expedition has completed the ruin of the French ſhips. I underſtand this day, that admiral Ruſſel has iſſued orders to burn the tranſport veſſels which are in the bay of la Hogue, to the number of three hundred, if it may be done with ſervice; but I apprehend it will be a difficult attempt, as the water is very ſhallow where thoſe veſſels lie, and great reſiſtance will undoubtedly be made from the land ſide; I therefore leave the ſucceſs of this arduous undertaking to Providence. On the other hand, it has been reſolved in a grand council of war, to reduce our fleet to fifty or ſixty great ſhips, ſail away to the iſle of Uſhant, and endeavour to take all the enemy's ſhips that ſhall come off, or deſign to go into Breſt, as alſo to ſend the reſt of the men of war, with ſome fire-

ſhips,

ſhips to ſcour the coaſts of France as far as Dunkirk, to ſeek and deſtroy, if poſſible, the ſcattered remnants of the French fleet, that have ſteered their courſe to the eaſt.

I am,

Moſt High and Mighty lords,

Your's, &c.

O. ALLEMONDE.

The Dutch admiral ſeems to be miſinformed, as to the true intent of the intended ſeparation of the fleets, which was rather to draw away the French troops to the coaſt, in order to weaken the power of Louis by land, an object very much in the contemplation of king William, and which has been adopted by our acting miniſter, Mr. ſecretary Pitt, in the preſent war. To harraſs their coaſts, to embarraſs their arms by ſuch a diverſion, and to draw their attention to their maritime towns, muſt always have its deſired effect, when Great-Britain is any ways connected with continental intereſt, and will always prove the moſt ſalutary expedient to ſtrengthen the hands of our allies.

In the conducting this great and glorious expedition, ſo wiſely planned, and ſo bravely performed, the two chief commanders, Ruſſel and Tourville, were very much talked of by the public; the former, for not having done more than he did, and the latter for doing what he was commanded to perform; therefore to come at the ſecret ſprings, the reaſons, cauſes, and motives of actions and events, it will be proper to ſtate their caſes ſeparately, and by that ſcrutiny to lay an appeal before the public, for the juſtice or imprudence, miſconduct or good behaviour of both and each.

Firſt, as to admiral Ruſſel. It was alledged by his enemies, and believed by ſome of his friends, that the bare ſuſpicion of his fidelity had awoke in him a ſpirit of jealouſy and reſentment againſt individuals, as well as the intereſts of king William. It was too much propagated, and perhaps individuouſly ſupported, that if this ſucceſs of his had been purſued with as much vigor, as it was begun, conſidering the conſternation with which the French were ſtruck, upon ſuch an unuſual and ſurpriſing blow, the victory had been more complete, as well as more ſplendid. But admiral Ruſſel (as Burnet inſinuates) was provoked by ſome letters and orders, which the earl of Nottingham ſent him from the queen, which he thought the effects of ignorance, upon which he fell into a gloomineſs of diſpoſition. To be at once ſuſpected, commanded, countermanded, thwarted, and croſſed, will evidently ſower the temper of the moſt patient; ſuch perhaps he conſtrued thoſe reiterated orders and diſpatches, and therefore (as Burnet ſays) he found fault with almoſt every order that was ſent him, but would offer no advice on his part. His letter above recited, indeed, ſeems not to be written in the beſt of humours, for he ſays, "I can give no particular account of things, but that "the French were beaten." Theſe words might be dictated from hurry and confuſion, but it bears the ſtamp, ſeemingly, of Spartan laconiciſm. He certainly came to St. Helen's, which was much cenſured, for though (ſays Burnet) the diſabled ſhips ſhould have been ſent in, there was no apparent reaſon for bringing in the reſt that were untouched. Croſs winds kept them in port, ſo that a great part of the ſummer was ſpent before he went out again, and this gave time to the French, to recover from the conſternation which had diſpirited them. Now it has already appeared, that the admiral had ſent in Sir George Rooke to deſtroy the ſhips that had taken ſhelter in the bay of La Hogue. He accordingly went in perſon to encourage the attempt, burnt ſix that night, ſeven the next morning, together with a great number of tranſports and other veſſels of ammunition; this, it ſhould appear, was a ſignal piece of ſervice, and indeed it was by much the greateſt that happened, during the whole tranſaction, for it was performed againſt a prodigious fire from the enemy's batteries on ſhore, within ſight of the Iriſh camp, and with the loſs only of ten men; it appears alſo by the Dutch admiral Allemonde's letter to the States-General, that this was a moſt difficult and dangerous undertaking, and his letter was dated the very morning the action was performed, and he ſeems to inſinuate the execution of it to be unlikely, which evidence of his, in favor of the admiral, as well as Sir George Rooke, ſeems to be a much ſtronger proof of their diſtinguiſhed merit in that performance, than any other written by an Engliſh admiral.

Notwithſtanding which, biſhop Burnet, by an odd ſtroke, either of humour or partiality, has thought fit to blame Sir George, as if he had not been inclined to fight. As to Sir John Aſhby's part in this conduct, he did with his own ſquadron, and ſome Dutch ſhips, purſue the remainder of the French fleet, till they ran through the Race of Alderney, among ſuch rocks and ſhoals, as our own pilots were againſt following them; for which he was alſo cenſured, though, perhaps without cauſe, ſince ſome of the ableſt ſeamen in England were of opinion, that there could not have been a more deſperate undertaking, than even the fight of the French ſhips through that paſſage, it appearing a more eligible ſtep to have ſuffered themſelves to be taken than loſt. But though deſpair might juſtify them, it ſeems to be no convincing argument, that becauſe they were fool hardy, Sir John ought to have followed them; and the reader will be ſatisfied of this, if he runs his eye over a ſea chart, and conſiders the great riſk the French run, in order to get through the Race of Alderney, and this circumſtance is particularly taken notice of in our tar's ſong, on the victory, which ſhews what the ſeamen thought of it.

It is very remarkable, that though the confederate fleet was near double to that of the French, yet, ſcarce half of it could engage, which was owing to the original diſpoſition of the fleet, by which the blue ſquadron, Sir George Rooke, vice-admiral, was directed to tack northward and to the weather; not in the leaſt to any deficiency in that admiral, as biſhop Burnet alledges. Yet the defeat was the moſt ſignal that ever happened at ſea, ſince beſides the Royal Sun, of one hundred and ten guns, the French loſt another of a hundred and four, one of ninety, two of eighty, four of ſeventy-ſix, four of ſixty, and two of fifty-ſix.

If indeed Sir John Aſhby could have ſafely reached thoſe that took ſhelter in St. Maloes, it had in a good meaſure put an end to the French power at ſea; as it was, we muſt acknowledge a moſt glorious victory, not to be gained by malevolence, or want of ſpirit in the conducters; and as ſuch we are bound in gratitude to pay a juſt tribute to the memory of thoſe brave men, who atchieved it, as well as our moſt humble thankſgiving to the Providence that favored it.

Notwithſtanding all the ruinous conſequences that attended the French affairs by this event, we find it treated in ſuch a ſtile by the French writers, as muſt appear amazing, even to ſuch as are well acquainted with their gaſconade, and moſt of this founded on their firſt attacking of the Engliſh fleet. In order to explain this, we may remember that count Tourville found himſelf obliged to take this ſtep, in obedience to his orders, which were ſo expreſs, that they did not leave any room for his lordſhip to exerciſe his judgment; he called a council of war indeed, the night before the engagement, wherein moſt of the officers gave their opinions, that, conſidering the ſuperiority of the confederate fleet, and the ſituation themſelves were in, it was moſt prudent to decline fighting; upon this, after declaring his own ſentiments, to coincide with theirs, he produced the king's orders, which appeared to be ſo preciſe for fighting, nay, for attacking the Engliſh, whether ſtrong or weak, that it was then directly and unanimouſly reſolved to obey the orders. Several reaſons have been aſſigned for the French king's giving ſuch orders; and amongſt theſe the moſt probable is, that he was deceived in the ſtrength of both fleets; as to his own, he looked upon it as certain, that count d'Etrees, with his ſquadron, would have joined the fleet before any opportunity offered of fighting, and that count Tourville's line of battle, ſhould have conſiſted of ſixty-ſix ſhips at leaſt: he was, however, deceived in both, count d'Etrees met with ſuch bad weather in paſſing the Streights of Gibraltar, that notwithſtanding all the pains he could take, his ſquadron did not arrive at la Hogue till after the battle, and though there were, at that time, ſixty-ſix French men of war at ſea, yet from the detachments made for particular ſervices, but forty-four were actually under his command, when he took this

this reſolution to fight. On the other ſide, it was preſumed that the Engliſh and Dutch fleets would not have joined ſo early, and that if they had, ſtill it would be impoſſible for them to unite, with their two great ſquadrons then at ſea, before the junction of the French fleets.

In this too the French king was overſeen, but then it was owing to that bold ſtroke of admiral Ruſſel beforementioned, by which he joined the Dutch ſquadron ten days ſooner than he could have done, if he had been ruled by his pilots, who adviſed him againſt that precipitate ſtep, as they then judged it to be.

There is yet another circumſtance mentioned by French authors, as ſuppoſed by ſome to have been the reaſon for the king's orders, and it was really this, that he expected the greater part of the Engliſh fleet would have deſerted and come over to king James, from whence it is pretended by French writers, that they were deterred by finding count Tourville ſo weak; however, all authors agree that upon the junction of our fleet, the French king ſent two orders by different routs to count Tourville, to forbid his fighting for that reaſon; but the maſter of a ſmall veſſel, which carried one of thoſe orders, was taken off cape Barfleur, by captain Wyvill, before he could reach the French fleet, and the other, which came over the land, was too late by ſeveral days. This, however, ſufficiently proves, that Louis did not expect the deſertion of the Engliſh fleet, but rather their inability to form the junction with the Dutch.

The marquis of Quincy, another French writer, after having given a particular account of the firſt day's engagement, proceeds to parade in this extravagant manner.

As to the advantage gained in this fight, it muſt be allowed us, that count Tourville, did not loſe ſo much as a ſhip, nor had he any that were diſabled; while on the other hand, the enemy loſt two, one ſunk, and one diſabled; the reſt of their ſhips were as well treated as his, beſides their ſpending a vaſt number of fireſhips without any effect. Thus, in ſpight of the prodigious inequality of the fleets, the ſucceſs was at leaſt equal in the firſt day's engagement. It is true, it happened otherwiſe in the ſucceeding days, in which, however, there fell out nothing, that ought to tarniſh the reputation of the French nation by ſea, ſince, while there remained any room for courage to exert itſelf, they not only acted gallantly in their own defence, but made themſelves reſpected by their enemies. What afterwards followed was the effect of unforeſeen accidents and inevitable misfortunes; and yet, after this fine flouriſh, the marquis fairly confeſſes, that the French flag ran for it, and that their other ſhips did their beſt to follow them. But partly through the want of ſafe ports on their own coaſts, and partly through the vigorous purſuit of the Engliſh, they were burnt and deſtroyed in the manner before related.

Neither this writer, nor any other of the French hiſtorians, pretend to diminiſh their loſs, or to ſay, that our admirals did not well and truly perform their duty in the moſt minute, as well as the moſt important branches; on the contrary, they aſcribe the ſafe retreat of part of their ſhips into the road of St. Maloes, to their lucky paſſage through that dangerous Straight, and not to any want of vigilance in our admirals. Faubin ſays, that the views of France, and the projects previous to the defeat at La Hogue, of making a vigorous deſcent upon England, were no longer kept a ſecret. It was well known, that king James was already gone to La Hogue, where he was ready to embark, at the head of twenty thouſand men, and waited only the ſucceſs of a battle with the Engliſh, which monſieur de Tourville had orders to give at all events, as on that iſſue depended all the hopes of James.

It was indeed neceſſary to run the hazard of a battle, in order to make the deſcent ſecure, for there was nothing could prove an impediment to the invaſion, but the interpoſition of the Engliſh fleet. It is not to be doubted, but if the Engliſh had been worſted, which probably would have happened, if we had hindered their fleets from joining, this projected deſcent, which fell to the ground, by the blow our fleet received, would have cauſed the Engliſh a great deal of uneaſineſs and pains. But the contrary winds, which laſted three whole weeks, and ſeveral other intervening accidents, gave the enemy time to form a junction; ſo that inſtead of five and forty ſhips which the Engliſh were ſuppoſed by us to be, proved to amount, when joined, to ninety-ſix.

This loſs at La Hogue was ſo ſenſibly felt by king James, and ſo intimately connected with his intereſts, that he thereupon wrote an affecting and pathetic letter to the French king, which ſhould be preſerved, and is to this purpoſe: That he had hitherto, with ſome conſtancy and reſolution, ſupported the weight of his misfortunes, ſo long as he himſelf was the only ſufferer; but he acknowledged, that this laſt diſaſter deeply overwhelmed him, and that he was become altogether comfortleſs, in relation to what concerned his moſt chriſtian majeſty, through the great loſs which had befallen his fleets; that he knew too well, that it was his own unlucky ſtar, which had drawn this misfortune of his majeſty's forces, ever victorious, but when they fought for his (James's) intereſts; which plainly proved that he now no longer merited the ſupport of ſo great a monarch. He therefore intreated his moſt chriſtian majeſty no longer to concern himſelf about a prince, ſo unfortunate as himſelf, but permit him to retire with his family, to ſome corner of the world, where he might, in retreat, no longer obſtruct the uſual courſe of his moſt chriſtian majeſty's proſperities and conqueſts, and where nothing could more contribute to his conſolation, than to hear of the quick return of all his wonted triumphs both by ſea and land, over both your enemies (ſays he) and mine, when my intereſt ſhall no longer be intermixed with yours.

The French king endeavoured to alleviate his misfortunes and afflictions by a kind anſwer, wherein he promiſed never to forſake him in the worſt and laſt extremity.

Queen Mary, the conſort of king William, no ſooner heard of the victory obtained off La Hogue by her fleet, than ſhe ſent thirty thouſand pounds to be diſtributed amongſt the ſailors. She ordered medals to be ſtruck, as tokens of honor to the officers, and cauſed the bodies of admiral Carter and colonel Haſtings, to be honorably interred, and thus ended this great and glorious event, to the immortal honor of the Britiſh flag, and to the extirpation of all future hopes of James's title to the crown.

To the French king, it proved a moſt mortifying defeat, who had been ſo long flattered with an uninterrupted ſeries of ſucceſſes. To the friends of James in England, it was no leſs ungrateful, as it reduced them to the laſt ebb of deſpondence, fruſtrated the whole ſcheme of a deſcent; and broke all the meaſures of the French miniſtry in his favor. It has been obſerved that admiral Ruſſel was accuſed of not having improved this victory with all advantages, which might have been obtained, before the enemy recovered from their conſternation. His enemies alledged, that his affection to the ſervice, was in a great meaſure cooled by the diſgrace of his friend the duke of Marlborough; that he hated the then ſecretary, the earl of Nottingham, whom he thought not qualified to iſſue diſpatches or orders, in the naval department, and that he adhered to the letter rather than to the ſpirit of his inſtructions. But this ſeems a malicious inſinuation, and a very great injury to his memory, as well as an ungrateful return for his manifold ſervices. He behaved during the whole progreſs of this expedition, like a gallant and wiſe officer, as well as an expert admiral.——His forcing down the Nore to the Downs with a ſmall wind, and through dangerous ſhoals, was truly brave, and executed with policy and deſign, though contrary to the judgment of his pilots, as by this bold ſtep he effected a junction with the Dutch and the other ſquadrons, which otherwiſe the French would have attacked, if not defeated ſingly. In a word, he obtained ſo deciſive a victory, that during the reſt of the war, the French never dared to attempt fighting by ſea, or in the leaſt diſputing the ocean with the Britiſh flag.

HOLMEDON-HILL, BATTLE NEAR. [near Wallowover, on the borders of Northumberland, towards Scotland.] In the year 1402, Archibald earl of Douglas, with the flower of the Scottiſh nobility, made an irruption into the Engliſh marches, at the head of thirteen thouſand men, and ravaged the country for ſome time without oppoſition; but on their return to Scotland, they

found themſelves intercepted by a ſtrong body of Engliſh troops, commanded by the earl of Northumberland, his ſon Henry Hotſpur, George, earl of Dunbar, who was a refugee in England, and the lord Greyſtoke. The two armies engaged each other at Holmedon-Hill. The Scots were drawn up on the declivity of the hill, ſo as to ſtand quite expoſed to the arrows of the Engliſh archers, who plied them ſo vigorouſly, that no armour could reſiſt their force. Douglas perceiving their advantage, ordered his men at arms to advance, and attack the Engliſh bowmen, who retired as they approached, ſtill letting fly their arrows, until that body of Scots was fatigued with the weight of their armour, and the reſt of their army left expoſed to the Engliſh archery, who made ſuch havoc among them, that they could no longer ſtand the ſhock, but fled with great precipitation. In this battle, which was fought on Holy-Rood day, ſeven hundred Scots were left dead upon the field of battle, beſides a great number that periſhed in the Tweed.

The earl of Douglas, who was dangerouſly wounded, and loſt an eye in the engagement, was taken priſoner, together with Mordock, earl of Fife, ſon to the duke of Albany; the earls of Murray, Angus, and Orkney, the lords Montgomery and Erſkine, and about fourſcore knights of diſtinction.

HOLOWZIN, BATTLE AT. [a town on the river Wabitz, in Ruſſia, near the Boriſthenes.] In the year 1708, Charles the XIIth, king of Sweden, hearing that the Mettman Mazeppa was on the march, with twenty-five thouſand men, to join the Ruſſian army, that the great general Siniaiſki was alſo in motion, and that another body of between fifteen and twenty thouſand Ruſſians were moving from another part, he reſolved to attack theſe different bodies before they could effect a junction, or at leaſt, to prevent their having any communication.

On the twenty-fifth of June, he found at the river Berezine, over-againſt Boriſlau, the Ruſſians under general Goltz, to the number of between twelve and fifteen thouſand, encamped ready to diſpute that paſſage with him; which, however, he ſucceeded in, by one of thoſe fine feints ſo uſual to him. Thus evading his foes, he arrived at the neighbourhood of Holowzin, which on his approach, the Muſcovites abandoned, and after breaking the bridge after them, joined a body of their troops on the other ſide of that river. They had a wood in the rear, and their intrenchments were defended by ſeveral pieces of cannon. There was a large ditch behind them, and the river was difficult to paſs; the king of Sweden viewed the ground, and cauſed his artillery to march in the night, a quarter of a league to the right, where he had obſerved a poſt, from whence he could fire into the Ruſſian intrenchments on their left; he alſo obſerved that there was a pretty large opening between the right and left, which the Ruſſian general had left ſo, thinking it impaſſable, becauſe of a moraſs, which extended to a very thick wood.

The king of Sweden having thus reconnoitred the place, and finding that he could improve the advantage of that opening, came at three in the morning to the banks of the river, at the head of five regiments of foot, and ſoon after followed part of the cavalry. He then began to cannonade the Ruſſian camp with ſo much ſucceſs, that ſuch of their battalions as were moſt expoſed, were forced to give way. As ſoon as the reſt of the infantry came up, he determined to aſſault them ſword in hand; ſo leaping into the water, at the head of his foot guards, he croſſed the river and the moraſs, the water being up to his armpits. While he thus marched againſt the enemy, he ordered the horſe to paſs round the moraſs, and fall upon them in flank; but the ground on the other ſide was ſo marſhy, that they could not keep their ranks. In the mean time the Muſcovites turned all their cannon on them, but in ſpite of the fire, and the difficulty of the ground, the Swedes got over the moraſs, and poſted themſelves between the two wings of the Muſcovite army. This obliged general Goltz, who commanded the Ruſſian army, to withdraw his infantry from the camp, and poſt them at the entrance into the wood, to which the king of Sweden followed him with his regiment of guards, ordering the reſt of the troops to join him, as ſoon as they ſhould all have paſſed the moraſs, which they did, and he attacked the Ruſſians with a terrible fire about four in the afternoon.

The Muſcovites in amaze, that no barrier could defend them from the fury of the aſſault, which laſted four hours with great ſlaughter and uncommon bravery on both ſides, were at laſt obliged to retire, and leave the king maſter of the field of battle, where the Ruſſians left behind them ſeveral pieces of cannon.

This is ſaid to be one of the moſt glorious battles he ever fought, as one wherein he ſhewed the greateſt ſkill as well as bravery. The Swediſh horſe had made their way through the enemy, and joined the king in the midſt of the battle; for he himſelf began the fight on foot. He then mounted on horſeback, but ſome time after, finding a young Swediſh gentleman, named Gallenſteirn, whom he had a great eſteem for, to be wounded in the field, and unable to march, he obliged him to take his horſe, and continued to command on foot, at the head of the infantry.

The memory of this battle at Holowzin, and the defeat of the Ruſſians at that town, is preſerved by a medal with this inſcription on one ſide,

SYLVÆ, PALUDES, AGGERES, HOSTES VICTI.

And on the reverſe,

VICTRICES COPIAS ALIUM LATURUS IN ORBEM.

Engliſhed.

Woods, moraſſes, entrenchments, enemies overcome.

The other,

On the point of leading his victorious troops into another world, (meaning Muſcovy.)

The Muſcovites thus obliged to fly before him, repaſſed the Boriſthenes with precipitation, which river ſeparates the dominions of Poland from their own country. Charles loſt no time in the purſuit; he croſſed that great river after them, as far as Mohilon, the laſt frontier town in Poland, where he reſted, as well to refreſh his army, as to conſult meaſures proper to be taken in an unknown country, into which he was penetrating with no leſs an intent than to follow the Muſcovites to the capital of Moſcow.

HOPTON-HEATH, BATTLE AT. [near Stafford.] This battle was fought on the nineteenth of March, 1642, between the Royaliſts, under the earl of Northampton, and the parliament's forces, under Sir John Gill, who being timely reinforced by Sir William Brereton, from Nantwich, advanced to Stafford in queſt of Spencer Compton, the ſaid earl, and found him on Salt-Heath or Hopton, and gave him battle.

The engagement laſted with great obſtinacy on both ſides for four hours. Though Sir John Gill's exceeded that of the earl of Northampton by three to one; Gill's horſe was at firſt immediately routed, but unfortunately the earl being diſmounted, was himſelf ſlain, after he had given repeated proofs of his undaunted bravery, and firm allegiance, refuſing quarter, by which the forces of the parliament became victorious.

HOYA, BATTLE AT. [a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, the capital of the county of Hoye, on the river Weſer, forty-three miles north-weſt of Zell, ſubject to the elector of Hanover.] This battle was fought on the twenty-fourth of February, 1758, in the preſent war. A conſiderable detachment under count Chabot was poſted at Hoya, a ſtrong fort on the Weſer, a place of ſuch conſequence, that prince Ferdinand, commander in chief for Hanover, reſolved to diſlodge the enemy from it. He appointed for that ſervice the hereditary prince of Brunſwick, with four battalions of foot, and ſome light horſe. This prince, though not twenty years of age, had already entered into the courſe of glory, under the auſpices of his uncle, and being full of ardor to ſignaliſe himſelf, with joy embraced the occaſion, and herein he gave an earneſt of his future fame, in one of the moſt lively and beſt conducted actions in the war. The firſt fruits of this young hero were ſuch

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as would have done honor to the moſt experienced veterans; he had a broad and deep river to paſs, without means of tranſporting his men, except by the help of a ſingle float, ſo that a long time would neceſſarily be ſpent in getting them over; what was worſe, before half his men had paſſed, a ſtrong wind aroſe, which rendered the float unſetviceable, and by an unforeſeen calamity, cut off all communication between him and the moſt conſiderable part of his force, while on the other ſide, to encreaſe his apprehenſions, the party he was going to attack was ſuperior to him, though his whole body had been joined with him. In this exigence, he came to a reſolution worthy of himſelf, and reſolved not to ſpend any fruitleſs time in attempts to bring over the reſt of his troops, much leſs to make any attempts to return to them, but to puſh on boldly, in ſuch a manner as to poſſeſs the enemy with an opinion of his ſtrength, and to attack them briſkly, before they had time to be undeceived; therefore, upon this ſudden criſis, between four and five in the morning, he marched with the utmoſt ſpeed to Hoya, when, near the town, another accident was on the point of defeating the whole enterpriſe; one of his detachments fired by miſtake upon four of the French dragoons, who were patrolling; the firing was caught from one to another, and at laſt became general. This ſeemed ſufficient to diſcover their motions, and to alarm the enemy; but the ſame ſpirit influenced the conduct of every part of this affair; a bold countenance became neceſſary, which was immediately aſſumed; he marched with the utmoſt diligence to the town, and encountered the enemy at the bridge; a fierce fire on either ſide enſued: the ground was ſuch, that the prince could not bring up his whole detachment equally; ſenſible of that diſadvantage, he formed a deſign to overcome the difficulty: the deſign was as judicious as it was reſolute, which was to turn the enemy by attacking them in the rear; to execute then this deſign, it was neceſſary to make a circuit about the town; every thing ſucceeded; the attack on the enemy's rear was made with bayonet fixed; a terrible ſlaughter enſued; the French abandoned the bridge, and fled in confuſion. The prince of Brunſwick having cleared the town of the enemy, joined the party he had left. The count de Chabot threw himſelf, with two battalions into the caſtle, with a reſolution to maintain himſelf there, but in a little time he capitulated, ſurrendering the place, ſtores, and magazines, his troops being permitted to march out. The prince, who had no artillery, and who, on account of the badneſs of the roads, deſpaired of bringing up any heavy cannon, ſuffered them to depart. Six hundred and ſeventy men were made priſoners in this action, and a place of much importance, as it opened a paſſage over the Weſer, ſecured to the Hanoverians, and this with not a hundred men killed and wounded.

HULL, ATTEMPT UPON. [a town in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, on the river Hull, ſometimes called Kingſton upon Hull.] During the memorable conteſt between king Charles I. and the parliament; the former, influenced by a promiſe from the governor of Hull that he would ſurrender it to him if he would attempt it, aſſembled a number of militia, with about ſeven hundred horſe, and formed the blockade of this place, after having publiſhed a proclamation, ſpecifying his reaſons for undertaking the ſiege, and therefore he ſummoned the town to ſurrender. He had ſent to Hull the day before, the duke of York, his ſecond ſon, with the young elector Palatine, his nephew, under colour of ſeeing the place; Hotham and the mayor received them with all the reſpect due to their rank. The young princes were entertained the firſt day by the mayor, and invited to dine with the governor on the morrow, being St. George's day; but the entertainment was diſturbed by the arrival of an officer, Sir Lewis Diver, who told the governor that the king was coming after to dine with him, and had ſent him before to acquaint him thereof, as he had with him a train of three hundred horſe. Hotham, ſurpriſed at this meſſage, conſulted with ſome of his friends, with whom it was reſolved to ſend a meſſage to the king, humbly deſiring him not to come, as he could not, without betraying his truſt to the ſtate, ſet open the gates to ſo great a train as he then had

with him. The meſſenger returned to Hotham with a dubious anſwer from the king, but certifying Hotham of his advancing: he directly drew up the bridge, ſhut the gates, and armed the walls. The king coming to Beverley gate, called for the governor, who appearing on the walls, he commanded him to open the gate. The governor anſwered, that he was entruſted with the town by the parliament, for his majeſty's honor and ſecurity, as well as the kingdom's uſe, which he intended by God's help to do; profering, however, that if his majeſty would be pleaſed to enter the town with twelve gentlemen only, he ſhould be welcome; otherwiſe he could not, without betraying his truſt to the ſtate, admit entrance to ſo great a guard; but the king refuſing to enter on theſe terms, repeated ſeveral times his command to ſet the gates open, and as often received the ſame denial: preſently after the duke of York, and the prince elector quitted the town, and came to the king, who gave Hotham one hour to conſider of it; but he ſtill perſiſting in his denying entrance, the king offered at laſt to enter with thirty horſe only, which was refuſed. About five in the evening of the twenty-third of April, the king appeared before the gates again, commanding Hotham once more to open them; and upon his refuſal, he ordered him to be proclaimed a traitor by two heralds he had with him, and then retired to Beverley, where he paſſed the night: the next morning he ſent a herald to Hotham, once more to order him to open the gate, with a promiſe of pardon for what was paſt; but not being able to prevail on him, he was forced to return to York.

When it is conſidered that the king had formed a deſign to ſecure Hull, one would imagine that he had alſo contrived means to accompliſh the undertaking, the ſucceſs whereof was of ſo much importance. The king was not ignorant that Hotham was a member of the houſe of commons, and that they had choſen him for the government of Hull as a man they could confide in; the king was certainly over credulous in giving ear to a promiſe of Hotham's, however ſo ſpecious; but from this time all confidence vaniſhed. Some ſay he had no other deſign than to viſit the place, to examine the magazine, to know what might be taken for the ſervice of Ireland, or for arming the Scots, who were to ſerve in that country. Theſe pretexts were not ſolid enough to deceive the parliament, who ſaw but too plainly into the king's deſign, and of what conſequence the evacution would have been.

The king was extremely mortified at the diſappointment of his intentions upon Hull, and ſeeing no other way to palliate his proceedings, he reſolved expreſly to deny, that he had ever intended to become maſter of Hull. By this he meant to repreſent Sir John Hotham's action as a manifeſt treaſon, and accordingly demanded open reparation on him as ſuch; he cited the laws and ſtatutes, which placed in the king the care of defending the realm, and the command of the forts and magazines; he alſo ſaid the forts and magazines were his own proper goods, and particularly that of Hull, which being purchaſed with his own proper money, could not be withheld from him with any ſhew of juſtice, without rendering his condition worſe than that of his meaneſt ſubject. But the parliament did not grant theſe ſuppoſitions; they pretended that the forts and magazines were committed to the king, as a truſt to be employed for the preſervation, not the deſtruction of the people; and that the king's claim to the property of the forts and magazines was groundleſs. It is no wonder that, upon ſuch differing principles, papers ſhould abound between the king and parliament, without producing any great effects. The king, however, had this advantage, that the parliament could not evidently prove their aſſertions againſt him; and that the authority aſſumed by both houſes, was founded on bare ſuſpicion of the king's ill deſigns, which would have rendered it plauſible, had they been averred; but they did not think proper to wait for demonſtration to be aſſured of the king's ſecret intentions; it was enough for them to have ſo public a reaſon for ſuſpecting him (which to them appeared to be ſufficiently ſtrong) to oblige them to take precautions, which might come too late, in caſe more convincing proofs were expected. The parliament therefore openly

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ſupported Sir John Hotham, with reſpect to his conduct at Hull; ſo that after reiterated complaints, arguments, letters, declarations, and anſwers on both ſides, the king had no way left to become maſter of Hull, but by ſurpriſe or force; the laſt of theſe ways did not ſeem to him very practicable, becauſe he could depend but on a very ſmall number of troops, and had no artillery, arms, or ammunition; indeed, he expected ſome from Holland, but the time was very uncertain, and therefore he attempted by another channel to make himſelf maſter of Hull, namely by correſpondence. In the execution of this deſign, he made uſe of Mr. Beckwith, a gentleman from Beverley, who had a ſon-in-law an officer in Hull; but this officer diſcovered the plot to the governor, who was ſo civil as to ſend the king word, he might ſave himſelf the trouble of carrying on the intelligence, and then ſent an expreſs to the parliament. Beckwith retired to the king at York; the parliament diſpatched a meſſenger to ſeize and bring him to London, but the meſſenger could not execute his orders.

With the queen's aſſiſtance, who was now buſy in Holland in procuring artillery, arms, and ammunition, and that of ſeveral gentlemen in England, he hoped to poſſeſs Hull: he expected alſo to prevent the parliament, and to be beforehand with them as to the affair of that town, which he determined they ſhould never poſſeſs, both to revenge his honor on the colluſion and treachery of Sir John Hotham, who had drawn him into that premunire with his people: he next flattered himſelf, that when he was maſter of Hull and Portſmouth, and had received arms from Holland, many people, who were afraid of the parliament, though well affected to his cauſe, would then openly declare themſelves in his favor, and publickly take his part. Shortly after his diſappointment at Hull, he ſummoned all the Yorkſhire tenants in chief to appear at York, which was followed by a deputation from both houſes, under a pretence of bringing a meſſage concerning Hull, but in reality to be ſpies on his actions and motions; as he was quickſighted enough to penetrate into their deſign, he gave them audience, and diſmiſſed them; but they told him they had orders not to quit York; upon which, when the gentry he had ſummoned met, he complained that both houſes had braved him even in York; that they were on the point of taking from him his magazine at Hull, and therefore, as the treaſon of Sir John Hotham was openly countenanced by them, he expected they would grant him a guard for the ſecurity of his perſon and family, which after ſome altercation, and four different anſwers, they granted him, and the guard was put under the command of the prince of Wales; and now both parties being imbittered prepared for hoſtilities, of which the affair of Hull was the apparent cauſe and ſpring of action, as it put an end to all further confidence between the king and parliament.

HULST, SIEGE OF. [a town of French Flanders, the capital of the county of Waes, fifteen miles from Ghent.] This town was inveſted in the year 1598, during the diſpute about the Auſtrian Netherlands between the Spaniards and the States-General; the conqueſt of Calais by the archduke of Auſtria preceding it, ſtruck ſuch a terror into the inhabitants of Andres, that they ſurrendered upon the firſt ſummons. He next had the reduction of Oſtend in his contemplation, the only ſea-port town in the hands of the confederates on that coaſt; but prince Maurice, by his aſſiduity, timely prevented it, ſo that the Spaniards thought fit for that time to lay aſide the thoughts of beſieging it; and at length the archduke, to revenge the ravages of the Dutch in the province of Brabant, laid ſiege to Hulſt, a place that could boaſt of no other ſtrength than its ſituation, being encloſed by an artificial canal, branched out of the river Hont, in the form of an iſle, and by the old wall, with round antique towers, defended only by ſome outworks. Various opinions were formed about the carrying on this ſiege, moſt of the officers looking upon the matter as impracticable, or at leaſt ſubject to no ſmall hazard, ſince the enemy being maſters of the river, they were in a condition to ſupply the place from time to time with all manner of neceſſaries for a long and vigorous defence; beſides that, it appeared difficult to tranſport their forces over the branch of the river that ſurrounded the town. Claudius Barlotta, one of the Flemiſh colonels, finding the Spaniards make great difficulties about the tranſportation of the forces, told them, he would undertake that talk himſelf, and that once done, they muſt leave the reſt to fortune, who generally encouraged the bold. His perſuaſions prevailed, and the ſiege being reſolved upon, a flying body was ordered immediately to paſs the river Schelde, in order to amuſe prince Maurice, as if they intended to inveſt Breda, or Bergen-op-Zoom, which firſt had the deſired effect.

The prince, to obſerve their motions, was then obliged to leave the government of Hulſt to count Solms, while he himſelf followed the Spaniards at a diſtance, his whole body conſiſting only of two thouſand men, a ſlender force for the defence of ſo conſiderable a country; but beſides that, part of their troops were ſent as auxiliaries to the French king, others on board the Engliſh fleet. The States, to ſave charges, had diſbanded lately ſome German troops, being reſolved to keep no more on foot than was juſt ſufficient to keep their garriſons; but the loſs of Hulſt taught them afterwards to take more ſecure meaſures.

In the mean time, Barlotta having brought together a good number of boats at the fort that lies oppoſite to Hulſt, embarked in them about fifteen hundred choſen men, moſt Malloons and Germans, and under favor of the darkneſs of the night, tranſported them to the oppoſite ſide; the Dutch guard-veſſels thinking every thing ſo ſecure, that they did not perceive it till too late for remedy; not even the garriſon took to their arms till the enemy was landed, and had made themſelves maſters of a ſmall fort, guarded only by thirty men, which afforded them at the ſame time a ſafe retreat, and furniſhed them with ſome great guns, both which they greatly ſtood in need of at that juncture. It is true, after the beſieged had made a moſt deſperate and furious ſally, they forced the Germans to retire; but being rallied by Barlotta himſelf, they again obliged the beſieged to retreat in their turn, at the ſame time poſſeſſing themſelves of the adjacent dikes, which were but poorly guarded, contrary to the expreſs orders of prince Maurice.

This unexpected ill news had no ſooner reached the city of Brabant, but the prince, as well as the Spaniſh army, haſtened towards Hulſt; the former to diſlodge the beſiegers, before they ſhould be reinforced, and the latter to aſſiſt their friends. The Spaniards effected their point, by tranſporting eight regiments more before the prince could oppoſe their landing, while the archduke Albert himſelf lay encamped at the ſame time on the oppoſite ſide. The prince was entrenched upon the borders of Zealand, to furniſh the place with freſh ſupplies, as occaſion ſhould require; to effect which, the States ordered ſtrong detachments to be drawn out of the garriſons, leſt they ſhould be expoſed to the enemy, and new levies made in England and elſewhere. The main point which Barlotta had in contemplation was the reduction of two forts facing the Schelde, and the Dutch camp, which he thought to carry ſword in hand; but as they lay under the fire of the city, he failed in his intentions. Thus being taught that nothing was to be effected without the aſſiſtance of heavy cannon, he contrived a kind of engine, compoſed of ſeveral large flat-bottomed boats chained cloſe together, filled with earth, and covered with boards and hurdles, upon which they planted two pieces of cannon, and under cover of the fort on the Spaniſh ſide, advanced towards the iſle: while their whole artillery was gradually tranſported in the ſame manner, and levelled againſt the fort, they renewed the aſſault; but ſtill meeting with more oppoſition than they expected, Barlotta commanded a ſtrong detachment of Italian troops about midnight to take poſt on the middlemoſt dike, between the town and the fort, and from thence to attack the latter, which being done, there enſued a bloody conflict, without any conſiderable advantage on either ſide; the Dutch being as obſtinate in the repelling, as the Spaniards were in attacking. At length ſome Germans of Barlotta's party advancing through the marſhes, on the back ſide of the fort, they broke down the palliſadoes, cut to pieces the centinels, and made their way through every obſtacle, while a party of thoſe employed againſt the Italians, haſtening to the defence of thoſe on the other ſide, were beaten

beaten back by the Italians, who poſſeſſed the bridge. Barlotta was not idle to ſecond this advantage the enſuing day, by battering the walls of the fort, which were compoſed of earth, with the utmoſt fury, ſo that the garriſon, conſiſting of eight thouſand men, threw down their arms, and would have forced the officers to capitulate; but this they bravely refuſed. The ſoldiers marched off in the evening towards the town, juſt as count Solms was coming to reinforce them with freſh ſupplies.

The Spaniards, highly rejoiced at this unexpected ſucceſs, which ſecured to them a free communication with their army on the oppoſite ſide, together with ſupplies of all ſorts of neceſſaries. They next began to drain the adjacent grounds, in order to make themſelves maſters of the other outworks, which the beſieged had laid under water; but the Spaniards being in poſſeſſion of the dikes, they found means to divert the waters to another courſe; but as they could not effectually carry their intentions into execution ſo as entirely to drain the lands, the beſieged made frequent ſallies, moſt of which proved very ſucceſsful, and coſt the enemy many of their beſt officers. On the other hand, the beſieged were kept in continual alarm by the Spaniſh cannon, and vaſt numbers of fire-balls, which nearly laid the town in aſhes, there being now no other ſhelter left for the garriſon, but the cellars and back ſide of the walls. Count Solms having by this time received a wound in one of his legs, was forced to keep his bed; but prince Maurice, who lay encamped on the other ſide of the river, ſent conſtant ſupplies under the care of count Erneſt Naſſau, and took all other neceſſary precautions to preſerve the place.

The beſiegers began now to doubt the ſucceſs of the ſiege, unleſs they could find means to prevent the Dutch from being ſupplied by the river's ſide, to which end they erected batteries and forts on both ſides the harbour, to diſpute the paſſage of thoſe ſupplies; but this alſo they failed in, being for the moſt part out of the reach of their cannon, while they themſelves were expoſed to the fire of the fort of Naſſau, and the inconveniences of the high tides.

Count Solms, in the mean time, having ordered a ſmall fort to be made to cover the gate, againſt which the enemy had directed the main attack, a detachment of Italians was directed to aſſault it, but were repulſed by the Zealanders. The Spaniards reſolving to carry the fort at all events, ordered the aſſault to be renewed by detachments out of all the different nations in the army, divided into different bodies, that being ſo ſelected, it might raiſe among them a ſpirit of emulation; the firſt attack to be made by a body of volunteers, who bore a certain kind of flags, or ſtreamers, inſtead of colours, ſuch as the ancient Spaniards made uſe of in their wars againſt the Moors. Thus they mounted the aſſault with incredible fury, but were as bravely received by the beſieged, for the fight continued three days, and at length proved in favor of the beſieged; then the beſiegers had recourſe to their mines, ſome of which being ſprung with good ſucceſs, they renewed the aſſault, and forced the enemy to retreat into another half-moon made within the breach of the wall; upon which the beſieged ſet fire to the mine made under the fort, and blew it up into the air. The beſiegers continued inceſſantly to labour in draining the lands and battering the walls, which the others endeavoured to repair by faſcines, buſhes, and palliſadoes, but they met with more than ordinary reſiſtance at the fort upon the dike near the harbour, for while they were employed in battering it with their great cannon, the powder deſigned for that uſe taking fire, blew up many of the cannoneers into the air, with ſo terrible an exploſion, that it was heard as far as Middleburg in Zealand. The beſieged laid hold of their preſent diſtreſs, and detached ſix hundred of their choice men over to the other ſide, where the Spaniſh army lay encamped, broke into their lines, forced them to retire, and nailed up their cannon; upon which ſucceſsful ſally, eight hundred Spaniards, who were ſent to relieve their friends, were alſo repulſed, and permitted the Dutch to repaſs the river unmoleſted. Notwithſtanding this and ſeveral other ſallies, the Spaniards, by perſeverance in battering, had now made a conſiderable breach in the wall, and in ſo critical a place, where there wanted intrenchments, for which prince Maurice had given poſitive orders. The Spaniards perceiving this deficiency, reſolved to improve it, and ſent a peremptory ſummons to the town for an immediate ſurrender, without which they were to expect no quarter; but Barlotta receiving a reſolute anſwer, he durſt not venture upon an aſſault, as he had loſt in the ſeveral preceding attacks two thouſand of their beſt men, and ableſt officers; he therefore reſolved to continue mining till he found a fairer opportunity to aſſault with leſs hazard, which was ſtill prevented by the freſh reinforcements ſent by prince Maurice. Under this uncertainty, chance brought to paſs, what in reaſon he could ſcarcely have hoped for; the beſieged, amazed at the remiſſneſs of Barlotta, were ſeized with a panic, apprehending he had ſome ſecret deſign in view, which, if executed, muſt tend to deſtruction; prepoſſeſſed with this fear, they ran in bodies to the count de Solms, demanding that the place might be ſurrendered; as they inſiſted, it was no longer tenable againſt an army of twenty thouſand men. There were, notwithſtanding, divers officers of reſolution, and among them one Matthew Hall, who declared for maintaining the place, and by making a retrenchment, before neglected, to venture another aſſault, if it ſhould be made, till they ſhould conſult prince Maurice, who was ſo near at hand with his army. This opinion was, however, overruled by the reſt; and at laſt by count Solms himſelf it was agreed to capitulate, before the enemy could have any intelligence by deſerters of the true condition of the place. The conditions were ſoon agreed upon, as the archduke, being overjoyed at ſuch an unexpected ſurrender, was willing to grant them whatever they deſired, and the garriſon marched out towards the latter end of Auguſt, leaving the fort Naſſau untouched by the enemy's cannon; and thus ended that memorable ſiege, to the great conſternation of the States.

2. HULST, SIEGE OF. The ſiege of this town was again undertaken in the year 1702, while the confederate armies were victorious and triumphant in Spaniſh Guelderland; fortune likewiſe favored them in Flanders. The marquis de Bedmar having declared war in the Spaniſh Low Countries, in favour of king Philip V. againſt the emperor, queen Anne, and the States General, aſſembled an army, and formed a project to beſiege Hulſt. He began that ſiege by the attack of four forts, which he became maſter of; but the fort which is called Great Hykuy, made a better defence; he bombarded and cannonaded it five days ſucceſſively, but without any effect, and was at laſt, after the loſs of ſix hundred men, obliged to retire. This ſaved Hulſt, and very much abated the haughtineſs which the marquis diſcovered at the beginning of the expedition.

HUY, SIEGE OF. [a ſtrong town in the biſhopric of Liege, on the river Maes, ſixteen miles north-eaſt from Namur.] On the ſixteenth of Auguſt, new-ſtile, 1703, count Noyelles, with a detachment from the grand army, arrived before Huy, which had a ſtrong caſtle, three forts, and four churches; upon his approach, the governor broke down the bridge between the two towns, and retired with his garriſon into the caſtle, and the forts St. Joſeph, Picard, and Rouge, or Red Fort. The trenches were opened on the ſeventeenth in the night: the attack againſt fort St. Joſeph was commanded by the prince of Anhalt, and that againſt fort Picard by colonel Frederick Hamilton, the only Engliſh brigadier in the army. The trenches againſt the former were carried on one hundred and ninety paces; but the engineer, who was to conduct the workmen to fort Picard, fell into a hollow way in the dark, which carried him off from the ſaid fort, and was the occaſion that the trenches on that ſide was deferred till next night. The approaches were continued with a great deal of ſucceſs, and ſome of the beſiegers batteries being ready by the twenty-firſt, began to throw ſome bombs into the works of the enemy, and the next morning to play with cannon and mortars upon fort Picard, fort St. Joſeph, and the caſtle, which continued till three in the afternoon, when fort St. Joſeph beat a parley, as did alſo fort Picard, and the

red fort at ſeven in the evening, on the twenty-firſt of Auguſt. The garriſon deſired to retire to Namur, with their arms and baggage; but that being denied, and no other terms offered them, than either to ſurrender priſoners of war at diſcretion, or retire into the caſtle; the continual fire of the beſiegers obliged them at length to abandon the forts, of which the confederates took poſſeſſion on the twenty-third, and M. Millon, governor of the caſtle, refuſing to admit his own men into it, they were forced to return into the town, where they were made priſoners of war, and diſarmed. Upon taking the forts, the batteries which had been raiſed againſt them were removed, and began to play upon the caſtle. The twenty-fifth of Auguſt, the diſpoſitions were made for an attack, and all the batteries firing without intermiſſion, the beſieged had above an hundred men killed and wounded, in which laſt were many officers, and the governor himſelf. The confederate troops advanced, in the mean time, and placed ſeveral ladders at the foot of the caſtle; this was deſigned only for a feint, but the enemy being alarmed by it, beat a parley about ſix in the evening, offering to ſurrender, upon condition that they might retire to Namur, with the uſual marks of honor. His grace the duke of Marlborough thereupon ſent a meſſage to the governor, that notwithſtanding the advantage he had, if they would lay down their arms, all that belonged to them, the officers and ſoldiers, ſhould be allowed them, and they ſhould be exchanged for a like number of our men, whenever the marſhal de Villeroy ſhould deſire it. Time was allowed them till three the next morning to ſend a poſitive anſwer; upon the governor's refuſal, orders were given for renewing the aſſault, whereupon the ſoldiers in the garriſon refuſing to defend the place any longer, the governor accepted the terms offered, whereby he and his garriſon, which conſiſted of nine hundred men, including ſome in the forts, were to remain priſoners of war, till the two regiments taken ſome months before by the French at Bonn, were releaſed. On the twenty-ſeventh in the morning, the garriſon marched out of the caſtle, and were all diſarmed, except the officers, who by the generoſity of the duke of Marlborough were allowed to keep their ſwords.

During the ſiege the confederates had not more than twenty men killed, and thirty-five wounded.

2. HUY, SIEGE OF. Huy was a ſecond time inveſted by the French in 1705, under the command of the marſhal de Villeroy, on the twenty-eighth of May. On the thirtieth the marſhal and the count d'Artagnac, having ſeveral times ſummoned the town, it was thought proper, as it was not defenſible, and in order to prevent the ruin of the inhabitants, to come to ſuch an agreement as was made in the duke of Marlborough's inveſtiture; and in conſequence the garriſon returned as the French had done before, into the caſtle. The next day, being the laſt of May, the enemy ſtormed the fort of St. Joſeph three times, but were repulſed with a very great loſs. On the third of June, after a vigorous attack on the one ſide, and reſiſtance on the other, they made themſelves maſters of fort Picard, and the red fort, and then battered the caſtle and fort St. Joſeph: the neceſſary preparations for a general aſſault being then made, and the breaches being now ſo wide, that it was thought impoſſible to defend the place any longer, the governor beat a parley on the tenth; but could obtain no other conditions than that the garriſon ſhould march out of the breach with their arms, and ſhould afterwards lay them down, and ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war, which was put in execution the next day, the thirteenth: that part of the garriſon which were in the forts of St. Joſeph and La Saar did the ſame, and they were all carried to Namur.

JAMAICA, DESCENT UPON. [an iſland in the Weſt-Indies, ſituated between ſeventeen and eighteen degrees north latitude.] General Venables, on the third of May, 1655, made a deſcent on Jamaica, which, after ſome oppoſition, he took from Spain, for the protector Cromwell. Having miſcarried in his deſcent on Hiſpaniola, he iſſued orders, that if any man ſhould be found attempting to run away, the next man to him ſhould put him to death, which if he neglected to do, he ſhould be liable to a court martial.

On the fourth of May, they attacked a fort, which they carried, and were then preparing to ſtorm the town of St. Jago, which the Spaniſh inhabitants prevented by a timely treaty; but before the general would liſten to any propoſitions of peace, he inſiſted, that a certain quantity of proviſions ſhould be ſent daily, which was punctually performed; and in a very ſhort time this important place was quietly ceded to the Engliſh, who have preſerved it to this day, though ſeveral deſcents were made, particularly in 1692, by the French, who made great havoc there, and enriched themſelves exceedingly at our expence. It was again attempted in 1694, by M. Ducaſſe, the French governor of St. Domingo, who ſailed in June with three men of war, and twenty-three tranſports, having on board fifteen hundred men, and arrived on the twenty-fourth, made a deſcent on port Morant, which he found abandoned; marching from thence up the country, he plundered, burnt, and deſtroyed, to a very great value; but they ſoon found, the large ſchemes of conqueſt which they had formed to themſelves, were altogether impracticable, and that the only thing he had to do, was to return with what they had plundered, for the people of Jamaica, when they found their property in danger, aſſembled ready for a vigorous defence, and behaved themſelves ſo well in a ſet engagement with the French, that it contributed not a little to make their enemies abandon their project.

JERSEY, ATTEMPT UPON. [a ſmall iſland in the Engliſh channel, fifteen miles weſt of the coaſt of Normandy, and eighty ſouth of Portland in Dorſetſhire.] An attempt was made on this place, by Henry II. of France, in the reign of Edward VI. of England in time of profound peace, about the year 1548.

They made a deſcent upon this iſland with a ſtrong ſquadron of men of war, and two thouſand land forces. The Engliſh having notice of this attempt, and knowing that the iſland was but indifferently provided, ſent thither a ſmall ſquadron, under the command of commodore Winter, who, as he himſelf expreſſed, was determined to give them their winter's firing, which he effectually performed. He had eight hundred men on board a few tranſports; and on his arrival, found the ports blocked up, and therefore was under a neceſſity of either deſiſting from his enterpriſe, or attacking the French, notwithſtanding their ſuperiority. But he bravely choſe the latter, and executed this deſign with ſuch courage and conduct, that having killed a thouſand men, he obliged them to embark the reſt on board ſome light veſſels, abandoning their ſhips of force, which he ſet on fire. This defeat ſo nettled that nation, that it is ſaid, they ſtrictly forbad the ſpeaking of its particulars under pain of death.

JERUSALEM, ATTEMPT UPON. [the capital city of Judea, or Paleſtine, in Aſiatic Turky, thirty miles eaſt of the Levant.] The orders for the cruſade roſe to an exceſſive height, in the reign of Richard I. of England, in 1182. Since the news of the taking Jeruſalem by the Turks, all degrees of people, as it were, combined in one opinion to reſcue it out of the hands of the infidels; nothing but vengeance was breathed againſt the enemies of Chriſt, and though the Jews were not concerned in the late revolution in the eaſt, their not being chriſtians was ſufficient to render them odious; at ſuch a juncture they would doubtleſs have found themſelves expoſed to worſe perſecutions, if the preparations for the cruſade or ſolemn league againſt the Turks, had not at length turned the fury of the people againſt the Saracens.

This zeal, eſpecially in England and France, ran ſo high, that the number of croiſes was prodigious; every one gloried, in inliſting himſelf under the banner of Chriſt, and the church became truly militant here upon earth; ſubſcriptions became immenſe, towards advancing ſums of money, for that great and mighty expedition. Among the reſt, Richard I. was inflamed, even to a degree of ſuperſtition in his preparations; he had bound himſelf by a vow in the life time of his father, and renewed his engagements in the late interview between him and Philip, to which purpoſe the latter ſent to Richard, in November, Routron, earl of Perche, who, on this occaſion, not only addreſſed himſelf to the king, but alſo to the earls and barons of England; whereupon the king aſſembled a parliament at London, or Weſtminſter, to conſider of this affair.

There was no need to uſe ſollicitations on this account, for whether glory or zeal were the more powerful motives of his actions, he was far more eager than any other, and therefore contrived ways and means to enrich his coffers, for carrying on theſe formidable preparations. The late king Henry the ſecond, his father, had left in his coffers above a hundred thouſand marks, though Brumpton ſays, nine hundred thouſand pounds, beſides jewels, &c. He ſold almoſt all the crown lands, and raiſed prodigious ſums by theſe unwarrantable alienations, at which the people highly murmured; nay, ſome people took the liberty to repreſent to the king, the ill conſequences thereof; but he ſtopped their mouths with this odd reply, "I would ſell London itſelf, if I could meet with a "chapman to purchaſe it." He borrowed and extorted money, nay, obtained diſpenſations from the Pope, which he ſold to thoſe who repented of their entering the cruſade, who were a conſiderable number.

The pulpits reſounded with the great merits of ſerving in the holy war, and were zealouſly labouring to procure ſoldiers. It is ſaid that his, and Philip's army, conſiſted of one hundred thouſand perſons. He joined Philip at Vezelai, took Meſſina, became maſter of Cyprus, bound Iſaac, the king thereof, in ſilver fetters, for his cruelties to the Engliſh, and received the homage of Luſignan, late king of Jeruſalem, who came to implore his aſſiſtance and protection. As we have deſignedly, and as we imagine, neceſſarily given a previous, but brief extract of this mighty buſineſs, we ſhall give a ſuccinct account of the affairs of Jeruſalem, about the time of this expedition.

All the conqueſts made by the Chriſtians in Aſia, were erected into one kingdom, of which Godfrey of Bul-

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loign was the firſt king. The kingdom conſiſted of Paleſtine and Syria, taken from the Saracens, and at length came into the hands of Guy of Luſignan, who ſeized it during the minority of young Baldwin V. to obtain which, Guy was ſuſpected of poiſoning the young king, but he was at length himſelf elected by Saladine, ſultan of Egypt, whoſe aſſiſtance he had ſought to protect him in the poſſeſſion of the crown, againſt the deſigns of the earl of Trippoli: Saladine, gladly embraced ſo fair an opportunity of recovering a country, from whence his predeceſſors had been expelled above ninety years; ſo that under color of aſſiſting Guy of Luſignan, king of Jeruſalem, he entered Paleſtine with a formidable army, in the year 1171, and having taken many places, he pretended to act only for the king, but at length he threw off the maſk, and plainly ſhewed that his deſigns were to drive the Chriſtians out of Paleſtine.

In vain did Guy, now too ſenſible of his error, ſhut himſelf up in his capital; as Jeruſalem was but ill provided, it was not poſſible for it to hold out a month, or himſelf to avoid falling into the hands of Saladine; on which, he was at firſt obliged to deliver up Aſkalon to the ſultan of Egypt, to obtain his own liberty, and afterwards by force, Jeruſalem alſo became the prey of his mighty competitors.

For the recovery then of this loſt kingdom, the kings of England and France, Richard and Philip, had undertaken the preſent expedition before us, with numerous armies of all nations, but chiefly of Engliſh and French. The croiſes firſt beſieged Acres, a ſtrong city, the ancient Ptolemy's, which after a two years ſiege, ſurrendered to Richard and Philip. But Philip abandoning Richard, and calling off the French army, through ſome miſunderſtanding between the two kings, Richard conducted the affairs himſelf, and after many, and bloody engagements between him and the ſultan of Egypt, he obtained a complete victory over Saladine, in 1192, which opened his way into Paleſtine, where he ſucceſſively took Aſkalon, Joppa, and Cæſarea, which Saladine had diſmantled, and which Richard ſoon repaired, and erected magazines to ſupply his further intentions.

During king Richard's ſtay at Joppa, we muſt not omit a memorable anecdote, which as much redounds to the confeſſed intrepidity of Richard, as it does to the fidelity of William D'Eſpreaux or Perule, one of his attendants; the adventure is thus related.

One day being tired with hunting, he lay down under a tree to ſleep, with only ſix perſons about him; he was rouſed by the ſudden approach of a party of Saracen horſe, who appeared near the place where he ſlept: as they were not many in number, he had no manner of apprehenſion from them, but inſtead of flying, mounted his horſe, and with his ſmall retinue rode to purſue them, which they perceiving, feigned to fly before him, and by that means draw him into an ambuſcade, wherein he found himſelf ſurrounded by a ſquadron of horſe. He defended himſelf a long time with wonderful bravery, without any thoughts of retreating, notwithſtanding the unequal number of his foes; at length, four of his attendants being killed, he was upon the point of being ſlain or taken, when this William d'Eſpreaux cried out in the Saracen language, "I am the king of England;" at which words, they who were attacking Richard, left him to ſeize or kill d'Eſpreaux, whom they imagined to be the king. This device gave Richard time to ride off with full ſpeed, whilſt the Saracens, content with their ſucceſs, conducted their priſoner to Saladine, d'Eſpreaux had the prudence not to diſcover himſelf till he was brought before the ſultan, to whom he ingenuouſly confeſſed, that he had done this to ſave his maſter. Saladine commended his fidelity, and did him great honours. But as he was ſenſible, that Richard would never ſuffer one who had done him ſo ſignal a ſervice, to remain long a captive, he ſet his ranſom ſo high, that he obtained ten emmits, or Saracen princes, in exchange for that faithful ſervant.

It appears of the utmoſt conſequence to have repaired the maritime cities, as it was the ſole reaſon which detained Richard ſo long in Joppa; for which, nevertheleſs, ſeveral have accuſed him of not immediately improving his victory after the defeat of Saladine. However, having effected this point, he begun his march towards Jeruſalem. In his way he had the good fortune to meet with the Babylon caravan, which was then on its way to Jeruſalem, with an immenſe quantity of rich merchandizes, and proviſions of all kinds. The caravan was guarded by ten thouſand horſe, who, finding themſelves near the Chriſtian army, were immediately for retreating; but Richard taking with him five thouſand choſen horſemen only, fell upon them with great fury, put them to flight, and became maſter of the caravan. He took in this action, three thouſand loaded camels, and four thouſand horſes and mules, with an ineſtimable booty, which he ordered to be diſtributed among his ſoldiers; after this ſucceſsful adventure, continuing his march to Jeruſalem, he came to a hill, from whence he had the pleaſure of ſurveying that famous city, the taking of which he had ſo much in contemplation, but the country around appeared ſo deſtitute of forage, that he found himſelf under the neceſſity of deferring the ſiege till ſpring.

This delay, which indeed appeared indiſpenſible, furniſhed his enemies with a pretence to deſert him; the duke of Auſtria led the way, and the duke of Burgundy followed his example, not being able to bear the thoughts of any longer contributing to the glory of a prince, whom he conſidered as the king of France's rival, though all Paris gives a better reaſon, and urges, that Saladine had conſiderably bribed them both.

The French troops accordingly embarked for Europe, ſo that the retreat or deſertion of the Germans and French, the marquis of Montſerrat's refuſal to join with the Italians, in a conqueſt to which he laid claim, but was deſigned for another; the apparent want of forage; the diſpleaſing news of Richard's affairs in England, during his abſence; his apprehenſions that Philip would invade his dominions; the decreaſe of his troops, as well by ſickneſs as battles, altogether conſpiring againſt him, were ſufficient to juſtify his declining the ſiege, and of clapping up a truce, on any terms, with the ſultan of Egypt, without regarding the vain declarations of thoſe, who confidently blamed him for deſerting the cauſe when within view of Jeruſalem. It is eaſy to ſee, that with the few troops that remained, after the deſertion of king Philip, the duke of Auſtria, the duke of Burgundy, with Montſerrat, and their numerous followers, it was not poſſible for him to accompliſh an enterpriſe of ſo difficult and arduous a nature, as was then the ſiege of that city.

During the winter Saladine had time to lay in ſtores of all ſorts, and the garriſon was little inferior to the Chriſtian army. Saladine therefore having notice of Richard's deſign to retire from before Jeruſalem, though, it was his intereſt to haſten the departure of ſo formidable an enemy, by offering him a three years truce; all the principal officers of the Chriſtian army joyfully embraced this offer, a plain argument that they did not condemn Richard's conduct, and their approbation manifeſtly juſtified his meaſures.

The truce was concluded on the following conditions.

That the city of Aſkalon ſhould be again diſmantled, and not fortified again by either party, during the truce; that Joppa or Jaffa, with Acres or Ptolemais, ſhould remain in the hands of the Chriſtians, with the reſt of the cities, of which they were then poſſeſſed in Paleſtine. That the Chriſtians ſhould have liberty to go in pilgrimage to Jeruſalem, without charge, and with free commerce throughout all Saladine's dominions.

The treaty being thus concluded, Richard ſent Saladine word, that he might depend upon ſeeing him again in a ſhort time, to try once the recovery of the Holy Land, to which meſſage, the ſultan, with a politeneſs not favoring the barbarian, replied, "That if it ſhould "be his fate to loſe that part of his dominions, he had "rather it ſhould be to the king of England, than to any "other monarch in the world." A teſtimony of the great eſteem and veneration of the ſultan, for the perſonal merit and military virtue of his royal competitor in glory, as it was an indication of the lower degree of eſteem, if not contempt, in which he held the other Chriſtian princes.

Thus ended the famous cruſade, or attempt upon Jeruſalem, for we cannot properly call it a ſiege, which had drained England and France, with other the allies, both men

men and money. It proved of very little advantage to the chriſtians of the eaſt, while it ruined thoſe of Europe, by the prodigious ſums thereon expended, nor was that the worſt, it became the occaſion of deſtructive wars between England and France, which had their riſe and origin from this memorable æra.

Richard, on abandoning Jeruſalem, apprehending that Saladine would break the truce, aſſembled the principal officers, in order to elect a general capable of commanding the troops, deſigned to be left in Paleſtine. The election fell on the marquis of Montſerrat, to Richard's great ſurpriſe, who had openly declared againſt him; however, he gave his conſent, and ſacrificed his private reſentment to the public good: but ſhortly after, the marquis was ſtabbed by two villains, in the ſtreets of Tyre, whom he had entertained in his ſervice, as they were pretended converts to the chriſtian religion. Theſe villains had been employed by the *old man of the mountain*, the appellation given to the head or chief, of a ſort of people, inhabiting about Antioch, called Cheſſins, who were a ſect of preciſe Mahometans, dwelling in ſix cities in Syria, to the number of about forty thouſand. Theſe Cheſſins (from whom, perhaps, we have the word aſſaſſin) were devoted and ready to ſtab any prince pointed out by the *old man of the mountain*. As the authors of the murder were at firſt unknown, Richard was ſuſpected, but the marquis himſelf, though diſguſted at Richard, juſt as he died, acquitted him publickly of the calumny and charge, by ordering his wife to deliver the city of Tyre, of which he was poſſeſſed, into the hands of the king of England, who arrived in England, at Sandwich, on the twentieth of March, 1194.

INNISKILLING, SIEGE OF. [a ſmall, and formerly a ſtrong town, in the north of Ireland, and province of Ulſter, and county of Termanaugh.] When king James landed in Ireland, in 1689, his affairs had certainly a very promiſing aſpect on that ſide, there were but two places in the north, which held out againſt him, Londonderry and Inniſkilling, of theſe he determined to make himſelf maſter, and might eaſily have done it, had he been well adviſed, but as biſhop Burnet obſerves, there was a kind of fatality in all his councils.

The Inniſkillingers determined to defend the proteſtant cauſe, and hearing that the proteſtants of Londonderry had denied entrance to lord Antrim's regiment, they alſo reſolved not to admit any Iriſh garriſon, and having raiſed a regiment of twelve companies, they gave command of it to Guſtavus Hamilton, a perſon of conduct and reſolution, chooſing him at the ſame time governor of the town.

Thus being in ſome poſture of defence, they proclaimed king William and queen Mary on the eleventh of March; but the lord Gilmſy declaring for king James ſome time after his arrival at Dublin, ſummoned the governor of Inniſkilling to ſurrender the town to him for king James, with a promiſe from the king, to grant them better terms, than they could ever expect for the future. A council being called, it was unanimouſly agreed to ſtand firm to their former reſolutions, of defending the proteſtant religion, and conſequently of maintaining king William's titles, the defenders thereof. Whereupon the lord Gilmſy attacked the fort of Crom, in the neighbourhood of Inniſkilling, which had beforehand been relieved, by throwing two hundred men into the caſtle, who bravely forced him to raiſe the ſiege, and to retire to Betturbel.

2. INNISKILLING, EXCURSIONS NEAR. On the twenty-fourth of April enſuing, a detachment from the garriſon, headed by lieutenant-colonel Lloyd, made an excurſion into the enemy's country, took and demoliſhed the caſtle of Aſton, and returned home with a conſiderable booty.

3. INNISKILLING, ENGAGEMENT NEAR. On the thirtieth of July, the day before Londonderry was relieved, two thouſand Inniſkillingers, headed by colonel Barty, fought, and routed six thouſand Iriſh, and took their commander, Macartey, (commonly called lord Mount-caſtle) priſoner, with ſeveral officers. The Inniſkillingers, it is remarkable, purchaſed this victory with the loſs of only twenty men killed and fifty wounded.

4. INNISKILLING, EXCURSIONS FROM. On the twenty-ſeventh of September, of the ſame year, though the duke Schomberg remained in his camp with the groſs of his army, he did not reſtrain the Inniſkillingers from making ſeveral ſucceſsful excurſions, nor had he reaſon to repent the liberty he allowed them, for on the twenty-ſeventh of September, the ſame year, the Inniſkillingers under the above colonel Lloyd, routed a body of five thouſand Iriſh, that were marching towards Sligo, of whom they killed ſeven hundred, took Okelly their commander, and forty other officers, beſides a great body of cattle, with a ſmall loſs on their ſide.

The duke was ſo well pleaſed with this action, that having ordered all the Inniſkilling horſe and foot in his camp to be drawn out, he rode along the line with his hat off, and cauſed the Dutch guards, and the Inniſkilling foot, to make three running fires, which were anſwered by the Inniſkilling horſe, and by the cannon upon the works, as alſo from the ſhips that lay at the mouth of the river, as an honorable mark of his approbation.

IVRY, SIEGE OF. [a place of ſtrength in Normandy.] In 1423, during the minority of Henry VI. the duke of Bedford was declared protector of England, and regent of France, reſolving to ſecure that kingdom for Henry VI. which his father had nearly reduced. However, the young Dauphin, who ſucceeded Charles VI. of France, had cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed king of France. During theſe conteſts, the duke of Bedford, having reduced ſeveral caſtles in the iſle of France, and receiving intelligence that Girant (one of the officers of Charles VII. of France, with whom we were at this time at war) had ſurpriſed Ivry, a ſtrong hold on the frontiers of Normandy, he immediately marched to retake it, before the French had time to put it in a proper ſtate of defence. The ſiege was undertaken in the beginning of July, and Girant capitulated to ſurrender, if not relieved by the fifteenth of Auguſt. Charles being informed of this agreement, reſolved to ſuccor the place, though at the hazard of a battle; and immediately aſſembled an army in Le Maine, conſiſting of twenty thouſand men, Scots, French, and Italians. The command naturally belonged to the earl of Buchan, as conſtable of France, but he yielded that honor to his father-in-law, the earl of Douglas, whom Charles had conſtituted his lieutenant-general for the whole kingdom. All the nobility, who adhered to Charles, joined the army on this occaſion, in order to ſignalize their courage. On the twelfth of Auguſt they marched by the walls of Vennueil, which ſurrendered on the firſt ſummons, ſuppoſing that the Engliſh army was defeated, and the ſiege of Ivry raiſed, according to the report of the meſſenger. The earl of Saliſbury being appriſed of the earl of Douglas's march, made all poſſible ſpeed to reinforce the regent, which he did with a thouſand men at arms, and two thouſand archers, by which the Engliſh army was increaſed to thirteen thouſand men; an overmatch at that time, for the like number of any troops in Europe. Ivry was ſurrendered, according to the articles of the capitulation on the day limitted.

KEHL, SIEGE OF. [an important fort in Germany, upon the eaſt ſide of the Rhine, overagainſt Straſburgh.] This place was taken in 1703 by marſhal Villars, who lay with an army of thirty thouſand men at Straſburgh, and had received orders to join the elector of Bavaria. The fort was defended by a numerous garriſon, but ill provided with ammunition, or proviſion, conſequently unable to hold out; ſo that on the ninth of March, when the French general was preparing for a general ſtorm, the ſieur Enſberg, the governor, who held that place for the emperor, deſired to capitulate, and the place was immediately ſurrendered upon honourable conditions. In purſuance of the articles, the garriſon, conſiſting of two thouſand five hundred men, were conducted to Philipſburgh.

KEINTON, BATTLE AT. See EDGE-HILL.

KEMPTERLAND, BATTLE AT. This battle was fought about 1630, in the conteſts between the States of Holland and the Spaniards, general Stackenburg, at the head of thirty-two troops of horſe, attacked a body of veteran troops lately come from Italy to this place, in which he entirely routed them, killing ſeven hundred on the ſpot, and very few had eſcaped, if the detachments from the other garriſons had joined him in time.

KENILWORTH, SIEGE OF. During the troubles of Henry III. in 1286, between him and his barons, the caſtle of Kenilworth was become ſo formidable, on account of the many outrages committed in the neighbouring country, that the king determined to inveſt the caſtle. The governor had inſolently cut off the head of one of the heralds ſent to him to ſummon the place, which ſo incenſed the king, that he went in perſon to conduct this ſiege, imagining his preſence would ſtrike terror into the beſieged. It was on the twenty-fifth of June he began the ſiege, but they defended themſelves ſo bravely, that after a ſix months ſiege there appeared little hopes of reducing it; nay, ſo intent was the king to puniſh the governor, that he put off the ſiege of Ely, whither many of the malecontents had retired. This vigorous reſiſtance of the garriſon of Kenilworth made the king turn the ſiege into a blockade. Meantime the king continued in the town, of which he was maſter, hoping that famine would compel the garriſon to ſurrender; but his expectations were vain, for they, though cloſely blocked up, and forced to eat their horſes, relying on the aid of Simon de Montford, the earl of Leiceſter's ſon, moſt obſtinately held out. Meantime the king called a parliament in the town of Kenilworth, to conſider means to reduce the rebels of Ely, either by compoſition, or by force; but neither of theſe had effect, for Henry Haſtings, and William de Pattiſhull, who confided in the ſtrength of the place, would liſten to no terms of accommodation, and though offered their eſtates, they ſtill continued to maintain it with uncommon reſolution: the garriſon conſiſted of ſeventeen hundred men, compoſed of thoſe whoſe eſtates had been forfeited, and therefore would not depend on the king's promiſes; for theſe troubles in a great meaſure aroſe from the king's confiſcating the eſtates of the rebels, and beſtowing them on the king's favorites; and the parliament aſſembled at Kenilworth, met with a deſign to mitigate the ordonnance enacted on this ſubject; it was accordingly decreed by a new law, called the *Dictum de Kenelworth*, that all forfeited eſtates ſhould be reſtored to their original owners, after a certain deduction for his majeſty's uſe, according to the nature of the delinquency or treſpaſs of the proprietor. As for Henry de Haſtings, for his cruelty to the herald, he was fined in a ſum equal to the revenue of his eſtate for ſeven years; and the earl of Derby, who had twice rebelled, was condemned to impriſonment for the ſame term, if he would chuſe to throw himſelf on the king's clemency. This decree was publiſhed in Coventry, and in the hearing of the garriſon of Kenelworth, on whom, however, it produced no effect; they continued to defend the place, until their proviſions beginning to fail, the ſoldiers growing ſickly, and their hopes from Simon de Montford more precarious, they ſtipulated to ſurrender within the term of forty days, on condition of ſaving their lives, limbs, horſes, and armour, if not relieved within that term. The king accepting the propoſal, hoſtages were delivered, and at the expiration of the time, the garriſon marched out like ſo many ſpectres, withered, and exhauſted with confinement and famine; their long confinement and ſickneſs occaſioned ſuch a ſtench, that the king's ſoldiers were almoſt ſuffocated when they took poſſeſſion of the caſtle, which was committed to Edmund, the king's younger ſon.

KENWITH, ACTION AT. [a caſtle formerly in Devonſhire.] Ubba, the chief of the Daniſh commanders, in 876 had ravaged the country of Wales without oppoſition, and in his return inveſted the caſtle of Kenwith, whither Odim, earl of that county had retired with a ſmall body of troops at the approach of the Danes. This gallant nobleman, finding himſelf unable to ſuſtain a ſiege, and knowing there was no ſafety in ſurrendering to ſuch a cruel and perfidious enemy, repreſented to his little band, that they had nothing to depend upon but their own perſonal valor, and propoſed to cut their way with their ſwords through the beſiegers. His followers readily embraced the propoſal, and they ſallied out, with Odim at their head, upon the Danes, who deſpiſed the Engliſh, who, notwithſtanding their vaſt diſparity, entirely routed them, confident as they were, with a very great ſlaughter, and ſlew Ubba, taking at the ſame time their famous ſtandard, which exhibited the picture of a raven, the needlework of Ubba's ſiſters, and which the Danes revered as an hallowed enſign.

KEYSERWAERT, SIEGE OF. [a little, though ſtrong town on the north banks of the Rhine, about two leagues below Duſſeldorp, at this time belonging to the elector of Cologn.] The French had poſſeſſed themſelves of this place for cardinal Furſtemburg in 1688; but the elector of Brandenburgh retook it in 1689, and delivered it to the elector of Cologn, who received a French garriſon into it in 1701. It is an oblong of one ſtreet only, defended on the land ſide by three baſtions and four ravelins, and towards the Rhine by two baſtions. The extremity, or point of an iſland below the place, may either be of advantage or prejudice, according to the application of it: this iſland below Keyſerwaert was firſt poſſeſſed by the French, and fortified; but afterwards taken by the Pruſſians. As the Rhine is there very broad and deep, count Tallard found it eaſy in the night-time, by means of boats, to throw as many freſh men, and as great a quantity of proviſions into the town

as

as he thought fit, which the befiegers were not able to prevent. On the other hand, the king of Pruffia, who was in the Weſel, furniſhed the beſiegers with all they wanted from thence.

The confederates had reduced Keyſerwaert to a heap of rubbiſh, and had battered the outworks with forty-eight large cannon, and thirty mortars. The trenches had been opened on the eighteenth of April, 1702, and the care of the ſiege committed to the prince of Naſſau Saarbrugh, who was the emperor's marechal de camp, under whom the Dutch ſerved as auxiliaries to the emperor, the States not having declared war againſt France. Another army of the Dutch was formed under the earl of Athlone, and lay in the duchy of Cleves, to cover the ſiege; and a third, commanded by general Cohorn, broke into Flanders, forced and demoliſhed the lines between the forts of St. Donat and Iſabella, which the enemy had been many months raiſing with infinite labour and expence, and laid the greater part of the Chattelanie of Bruges under contribution, to that end; but on the approach of the marquis de Bedmar, and the count de la Motte, with the French troops under their command, and being ſuperior in number, Cohorn was forced to retire under the walls of Sluys; but to prevent the enemy's taking fort Donat, he firſt laid the country under water, and forced the Spaniards to retire towards Ghent.

On the twentieth of April, the beſiegers did great execution with their bombs, but the enemy made a vigorous ſally, with a deſign to ruin the works of the beſiegers: the Dutch repulſed them with great bravery; but were forced to quit their poſt. On the twenty-firſt and twenty-ſecond the enemy made two ſallies more, in the latter of which they were purſued to the counterſcarp with great loſs, and their commander taken. On the twenty-third, twelve hundred Pruſſians attacked the iſland on the Rhine, in which two hundred French had been poſted, and had built ſeveral works and fortifications, with two batteries; upon the approach of the Pruſſians they fired very briſkly, but the French being puſhed by the prince of Anhalt Deſſau, who commanded the ſoldiers mentioned, threw down their arms, and ſurrendered; ſo that the iſland became uſeleſs. The commander in chief of the French party there was ſo mortified, that he ſhot himſelf, and all the officers in attempting to eſcape in boats were all killed, except one captain and a lieutenant.

The next day, the twenty-fourth, the beſiegers carried their trenches within two hundred paces of the town, fired from four batteries inceſſantly, and made a conſiderable breach in the rampart, ſo that they intended to make an attack upon the counterſcarp; for which purpoſe a great number of faſcines and woolpacks were prepared, it being thought that by thoſe proceedings the town would ſoon ſurrender; but in this the allies were miſtaken, who propoſed at firſt to become maſters of the town in three weeks, but it held out near two months, and had like to have proved a bad beginning of a new war; for count Tallard having poſted himſelf, with his flying camp, on the other ſide of the Rhine, fired from thence with ſo good effect, that the beſiegers, notwithſtanding their entrenchments, were very much galled, and had the mortification alſo to ſee the beſieged ſuccoured from that camp, with troops, ammunition, and all neceſſary refreſhments, which, with the exceſſive rains that ſwelled the Rhine, occaſioned the ſiege to go on ſlowly.

The beſiegers ſtill continuing to cannonade the town, battered the fortifications with forty-eight large cannon, and thirty mortars, when, on the ninth of June, they reſolved to make a general attack on the counterſcarp and ravelin, which they executed with unparelleled bravery: the conflict was obſtinate and bloody; at length the beſieged gave ground, leaving the beſiegers maſters of both the ravelin and the counterſcarp; upon which the allies immediately lodged themſelves. Among the officers of diſtinction, the prince of Naſſau Saarbrug did wonders, and the earl of Huntington, a volunteer, who fought moſt deſperately, was wounded. This advantage, however, coſt the confederates very dear, for they had above two thouſand five hundred killed or wounded in the action; but it likewiſe ſo much weakened the garriſon, that they were forced to capitulate the fifteenth of June, on honorable terms, and marched out the ſeventeenth. Keyſerwaert was immediately razed to the ground, according to agreement.

The French writers, with their uſual gaſconade, intimate the loſs of the allies to be ſeven or eight thouſand men upon the taking the counterſcarp. Count Tallard, finding that he could be of no longer ſervice to the beſieged, joined the grand army, under the command of the duke of Burgundy.

KILLIKRANKIE, BATTLE AT. [a ſtrong paſs in Scotland.] Viſcount Dundee, a Scotch lord in the intereſt of king James, being in the year 1689 in the greateſt diſtreſs for want of ſuccors from Ireland, had marched to the caſtle of Blair, which was threatened with a ſiege by general Mackay. When Dundee reached this fortreſs, he received intelligence that Mackay, with a conſiderable force, had entered the paſs of Killikrankie; he immediately reſolved to give them battle, and advanced againſt them. The Highlanders having received and returned the fire of the Engliſh, fell in among them with their broad ſwords, and with ſuch impetuoſity, that they broke the foot in ſeven or eight minutes; the dragoons fled at the firſt charge, in the utmoſt conſternation. Dundee's horſe, not exceeding one hundred, broke through Mackay's own regiment; the earl of Dumbarton, at the head of a few volunteers, made himſelf maſter of the artillery; twelve hundred of Mackay's forces were killed on the ſpot, five hundred taken priſoners, and the reſt fled with great precipitation, until rallied by Mackay. The victory on Dundee's ſide was deciſive and complete, though he himſelf loſt his life in the battle.

KINGSALE, SIEGE OF. [a fortified town in Ireland, in the province of Munſter, and county of Corke, within ten miles of the city of Corke, on the mouth of the river Bandon, and near the ſea.] In the year 1690, after the earl of Marlborough had reduced the city of Corke, he reſolved to purſue this great ſtroke, and immediately ſent away a detachment of horſe and dragoons, under the command of brigadier Villers, to ſummon the town and forts of Kingſale. His lordſhip ſet out himſelf from Corke, the firſt of October, arrived the ſame day at Five-mile Bridge, and on the next day before the town, which the Iriſh on his approach had ſet fire to, retiring into the old fort; he then formed his camp the ſame evening, and gave directions to make the approaches towards the new fort, while major-general Tetteau was ordered to attack the old: he found both theſe forts to be much ſtronger than the plans had repreſented them to be, and it was reported that the earl himſelf was heard to ſay, that if he had known their ſtrength, he would never have undertaken the expedition in a ſeaſon ſo far advanced. Being however now on the ſpot, this did not diſcourage his enterpriſe, and he reſolved to puſh it on with vigor. General Tettau having paſſed the river, with the troops appointed for that purpoſe, in the boats, the next morning he made a feint, according to his inſtructions, of ſtorming the old fort in the weakeſt place, where moſt of the beſieged were got together, in readineſs to receive him. In the mean time, another detachment made a bold aſſault in a different place, where they were leaſt expected, and by that means ſoon became maſters of a baſtion. During this attack, ſeveral barrels of powder accidentally taking fire, blew up near forty of the Iriſh; upon which the reſt retired into an old caſtle in the middle of the fort, and immediately after ſubmitted to be made priſoners of war, having loſt in the aſſault two hundred men out of four hundred and fifty.

The earl of Marlborough, on his ſide, reſolved to improve that advantage, and the weather being now very bad, proviſions ſcarce, and the men growing ſickly, he inſtantly ſent to ſummon the new fort, by much the ſtronger of the two; but the governor, Sir Edward Scot, inſolently anſwered, *That it would be time enough to talk of that a month hence.* Upon this, the trenches were opened on the fifth of October, and by the ninth were advanced as far as the counterſcarp; but the badneſs of the weather prevented the cannon from coming

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up till the eleventh; a conſiderable breach, and a falſe attack being made, every thing was prepared for the aſſault: but the enemy thought fit to prevent it by beating a parley; the nineteen hoſtages were exchanged, and the articles being agreed on were ſigned about midnight. The middle baſtion to be delivered up next morning, and the garriſon, conſiſting of about eleven hundred men, to march out the next day with arms and baggage, and to be conducted to Limerick.

The earl found in the fort a very conſiderable magazine, with plenty of all ſorts of proviſions and liquors; and thus this ſtrong place was taken in leſs than a fortnight. The happy conſequences which attended this ſucceſs were, that by taking this port, and that of Cork, of which the former is the key, an effectual ſtop was put to the bringing any ſupplies from France, at leaſt on the ſouthern coaſts; and the Iriſh were confined to the province of Ulſter, where they found more difficulties to ſubſiſt than in any other part of Ireland, that province being leſs fertile.

The Iriſh, who never attempted to raiſe the ſiege, yet drew their forces together, but had, in order to divert it, ſet that part of the country the beſt built and inhabited all round in a flame; but there appeared another very good effect from this deſign, for on the firſt news of theſe intentions, and of the Engliſh troops landing to execute them, count Lauzun, fearful of being blocked up in Galway, alſo weary of the ſervice, and deſirous of getting out of it, he departed from the ſouth-weſt parts of Ireland, together with the duke of Tyrconnel, M. Boriſſelau, and the miſerable remains of his French troops, leaving the command of the Iriſh to the duke of Berwick, which afterwards devolved to St. Ruth, who was afterwards killed by a cannon-ball at the battle of Aghrim.

KINGSTON, BATTLE AT. [the county town of Surry, ſituated on the Thames, twelve miles weſt from London.] During the troubles between king Charles and the cavaliers, the earl of Holland, now one of the king's adherents, in 1647, together with the duke of Buckingham, and others, reſolved to take the field in favor of his majeſty. The earl had indeed often changed ſides, but now formed a deſign to reſtore him to liberty. At this juncture, Pontefract had been taken by ſurpriſe by the royaliſts; Scarborough had revolted from the parliament; the Scottiſh army was ready to march under the duke of Hamilton; there were ſeveral parties in Kent and Eſſex, in favor of that unfortunate monarch; Cromwell was employed in the ſiege of Pembroke caſtle; Fairfax was engaged in the blockade of Colcheſter, while not above two regiments remained in London, and the Preſbyterian party had regained its influence in parliament: in this ſo favorable an aſpect for the king's affairs, which the earl of Holland reſolved to improve, he ſet out from London publickly, attended by about an hundred horſe, being joined at Kingſton upon Thames by the duke of Buckingham, his brother, lord Francis Villars, and the earl of Peterborough, with ſome forces; theſe ſent a letter to the mayor and common-council of the city, declaring their intentions of joining the troops of Surry, Suſſex, and Middleſex, in order to deliver the king, and reſtore the tranquillity of the nation, deſiring the aſſiſtance of London; but the magiſtates of London, having very little confidence in the earl, or his party, ſent the letter to the parliament, by whom the three noblemen were declared traitors to their country. The ſame day their horſe was attacked by colonel Lewſey, who routed them in the neighbourhood of Kingſton, where ſeveral Frenchmen were ſlain in the engagement; but in the night, the leaders abandoned the place, and retired with about four hundred men to St. Alban's.

KIRBY LAUNDALE, BATTLE AT. [a town in Weſtmoreland, ſituated on the river Lon.] In 530, in the memorable reign of Arthur, one of the Britiſh heroes, Mordred, ſon of Lew, a Cumbrian prince, and nephew to Arthur, debauched Arthur's third conſort, and probably carried her off to his own dominions in the north. By ſuch an outrage, he incurred the vengeance of his uncle, which, however, was for ſome time averted by the arts and intereſts of Mordred, who found means to excite a rebellion. At length Arthur and his nephew met at Kirby Laundale, or Lonſdale, where a battle enſued. The two princes attacked each other with ſuch fury, that Mordred fell upon the ſpot, after aiming a blow at Arthur, which killed him alſo. Though ſome contend for this memorable battle being fought at Camelford in Cornwall, yet Mr. Carte concludes from Mordred's being a Cumbrian prince, that it was fought at Kirby Laundale, as this name anſwers in ſenſe to the Britiſh word Camlan, ſignifying the valley of Lan, or Lon.

KNOCQUE, SURPRISE OF. [a ſtrong important fort, at the junction of the canals of Ypres and Furnes, above Dixemynde.] While the French lay before Bouchain, the allies on the fourth of October, 1714, ſurpriſed fort Knocque, in the following manner:

Brigadier Caris, commander of Oſtend, having received certain intelligence that the garriſon of Knocque was very weak, reſolved to attempt the ſurpriſing it; to effect which, he detached an hundred and eighty men, under the direction of captain de Rue, a famous partiſan and adventurer, who having found means to hide themſelves in three little houſes near the governor's garden, ſtanding between four draw-bridges, concealed themſelves there all night. In the morning, at the opening of the gates, ſome of the detachment advanced on a ſudden, and made themſelves maſters of the bridge neareſt the fort, having killed the guard. De Rue divided his men into four bodies, and with one of them ſeized a gate, while two other diviſions ran to the other two gates, the fourth drawing up near the Cazernes, to prevent the garriſon from drawing together, which diſpoſition ſucceeded ſo well, that with the loſs of only two men killed, and one wounded, that important fort was taken. The French governor hearing the noiſe, leaped out of bed, and looking out at a window, cried out *Quarter*; and was made priſoner of war, with the garriſon, conſiſting of three French companies, and one of Swiſs, moſt of whom were ſick. De Rue having ſecured that fort, ſent a party of his men to ſeize all the proviſions in the neighbouring villages, and to bring them into the fort, before the garriſon of Ypres could be informed of the loſs of it; he diſpatched alſo an expreſs with an account of this ſucceſs to brigadier Caris, who detached forty men to reinforce him, which precautions were very neceſſary, as the loſs of that poſt occaſioned the motion of a great body of troops on each ſide towards the Lys, as if the French deſigned to retake it; but finding the fort ſo well and ſo ſeaſonably provided, they entirely laid aſide the project of attacking it.

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LAGIN, ATTEMPT ON. [a ſtrong fort in the neighbourhood of Paris.] In the beginning of the year 1432, the duke of Bedford, regent of France, during the minority of Henry VI. detached the earl of Arundel, and the marechal de l'Iſle Adam, to beſiege Lagin, which had been lately ſurpriſed by Focaut; but the garriſon made ſuch a vigorous ſally, that he was obliged to abandon the enterpriſe. Towards Auguſt, the regent again reſumed the ſiege in perſon, with an army of ſix thouſand men, but in ſpite of his vigilance and precaution, the baſtard of Orleans introduced a convoy into the place, and the duke of Bedford, apprehending that he carried on ſome intelligence with the Pariſians, ſuddenly raiſed the ſiege of Lagin, and returned to the capital.

LAGOS, NAVAL ENGAGEMENT OFF. [Lagos is a cape or promontory, in the province of Algarve, in the kingdom of Portugal, not far from cape St. Vincent.] When the French had meditated their long intended project to invade England with a mighty armament, to be conducted by the means of flat-bottomed boats, ſo as by favor of the night to evade the vigilance of our admirals, and land twenty thouſand men in ſome part of Kent or Suſſex, which lay neareſt to the place of their departure. At that time admiral Boſcawen had blocked up Toulon; the admirals Saunders and Holmes had entered the river St. Lawrence, and de la Clue was poſitively commanded to get out by all means, in order to relieve their affairs in North America; but on the French court's receiving certain advices of the above ſituation of Saunders and Holmes, de la Clue received countermanding orders, directing him into the Channel: this was a point of great hazard and danger to de la Clue; but the court of Verſailles had ſent him his laſt ſailing orders, from which he could not recede. Meantime admiral Boſcawen had left Toulon, and come to Gibraltar, in order to refit, while the formidable ſquadron of de la Clue left its fortified road of Toulon, ſailed down the Mediterranean, endeavoured to force a paſſage through the Streights Mouth, and ſo get away ſafe to the northern ſeas, or if impeded by admiral Hawke, who lay off Breſt to attack him in the rear, while Conflans ſhould come out of Breſt, and getting him between two fires, attack him in front. But all this mighty parade ended literally in ſmoke, and was eluded by the vigilance of admiral Boſcawen, who narrowly watched his motions, by detaching ſcouts to obſerve, and give him notice of every approach. In conſequence of theſe neceſſary precautions, he ordered the Lyme and Gibraltar, the only two frigates then ready; the former to cruize off Malaga, the other from Eſtepona to Ceuta Point, to look out, and give timely notice.

On the ſeventeenth of Auguſt, 1759, about eight in the evening, the Gibraltar made the ſignal of the appearance of the enemy, viz. fourteen ſail on the Barbary ſhore, to the eaſtward of Ceuta; he then got under ſail immediately, and was out of the bay before ten, with fourteen ſail of the line, and the Shannon and Etna fireſhips. At day-light he ſaw the Gibraltar, and ſoon after ſeven ſail of large ſhips lying to; but on our not anſwering their ſignal, they made ſail from us. About noon the admiral came up with them, and at two o'clock on the eighteenth, ſome of the headmoſt ſhips began to engage; but he could not get up to the Ocean till near four. In about half an hour, the Namur's mizen-maſt and both topſails were ſhot away; the enemy then made all the ſail they could; the admiral then left the Namur, and ſhifted his flag to the Newark; and ſoon after the Centaur, a French man of war of ſeventy-four guns, ſtruck. He purſued all night, and in the morning of the nineteenth ſaw only four ſail, ſtanding in for the land (two of the beſt ſailors having altered their courſe in the night. The admiral's fleet was not above a league from them, and not above five leagues from the ſhore. About nine the Ocean, one of the enemy's largeſt ſhips, ran among the breakers, and the other three anchored; the admiral then ſent the Intrepid and America to deſtroy the Ocean; but captain Pratten, having anchored, could not get in, ſo captain Kirke performed that ſervice alone. On his firſt firing at the Ocean, ſhe ſtruck, and captain Kirke ſent his officers on board. M. de la Clue, the French admiral, having one leg broke, and the other wounded, had been landed from the Ocean, which was his own ſhip, about half an hour before, but they found the captain of her, M. le compte de Carne, and ſeveral officers and men on board; captain Kirke having taking them out, finding it impoſſible to bring the ſhip off, ſet her on fire. Captain Bently, of the Warſpight, was ordered againſt the Temeraire of ſeventy-four guns, and brought her off, with all her officers and men on board, with little damage. At the ſame time vice-admiral Broderick, with his diviſion, burnt the Redoubtable, her officers and men having quitted her, as ſhe was bulged; and brought the Modeſte of ſixty-four guns off, very little damaged, on board of which there was found a liſt of the French ſquadron.

It cannot be deemed any other but bare juſtice to the admiral's prudence, courage, and vigilance in this action; for it was a piece of uncommon coolneſs in the height of an engagement, to have the preſence of mind ſufficient to ſhift his flag from one ſhip to another, in order the ſooner to effect the deſtruction of the enemy: a proof that his diſabled ſhip, wherein there were more killed than on board any other in his ſquadron, ſhould not be a pretence for his not executing in another ſhip what he could not perform in his own; he received in the action, a ſlight wound in the ſide of his face, from a ſplinter, which broke the binacle, wherein the compaſs is contained.

Thus was this boaſted armament defeated and diſperſed, ſome flying one way, ſome another, for ſhelter; the greateſt part eſcaped to Cadiz, where they were blocked up by admiral Broderick, while the Souverain and Guerrier, two more of their ſhips, took aſylum at Liſbon. One great conſequence happened from this victory off Lagos, that it prevented the ſcheme of France from taking place, by getting admiral Hawke between two fires, deſtroying his fleet, and then proceeding to the invaſion of England.

Liſt of the French ſquadron under the command of M. de la Clue.

	Guns		Commanded by
L'Ocean	80	burnt	M. de la Clue
Le Redoutable	74	burnt	De St. Agnan
Le Centaur	74	taken	Sabran Grammont

	Guns		Commanded by
Le Souverain	74	escaped	Panat
Le Guerrier	74		Rochemore
Le Temeraire	74	taken	Caſtillon, l'aîné
Le Fantaſque	64	loſt comp.	Caſtillon, cadet
Le Modeſte	64	taken	Du Lac Monvert
Le Lion	64	loſt comp.	Colbert Turgis
Le Triton	64	com. thro'	Venel
Le Fier	50	Streights.	Marquiſan
L'Oriflamme	50		Dabon
La Chimere	26	loſt comp.	Souchet
La Minerve	24	com. thro'	Le chevalier d'Opede
La Gracieuſe	24	Streights.	Le chevalier de Fabry

An abſtract of the number of men killed and wounded on board his majeſty's following ſhips, under the command of admiral Boſcawen, the ſeventeenth of Auguſt, 1759.

Ships	Killed	Wounded
Namur	13	44
Prince	0	0
Culloden	4	15
Warſpight	11	40
Swiftſure	5	32
Newark	0	5
Intrepid	6	10
Conqueror	2	6
St. Alban's	6	2
America	3	16
Edgar, in charge of the prize ſhip Centaur, loſt comp.		
Jerſey	0	0
Portland	6	12
Guernſey	0	14
Total	56	196

LANDAU, SIEGE OF. [a ſtrong city of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and landgraviate of Alſace, ſituated on the river Queich, fifteen miles from Spire, and fourteen from Philipſburg, ſubject to France.] In 1702, on the ſixteenth of June, prince Lewis of Baden decamped from Langencandel, and poſted his army before Landau, where he ſpent the reſt of the month in raiſing batteries, and making his approaches, to whom it ſurrendered on the twelfth of September, in the preſence of the king of the Romans, after a ſiege, or rather a blockade of three months.

2. LANDAU. It was again inveſted by the ſame prince in 1704, on the twelfth of September, and the duke of Marlborough, with prince Eugene, came to the camp of Crone-Weiſſemburg, on the little river Lauter, to cover the ſiege. On the eighteenth of September the trenches were opened; and though the marſhal de Villeroy came to look on, yet he did not attempt to raiſe the ſiege. After ſeveral neceſſary ſteps made to reduce the place, the duke, on the ſixth of November, found the beſiegers maſters of the counterſcarp, on which they had raiſed ſome batteries, and having perfected more, they had ſixty pieces of cannon by the eighth firing to make the breach; and on the twenty-third the garriſon beat a parly, and hoſtages being exchanged, the king of the Romans granted the enemy very honorable terms, in purſuance of which they delivered one of the gates on the twenty-fifth, and the next day marched out of the place, to the number of three thouſand four hundred men, which were left out of ſeven thouſand, of which the garriſon conſiſted at the beginning of the ſiege. The loſs of the beſiegers was leſs in proportion, who had not above two thouſand killed, and about four thouſand wounded. This ſiege laſted two months.

3. LANDAU. This place was the third time inveſted by the marſhal de Villars, who came before it in the beginning of June, 1714, and on the twenty-fifth the trenches were opened. Though the Germans, who knew the importance of that place, had forgot nothing to put it into a ſtate of defence, and had augmented the fortifications by a conſiderable number of works, had uſed their mines and ſubterraneous preparations with execution, yet the place was found to ſurrender to Villars after fifty-ſix days open trenches. Twelve battalions, of which the garriſon conſiſted, were made priſoners of war, and marched out on the twentieth of Auguſt. This ſiege laſted nine whole months.

LANDEN, BATTLE AT, [a ſmall town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, on the river Becke, twenty miles from Namur.] This battle was fought on the nineteenth of June, 1693, for the glory of France or England, between the confederates, under king William, and the French, under Luxemburg. This haſty general had, previouſly to this memorable battle, gained the aſcendant of king William in ſtratagem, who made the latter divide his army to cover Huy, whither he detached fifteen thouſand men: this was in reality beſieged by Villeroy; but Luxemburg's going to view the entrenchments and works before Liege was truly a feint to amuſe king William, and in which he ſucceeded; for the king ſent another detachment to reinforce that garriſon, which proved fatal to him, and loſt him the battle of Landen, by manifeſtly giving the ſuperiority in numbers to Luxemburg, his rival; for Luxemburg, farther to deceive the enemy, ordered his troops to make faſcines, as if he had a real intention to attack Liege; but decamping all on a ſudden, he made a march of ſeven leagues, and arrived with the troops of the king's houſhold within ſight of the enemy's camp. The king of England, and the elector of Bavaria, concluded immediately that Luxemburg had a deſign to attack them, and reſolved to wait for him, though the French were then retiring, perſuaded that the victory would reaſonably be diſputed, by favor of their entrenchments, notwithſtanding their own ſuperiority in numbers. Luxemburg ſpent all the night in diſpoſing his army in order of battle; the king of England being at the ſame time employed in raiſing entrenchments, and planting his artillery (conſiſting of one hundred pieces of cannon) on the borders of his camp. Both armies lay under arms all night. Moſt people thought that, conſidering the great ſuperiority of the French, king William would have paſſed over the next day; but he was confident in the advantage of his poſt, which, together with his perſonal bravery, and that of the troops, induced him to riſk the hazard of a battle. Having completed his entrenchments, furniſhed, and fortified the two villages of Landen and Nerwinden, which cloſed his two wings, he waited for the event of next day; and by ſun-riſing the French were drawn up within cannon-ſhot of the confederate army, who played upon the French with ſucceſs, and which the latter received with great patience and reſolution. About ſix o'clock the enemy made a movement to come nearer to the king's entrenchments, and about eight Luxemburg ordered a ſtrong body of troops to attack the villages. Luxemburg had given his laſt orders, which were not ſo punctually executed, and the confederates remained maſters of them; for his right too ſoon attacked their left, and therefore was not able to penetrate into the village of Landen, which, as well as one part of the king's line, was covered with a great ravine: this occaſioned Luxemburg, who found his left quiet, to march the greateſt part of his forces to the village of Nerwinden, which was on the right of the enemy. The French by this were every where repulſed, and about eleven o'clock began to deſpair; upon which the marſhal, perceiving them faint and remiſs, rode through the ranks, with his hat in his hand, calling out aloud to animate them, *Remember, gentlemen, the glory of France.* The left wing began then the attack again upon the village of Nerwinden, but with the loſs of a great number of men, and with no ſucceſs. This ſecond attack was followed by a pauſe, which ſeemed to indicate the duke's retreat; nay, at that time it was the opinion of marſhal Boufflers, that it was more eligible to do ſo, than to riſk the loſs of the battle; even the prince of Conti, who did wonders in the fight, and marſhal Villeroy, thought of retreating; but the duke of Luxemburg aſking the duke of Bourbon what he thought of it, he anſwered, that he would engage to retake Nerwinden (for they had been a little time in poſſeſſion of it) if he would give him ten freſh battalions; accordingly, he put himſelf, with the prince of Conti, at the head of the brigade of the guards, the duke of Luxemburg ſeconding them, and doubling all his efforts, drew up his cavalry, crying out again, *Gentlemen, the glory of France,* and

and attacked the right wing of the confederates, where the fire began to ſlacken for want of ammunition, and that forced the village of Nerwinden; but neither had this availed, if the duke of Chartres, with the French cavalry, had not paſſed the entrenchment to engage the confederates cavalry; after having broke through the two firſt lines, he was repulſed by the third, and was near being taken, till aſſiſted by two of his domeſticks, and having killed with his own ſword one of his purſuers; he recovered the next line, which as ſoon as he had put in order, he charged the horſe again, and threw them into ſo much confuſion, that they never rallied again, any more than the foot, ſo that in the end, the French puſhed the horſe into the river Layette, where a great number periſhed.

This was the laſt ſcene of a battle as bloody and terrible as ever was fought, wherein the very conquerors mourned a dear bought victory, ſo many fell, that they might ſay with Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, that ſuch another victory would quite ruin them. The duke of Berwick was taken priſoner in the defence of the village of Nerwinden.

The king, during the whole battle, behaved like a moſt magnanimous prince, having eſcaped the execution of three muſket-ſhots, one through his wig, another through his ſleeve, while the third carried off the knot of his ſcarf, leaving a ſmall contuſion on his ſide: in ſhort, his majeſty this day gained ſo much reſpect from his enemies, that it was ſaid by them, that they wanted only ſuch a king to make themſelves maſters of Chriſtendom; and in ſome of the intercepted letters, after the battle, to his wife, he ſaid, that he ſaw the king of England every where preſent where there was the greateſt heat of action, expoſing his perſon to the greateſt dangers; and that ſurely ſo much valor very well deſerved the quiet poſſeſſion of the crown, to which he was an ornament.

The French reported that the confederates had loſt twenty thouſand men in this action; and indeed, till a review was made, the confederates believed they had loſt more than afterwards appeared to be the event, which was only ſix thouſand killed, for the French reckoned their own men as ours in the computation; as there appeared on the field of battle twenty thouſand men, ten or twelve thouſand of which though we aſſume to ourſelves, the remainder could not be other than French, who fought ſo ſtrenuouſly in every attack, and were conſiderably worſted in ſeveral. The allies loſt a large train of artillery, abundance of ſmall arms, and about two thouſand priſoners. A great number was certainly wounded on both ſides, for there was no purſuit; and as the battle was maintained with an obſtinate fury on both ſides, why ſhould there be ſuch a diſparity in the killed or wounded, ſince the French were confeſſedly near double the number of the confederates, and had once given over all thoughts of conquering; nay, had entertained a notion of retiring.

The king of England attributed this loſs chiefly to M. Goulon, who commanded the artillery, becauſe he had diſcontinued the firing: Goulon ſaid in his juſtification, that he had obeyed the orders of a general officer, which, however, that general officer denied. That engineer ſoon after left his majeſty's ſervice; but was, notwithſtanding the charge imputed to him, warmly recommended to the emperor, whom he afterwards ſerved.

The confederates retired to Lewe, without being purſued by the enemy; a proof that they were ſick of the victory, dear bought as it was. Luxemburg, on his return to Paris, was no doubt troubled to ſee ſo many illuſtrious families in mourning; and though he had the thanks of the king, he had the curſe of the people, which latter he could not juſtly deſerve, ſince he did but his duty, though he ſacrificed his troops to the glory of his country. Many ladies had waited on him in mourning coaches, demanding his intereſt at court to procure them penſions, or, on failure, they threatened to burn his palace: yet though he might move ſuch a ſuit, it muſt greatly affect the king's finances, to give penſions to the widows of ſo many as fell on that dear bought iſſue.

LANDSDOWN-HILL, BATTLE AT. [near Marſfield in Somerſetſhire, not far from Bath.] In the year 1643, in the diſpute between the royaliſts and the parliament's forces, after the ſucceſs of the former over the latter, under the earl of Stamford, at Stratton, the two houſes ſent Sir William Waller to raiſe an army in the county of Somerſet, in order to retrieve that misfortune. The royaliſts, having reſted a few days at Wales, advanced towards Sir William Waller, who had fixed his head quarters at Bath, and had received a reinforcement of five hundred cavalry, ſo completely armed with cuiraſſiers and defenſive armour, that the royaliſts ludicrouſly termed them the Lobſters, and in the ſequel, found them for the moſt part impenetrable.

After ſome ſkirmiſhes, fought with various ſucceſs on both ſides, the marquis of Hertford and prince Maurice, marched to Marſfield, five miles beyond Bath, in the road for Oxford. Waller, whoſe aim was to prevent their joining the king's forces, immediately poſſeſſed himſelf of Landſdown-Hill, which he fortified with breaſt works and cannon, then he detached a body of horſe, towards Marſfield, from whence they were driven back by the royaliſts, who drew up their forces on the plain, but perceiving how advantageouſly the enemy was ſituated, they began to retreat to their old quarters. Waller immediately ſent his whole cavalry to fall upon their flank and rear, in which, the new regiment of Cuiraſſiers did great execution, ſo that the king's horſe, hitherto deemed invincible, were broken and diſcomfited. Nevertheleſs, they were rallied, and the enemy fled in their turn; the royaliſts then attacked the file with ſurpriſing courage, and gained the ſummit, after a very obſtinate engagement, the enemy retiring behind a ſtone wall, where they faced the king's troops, in good order, till night, and then retired to Bath, by favor of the darkneſs. The marquis was left in poſſeſſion of the field, but the victory was not gained without conſiderable damage; Sir Bevil Greenville was killed in the attack, with a good number of excellent officers, and next morning, Sir Ralph Hopton, and ſerjeant-major Sheldon, riding about the field, they were blown up with gunpowder, eight barrels of which, happened to be in a waggon, and took fire, either by accident or treachery. The major died next day, and Sir Ralph was miſerably ſcorched.

LANDRECY, SIEGE OF. [a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, on the river Sambre, eighteen miles eaſt of Cambray.] In 1543, the emperor, Charles V. being at war with Francis I. of France, after he had brought the duke of Cleve to ſubmit, and much about the time of the revolt of the Rochellers, laid ſiege to Landrecy; but apprehending its ſtrength, reſolved to reduce it by famine. The beſieged ſuffered very much in a ſiege of two months, when Francis I. putting himſelf at the head of his army, approached within two leagues of the beſiegers. The emperor, imagining he would give him battle, imprudently drew his forces from the further ſide of the Sambre, to join the forces on this ſide; which weak ſtep gave Francis an opportunity of throwing relief into the town, ſo that the emperor was forced to raiſe the ſiege.

2. LANDRECY, SIEGE OF. This place was inveſted by prince Eugene, after he had ſeparated from the Engliſh forces, in 1712. The allies, after the deſertion of the Britiſh troops, by an inglorious miniſtry, had entirely been diſconcerted in moſt of their plans of operations; however, they reſolved to carry on the war. On the ſixteenth of July, Landrecy was beſieged with thirty-four battalions, under the command of the prince of Anhalt Deſſau, and under the direction of Eugene. The left of Eugene's army joined the camp before Landrecy, and the right extended along the Schelde, towards Denain, where the allies had an entrenched camp, to cover the bringing up their artillery, ammunition, and proviſions, which they drew from the magazines in Walloon Flanders by water.

The marechal de Villars, who had received orders from his court to relieve Landrecy, cauſed bridges to be laid over the Schelde, the eighteenth of July, which he paſſed the nineteenth, and the next day encamped on the Salle, towards Chatteau Cambreſis; the two next days he took up, in directing fifteen hundred men to widen

and

and level the roads towards the Sambre, and to lay bridges over that river.

Prince Eugene being informed of thefe motions, cauſed a large entrenchment to be made before his left, poſting general Fagal behind it, with forty battalions, and cauſed his right to move up, that he might be in a condition to maintain the ſiege with his whole army.

Monſieur de Villars had, in the mean time, formed the important deſign of poſſeſſing himſelf of the camp of Denain, and by that coup de main, at once diſconcert the meaſures of the allies, and force prince Eugene to raiſe the ſiege of Landrecy, and get poſſeſſion of all their magazines. To this end, he ordered count de Broglio, on the twenty-third in the evening, to advance along the Salle with forty ſquadrons, cauſing all the paſſages of that river to be guarded, that none of the parties of the allies might croſs it, to obſerve the operations of his army. He then marched in one night to Bouchain, having broke up his camp at Chateau Cambreſis, and repaſſed the Schelde, unobſerved by the allies, broke through the lines of Denain, and forced them to retire over the bridge on the Schelde. We ſhall not give a particular detail of the action of Denain, though neceſſarily connected with the ſiege of Landrecy, being the occaſion of raiſing that ſiege, but ſhall refer the reader to the whole affair, already recited under DENAIN.

The French having thus like a torrent burſt, and broken down all mounds, took ſeveral places, as Atarchiennes, Fort Scarpe, Douay, Queſnoy, and Bouchain; while prince Eugene, on the other hand, was obliged to quit the ſiege of Landrecy, to ſtop the impetuoſity of Villars, and, if poſſible, to relieve Douay; which, notwithſtanding all his efforts, he was unable to effect. However, prince Eugene's conduct did not eſcape cenſure on this occaſion, for in reſpect to Landrecy, it was objected againſt him, that it was imprudently undertaken before the reduction of Mauberge, which ſhould, ſay the objectors, by all means have preceded it. What grounds there were for theſe allegations and reflections, we ſhall not undertake to determine; and ſhall only obſerve, that as the diſgraces and diſappointments which befel the confederates, from the period of Landrecy, caſt a ſhade on the conduct and reputation of that prince, ſo did he moſt honorably acquit himſelf, in a letter which he ſent to one of the miniſtry of England, in vindication of the earl of Albemarle, who commanded in the action of Denain, and was cruelly aſperſed at home for miſconduct in that unfortunate affair, which letter, as it is an original, we ſhall preſerve, and it is thus.

SIR,

I am ſurpriſed, and troubled to hear of the injuſtice people do my lord Albemarle, and all the impertinent diſcourſes that have been vented, concerning his conduct in the action of Denain. I have long been ſenſible, that the miſinformed vulgar, judge by events, and that the unfortunate are always cenſured by them, for thoſe miſcarriages, which they could not foreſee, or foreſeeing, could not poſſible avoid. But I wonder that ſuch ſlander ſhould have found reception among men of figure, as could only have been broached by his enemies, and what man is without them?

I ſhould think myſelf wanting in the duty of a man of honor, much more of a chief general, if I did not teſtify the truth, of which I was an eye-witneſs. He performed on that occaſion, all that a courageous, prudent, and vigilant general could do; and had all the troops done their duty, conformable to his commands, or example, the affair would not have had ſo unfortunate a turn as it had: but when they run as ſoon as they have given one fire, and cannot be rallied, no general on earth can help it; and therefore, I doubt not, but you will contribute to the diſabuſing thoſe at the helm, who have been miſinformed, and that you will be perſuaded none can have more eſteem for you, than

Sir, your's, &c.

EUGENE DE SAVOY.

LANWERENHAGEN, BATTLE AT. [a little village in the Landgraviate of Heſſe.] Fought on the thirtieth of September, 1758. The operations of the armies in Weſtphalia, ſeemed for a long time to be in a ſtate of fortitude; the grand army of the French, under the marechal de Contades, [illegible] unable to drive prince Ferdinand from the poſts which he had judiciouſly choſen along the Lippe; the other diviſion of the French forces, under the prince de Soubiſe, had made no great progreſs on the ſide of Heſſe-Caſſel, againſt the prince Iſenburg, who ſtill kept his ground in that principality, in order to protect the courſe of the Weſer, and to cover the electorate of Hanover. The French were ſenſible that an attack on the principal army of the allies, would prove a very dangerous attempt; in which, even if they ſhould meet with ſome ſucceſs, their progreſs into the king's electorate dominions, muſt be very ſlow and difficult. But as the body of the allies employed in Heſſe-Caſſel, was far the weakeſt, and as an advantage on that ſide promiſed the French the command of the Weſer, and a better paſſage into the heart of the enemies country, they determined to make an attempt there; to further this deſign, a conſiderable detachment was made from the army of M. de Contades, which increaſed the prince of Soubiſe's corps to at leaſt thirty thouſand.

Prince Ferdinand, ſufficiently aware of the enemies plan, had previouſly ſent general Oberg, with a ſtrong reinforcement, to join the prince Iſenburg; but notwithſtanding the reinforcement, the whole force of the allies, did not exceed fifteen thouſand. This body was attacked by the French at Lanwerenhagen, and their great ſuperiority, eſpecially in point of cavalry, obliged the allies to retire, with the loſs of fifteen hundred men. The allies, unable to keep the field, had, however, ſome woods in their rear, which covered their retreat, in which they preſerved ſo good a countenance, as to prevent their retreat from becoming total: great conſequences might have been expected from this affair, but prince Ferdinand's vigilance, who had eſtabliſhed the moſt ready communications all along the Lippe, ſuffered the victorious army to reap but little advantages from that incident.

LAPLA, BATTLE AT. [a town in Finland.] About the middle of the year, 1714, the arms of the czar had gained ſeveral advantages over thoſe of Sweden. After the battle of Pultowa, prince Galliczen, had been harraſſing the Swedes continually, endeavouring to force them to an engagement, but they kept a running fight, and gave the Ruſſian general an opportunity of laying all Finland under contribution; at length he came up with them at Lapla, under the command of Arnfeldt, who had entrenched himſelf there, with nine thouſand men, one part of which were ill armed peaſants; Galliczen attacked them; they ſtood firm at firſt, and repulſed the Ruſſians, but they returning to the charge, the peaſants took to their heels, which throwing the ſoldiers into confuſions, drew them to do the ſame. This victory was of the more importance to the Ruſſians, as by it they were now become maſters of Finland.

LEDES, SIEGE OF. [formerly a caſtle in Kent.] In the troubles between Edward II. with his barons, in 1321, his queen, proceeding on a journey of devotion to the metropolitan church of Canterbury, ſent an officer to demand a lodging at the caſtle of Ledes, belonging to Bartholomew Badleſmere, a gentleman who had been under manifold obligations to Edward, but had lately abandoned his intereſt, and joined the diſcontented barons; he was not then in the caſtle, but his lady refuſed admittance to the queen, or to any perſon whatever, without an order from her huſband, and told the officers and domeſtics, that they might provide lodgings for their miſtreſs in ſome other place, for that ſhe ſhould not enter her caſtle. The queen went in perſon to the gate, and not only met with a repulſe, but ſaw ſix of her attendants killed by the garriſon. Incenſed at this outrage, ſhe complained to the king, demanding reparation for the inſult ſhe had met with. Edward readily entering into the quarrel of his queen, and aſſembling a body of forces, he inveſted the caſtle, which was well provided with all neceſſaries to ſuſtain a ſiege.

The barons of the Welch marches, advanced as far as Kingſton, in their way to the relief of the place, but the earl of Lancaſter, who hated Badleſmere, refuſing to ſend the ſuccors they ſolicited, the Welch barons found themſelves too weak to give the king battle. They then propoſed, that hoſtilities ſhould ceaſe, till a parliament

ment could be assembled, but being rejected, they retired. The castle held out till their provisions were consumed, and then surrendered at discretion.

Walter de Colepepper, the governor, and eleven of the officers, were executed as traitors, the rest were imprisoned in different places, and the women, with Badesmere's lady, committed to the Tower of London.

LEFFINGHEN, SIEGE OF. [a village near Oudenburg, in the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders.] In the year 1708, during the contest for glory between the duke of Marlborough and the celebrated duke de Vendome, after general Webb, with eight thousand of the confederate forces, had beat M. de la Motte, with twenty-two thousand, at Winindale. Vendome being enraged at so flagrant a disgrace to the French arms, marched in person to Oudenarde, with the French army, and ordered the Dykes between Bruges and Newport, to be cut in several places, in order to lay the country under water, and thus prevent the communication between Ostend and the duke of Marlborough's army. But notwithstanding the great inundation, major general Cadogan, favoured by the British troops, at Leffinghen, found means to carry through the water floods, great quantities of ammunition and other necessaries.

Hereupon the duke of Vendome bent all his resentment and efforts against the village of Leffinghen, with eight thousand men, and several warm repulses, and eight days open trenches, he carried it, (through the supineness of some officers) and made the garrison prisoners of war.

To give a particular account of this siege in miniature, (for it could be termed no other) would be as ridiculous, as it was inglorious in the French, to make an attack in form with a great army, on so weak and defenseless a port, while the siege of the most important of all their frontiers was carrying on, they not daring so much as to attempt the relief thereof. And yet the French writers, particularly the marquis de Quincy, gives as formal an account of this mighty siege, and extols the valor of his countrymen in the several attacks of it, as if it had been a place of the greatest importance, while the magnanimous Vendome, acted in this affair from immediate resentment, and like another Quixote, spent his rage on a poor Windmill.

We shall only for the sake of brevity observe, that though it was allowed by all hands, not to be tenable, against a vigorous attack, yet lieutenant colonel Rapin and major Herbert, defended it bravely for eight days against all the skill and cannon of Vendome, killed and wounded a great number of his men, and took several officers prisoners; among the latter, major-general de Croissy Colbert, taken by an English grenadier, who generously refused two hundred pistoles, and a commission in the French service, to permit his escape.

Thus this place was bravely defended, during eight days open trenches, till the fatigued garrison being relieved by colonel Caulfield, with several other officers, and one thousand two hundred and fifty men; this new officer, by some unaccountable misconduct, left undetermined by our historians, suffered himself to be surprised the very next day, and surrendered, with his garrison, prisoners at discretion. However, the marquis of Quincy accounts for this surprise, by telling us, that the new governor, having been making merry, on account of the surrender of Lisle, which happened two days before, the French found the soldiers all drunk, and the officers quiet in their beds, so that they got into the place, before the former could get into a posture of defence, or the latter put on their cloaths.

LEMNOS, SIEGE OF. [an island of the Archipelago, in European Turky, at the entrance of the Hellespont, or Dardanels, belonging to the Turks.] In the dispute between the Venetians and the Turks, for the mastery at sea, the latter fitted out a large fleet to prosecute the war, in the year 1656, but as soon as it sailed out of the Dardanels, the Venetians, who waited for it, began the attack, whence ensued a bloody engagement, and though the captain-general Marcello was slain, yet the proveditor so vigorously prosecuted the fight, that out of sixty-eight gallies, twenty-eight ships and nine galeasses, only eighteen gallies escaped, being either taken, sunk, or burnt.

The Venetians, animated by this success, proceeded in their intentions, which was to take Tenedos and Lemnos, the former of which they took in four days, and immediately afterwards Lemnos. The Turkish ministry, considering that the loss of those islands would be attended with considerable danger to the Ottoman state, sent a numerous fleet to recover them: but putting into Scio, to wait for ten gallies from Barbary, with a great number of saiks or merchantmen, under their convoy, the Venetians intercepted, or burnt the ships, with many of the saiks, killing one thousand Turks in the several conflicts. Upon which, another fleet was fitted out, but though the Venetians defeated that also, yet they repaired it again, and coming before Tenedos, in the end of July, it was deserted by the besieged, who did not think it tenable. But Lemnos held out two months longer, and then was surrendered on articles; hereupon Soltan Mohammed proposed to make peace with the Republic of Venice, if they would surrender Candia, and pay three millions for the expence of the war, which terms were rejected.

LEUZE, BATTLE AT. [a town in the Austrian Netherlands and province of Hainault, fourteen miles from Mons, near Liege.] In the year 1691, the French drove all before them, to the great mortification of king William, who had just finished the Irish war, by defeating his father-in-law, James, at the battle of the Boyne; Nice, Mons, and other towns of strength, fell into their hands. After the taking of Mons, the French having gained so important a point, thought only of acting upon the defensive for the rest of the campaign in Flanders.

The confederates under king William, were indeed somewhat superior to them in point of infantry, but in cavalry the French were the stronger; king William did all he could to bring Luxembourg to a battle, by several marches and countermarches, as well as the feints he made of retaking Mons; yet all was ineffectual, for Luxembourg as industriously avoided fighting, resolving to give no opportunity, except he saw a great disadvantage on the side of the allies; so that the king, after he had first blown up the fortifications of Beaumont, marched his army towards Aeth, and leaving the command to prince Waldeck, he retired to consider of the farther operations of the war. Prince Waldeck continued some time about Aeth, but as he was decamping from Leuze, on the nineteenth of September, the duke of Luxembourg thought it a fair opportunity to fall upon the prince's rear, as he was approaching towards Benair and Cambrun, which he did by a forced march, with a great body of horse, the best in France, and that before any of the confederates knew of his intentions; nay, when Tilly, who commanded in the rear, sent the prince an express of it, he could scarce credit it. But the first line of the confederates was hardly drawn up, before it was charged by the French king's household, while the second line was forming of such troops as were ordered to pass the river with all convenient speed. The French horse being more numerous, they had some advantage for a short time over the allies, who, being sustained by the infantry, though their first and second line were disordered, rallied again, and after a long dispute, the French quitted their enterprise, sufficiently contented with having harrassed the prince's march. In this action near Leuze, the loss is said to be about a thousand of the confederates, and about five hundred of the French.

LEZNO, BATTLE AT. [a village in Poland, not far from Tohilow.] In 1708, the czar of Moscovy being informed that Charles XII. his competitor for glory, had left a body of his forces in Poland, and had ordered his general, Lewenhaup, to leave Livonia and Courland, to join his own army, he thought it absolutely necessary, if possible, to prevent this junction. After he had fought that general at Mohilow, with loss, he still persisted to embarrass his march towards the king, and having got sight of the enemy near the banks of the Pronia, who made as if they would oppose the czar's passage over that river; but no sooner were seven field-pieces brought up to cannonade them, than general Lewenhaup struck off towards the village of Lezno.

About four in the morning, some time in July, the

czar began his march towards the Swedes, and at nine came up with them near Lezno. Lewenhaup, informed by parties of the approach of the Ruſſians, drew up his army in order of battle, cauſing two battalions to advance near a mile before his camp, in order to diſpute the enemy's paſſage over a ſmall moraſs; upon which the czar gave orders to prince Menzikoff to ſend colonel Cambel, with his dragoons diſmounted, to attack the two battalions, who made ſo quick a fire upon the Ruſſians, that they could ſcarce form themſelves in order of battle. Theſe diſmounted dragoons having ſtood the fire for ſome time, the czar cauſed them to be ſupported by four battalions of his own guards, and two of Ingria, who pouring in their ſhot upon the two Swediſh battalions, killed about half of them, and gained the paſſage through the moraſs. General Lewenhaup, perceiving his vanguard beaten, cauſed his army to move up, to prevent the Ruſſians from drawing up in battalia. His czariſh majeſty obſerving that the enemy's line extended wider than his own, immediately cauſed ſeveral regiments to ſtrengthen the wings. Theſe diſpoſitions being made, about eleven o'clock in the morning the ſignal for attacking was given by a general diſcharge of all the artillery. The enemy began to advance with great fierceneſs and reſolution, and the fight being hot and obſtinate for above an hour and a half, victory hung in ſuſpence; during the terrible fire which was every where made, the czar appeared in all places of danger, to animate his ſoldiers by his preſence; and the Swedes, too well obſerving how greatly the Muſcovites acquitted themſelves under the eye of their monarch, ſeemed to regret the abſence of their own, which is given as a great cauſe for their beginning to give ground, and grew diſpirited: in retiring, however, they drew off in order of battle. The Muſcovites then redoubled their efforts to break them, and to improve their own advantage. The Swedes being driven back to their baggage, the action was for ſome time reſpited on both ſides. About three o'clock in the afternoon, the Ruſſians coming up, the action began again. General Baur being within a mile of the czar, with four thouſand men, thought fit to wait for his coming up, in order to join him, which was effected by four. He was obliged to endure the fire of the Swedes before he could join the right, where he was to poſt himſelf. When the junction between Baur and the czar was formed completely, the latter ordered that neither the right nor the left ſhould renew the fight, one without the other; but the left wing having ſtood ſome time inactive, their impatience to fight ſuperceded that order, while the right wing continued to engage with the utmoſt vigor. The Swedes, ſeeing themſelves repulſed, cauſed two battalions, and ten ſquadrons of their reſerve, to charge the right of the Ruſſians in flank, but they were ſo well received, and afterwards ſo cloſely purſued, that not above fifty men of the two battalions eſcaped. Upon this advantage, the Ruſſians left, and their center, purſued the Swedes forwards amongſt their waggons, and broke all their left wing. On the right of the Muſcovites, Lewenhaup, rallying his troops, faced the Muſcovites, who were among his waggons, and fired on them ſo hotly, that the Ruſſians retired; but their center and left wing advanced at the ſame time againſt the Swedes, who were then obliged to face to the right about to make head againſt them. The charge was renewed on both ſides with greater fury than before, both by the horſe and foot, and continued the action till it was dark night; The czar then reflecting how dangerous it was, as well as difficult to diſlodge them from behind their waggons, forbid the officers, on pain of being caſhiered, and the ſoldiers of being hanged, to quit their ranks to rifle the dead; ſo the Ruſſian army kept all night under arms, watching the motions of the Swedes. In the mean time the trophies of the day were preſented to the czar, conſiſting of forty-ſeven colours, and ten ſtandards, beſides ſixteen cannon, which he added to his own train of artillery.

Thus they paſſed the night, which was very cold, till, at the approach of morning, they ſaw the Swedes kindle fires about their waggons; upon which the czar ordered that fires ſhould be made in the front of his right line, and that his men ſhould hold themſelves in direct readineſs: they marched then towards the enemy's waggons, expecting to meet with no leſs reſiſtance than before; but, to their ſurpriſe, they found the enemy gone, and that Lewenhaup had made uſe of that ſtratagem to cover his flight, abandoning all his wounded to the mercy of the czar, as well as ſeven thouſand waggons, loaded with proviſions. General Pflug was immediately ordered with a thouſand grenadiers on horſeback, and two thouſand dragoons, to purſue and haraſs their flight. He had not marched above half a league, when he overtook the remains of them in a wood, and falling upon them, he made a ſlaughter of them for a league and a half, as far as Proupouſk, where ſome of the ſcattered army, to the number of three thouſand, retired into the church-yard. General Pflug advancing to force them, they made a ſignal that they were deſirous to capitulate, and he ſent a lieutenant-colonel, with ſix grenadiers, to receive their offers; but moſt of the Swediſh ſoldiers being drunk with brandy, would not agree to their officers propoſals, and ſome of them fired and killed two of the Ruſſian grenadiers. The lieutenant-colonel and officers retiring, according to deſire, Pflug reſolved not to ſpare the ſoldiers; and the Muſcovites falling upon them ſword in hand, killed all that made reſiſtance. A party flying towards the river Soza was purſued by general Mitkuſch, with great ſlaughter, and drove moſt of them into the river, among whom general Lewenhaup was himſelf ſwimming with the common men; whereupon Mitkuſch alſo ſwam after them with his party, and forced the officers he took to beg for quarter, but the ſoldiers he put to the ſword, and then rejoined general Pflug. Lewenhaup ſafely paſſed the Soza, and fled precipitately, with four thouſand men, being all that were ſaved from the wreck of the day. General Renchild had juſt joined them with eight thouſand dragoons, when general Towerden fell upon his rear guard, and obliged him to retire with the reſt.

The king of Sweden was then at Starodub on the Degne, little ſuſpecting this dreadful ſlaughter of his troops; and when the czar had returned thanks to heaven, in a public manner, for this complete victory, he gave orders to re-eſtabliſh thoſe regiments which had ſuffered moſt, and repoſed himſelf at Zizirt.

LIEGE, SIEGE OF. [a ſtrong town and biſhopric, in the circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany, on the river Maes, twelve miles from Maeſtricht.] This important and ſtrong town was taken in 1675 by the French, during the illneſs of the prince of Orange, who lay in the ſmall-pox, though at that time we had no leſs than five large armies in the field againſt the limitted forces of France and Sweden.

2. LIEGE, SIEGE OF. In the year 1702, the allies having met with uncommon ſucceſs during this year's campaign, under the conduct of the glorious duke of Marlborough, determined to purſue and improve the advantages they had gained. The ſtrong towns of Keyſerwaert, Venlo, Landau, Ruremonde, and Stephenſwaert, all falling ſucceſſively into the hands of the confederates, within the ſpace of four months; in conſequence of this reſolution and ſucceſs of the allies, they next caſt their eyes on the wealthy and ſtrong town of Liege.

Marſhal Boufflers at this juncture was mortified at his camp of Berringen, where he lay under the greateſt anxiety to ſee the rapidity of their conqueſts, without being able to check them. He was at once deſirous of ſecuring Liege, and of poſting his army in ſuch a ſituation as might render it free from the inſults of victorious enemies; he therefore, with thoſe views in contemplation, decamped from Berringen the eleventh of September, paſſed the Demer, made a detachment of ſix thouſand men for Liege, under the command of the prince of Tſerclas, and advancing as far as Tongres, he there entrenched himſelf. The duke of Marlborough left his camp alſo of Genk and Aſch, to march directly to the marſhal, deſirous to add the gain of a battle to the progreſs his arms had already made; but he found Boufflers poſted in ſo advantageous a manner, as rendered it impoſſible to force him from his entrenchments to the hazard of a battle, and therefore he, with the other generals, came to a reſolution to beſiege the city of Liege. All the confederate army had orders to march

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in two columns between the Maes and the Jecker, and on the thirteenth of October they arrived within cannon-ſhot of the citadel. Marſhal Boufflers then made a motion with the French army, and abandoning his ſtrong entrenchments at Tongres, poſted himſelf behind the Maine, in order to protect that ſide of Brabant. The town of Liege, without any reſiſtance, capitulated the next day, after the appearance of the confederate army; but the garriſon retired into the citadel and charter-houſe. General Coehorn, having erected the batteries, made ſuch a terrible fire on the twentieth and twenty-firſt, and puſhed the attack with ſo much vigor, that on the twenty-third the duke of Marlborough reſolved to make an aſſault upon the place, which he executed about four in the afternoon by a detachment of grenadiers, ſupported by ſeveral other battalions, commanded by the generals Fagel and Somerfeldt. Theſe troops, which were ordered to lodge themſelves upon the counterſcarp, puſhed on with ſo much vigor, that they ruſhed ſword in hand into the place, and made ſuch dreadful carnage for three quarters of an hour, that the beſieged, unable to bear the heat and fury of the aſſault, inſtantly threw down their arms, begged for quarter, and ſurrendered at diſcretion.

In the citadel they found thirty-ſix pieces of cannon, a large quantity of arms, with all ſorts of ammunition, beſides twenty thouſand crowns in money, a ſervice of plate, which belonged to the governor; which laſt particulars were given as plunder amongſt the ſoldiers, to reward their bravery and fatigue. The diſmal fate of the citadel made the garriſon of the charter-houſe ſeriouſly reflect on the fatal conſequences of an obſtinate delay, ſo that ſcarcely had the confederates begun to fire, but they alſo beat a parley, and capitulated, and Liege, with its garriſon, was taken in ten days time.

LIER, ATTEMPT ON. [a town in the Auſtrian Netherlands, on the little river Netham, the mid-may between Antwerp and Malines.] In the memorable year 1588, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, when the Spaniſh armada was deſtroyed, and ſoon after Cambray was taken by the Spaniards, the Dutch then engaged in a joint war with the Engliſh againſt them, made a powerful irruption into the county of Horn, carried all before them, and took the count of Herenberg himſelf priſoner. Prince Maurice was then at the head of the Dutch forces; and Herranger, one of the Dutch generals, having miſcarried at Huy ſome time before, and willing to make amends for not keeping a place, which his miſconduct, or negligence, had loſt, formed a deſign of ſurpriſing Lier. Accordingly he marched with one thouſand choſen troops, drawn out of the garriſon of Breda, in the night-time, and by day-break ordered ſome volunteers ſilently to ſcalade the walls, who having killed the centinels and guards of the adjacent gate, admitted the reſt of the Dutch troops, who ſoon made themſelves maſters of the place; but this too Herranger again loſt for want of the neceſſary precautions uſed on ſuch occaſions. Alphonſus Luna, governor of Lier, on the firſt alarm, collected all the force of the garriſon, and entrenching himſelf in the market-place, before the the ſtadthouſe, ſent a large detachment to maintain the other gate that leads towards the ſide of Louvain, while the Dutch, diſperſed in ſmall troops through the town, were attentive only to plundering the houſes, in which they ſpent the moſt part of the day. Indeed Herranger did all he could by threats, commands, and entreaties, in perſuading them to force the enemy from the Louvain gate, repreſenting to them the danger they were expoſed to by ſuffering the Spaniards to receive freſh ſupplies from that ſide; but being deaf to all his remonſtrances, Herranger, as the laſt expedient, ordered the other gate, through which he entered the town, to be barricaded up, in hopes by this ſtep to oblige the plunderers, when they ſhould be attacked, to fight their way through, and by that means get poſſeſſion of the Louvain gate. The Spaniards by this time were reinforced with ſome troops from Antwerp, and then attacked the Dutch ſtragglers ſeparately, and on all ſides; but they were ſo far from making reſiſtance, or forming themſelves into a body, according to Herranger's commands, that they fought only for ſafety by flight; and finding the gate through which they had entered now impaſſable, they threw themſelves from the walls into the ditch, whereby many ſaved themſelves by ſwimming, and among the reſt Herranger himſelf.

LIMA, EXPEDITION AGAINST. [the capital of the empire of Peru, and of the port of Callao.] About the year 1625, during the war between the Spaniards and the ſtates of Holland, the former contending to impoſe, the latter to throw off the Spaniſh yoke, Hermite, the Dutch admiral, ſoon after a diſpute at ſea between ſome of their reſpective ſhips, proceeded to ſteer his courſe towards the coaſt of Chili. As the Dutch had ſecured a conſiderable footing in the Eaſt Indies, they now bent their deſigns on the weſtern world, and its immenſe wealth, which they envied their old maſters, the Spaniards, the poſſeſſion of: influenced at once by the views of ambition, reſentment, and avarice, they were attentive to ſtrengthen themſelves by ſea, and to this end to fit out powerful ſquadrons, one of which Hermite had at this time the command of, with inſtructions to intercept the Spaniſh plate fleet, which was to ſet ſail from the coaſt of Chili for Old Spain the enſuing December; but being diſappointed in theſe his intentions by the falſe intelligence which he received from a Spaniſh pilot which he took, he altered his courſe, and returned to Lima, with a reſolution to revenge himſelf on Callao, the port of Lima, where moſt of its wealth lay, which lay two leagues from the imperial city, defended by two ſtrong forts at the entrance, upon which were mounted one hundred and thirty pieces of large cannon. The Dutch admiral entered the harbour in the night-time with fourteen ſloops, and burnt nine large caracks, and a great number of other veſſels; he alſo ſet fire to a very large galleon, and endeavoured to ſeize a ſhip which had on board two millions of pieces of eight, but was not able to carry her off; he then retired into the port with nine hundred men on board, but the forts being reinforced from Lima, he took and burnt Grayaquil, one of the moſt commodious ports of Peru, ſeized upon the king's money, ſet fire to the town, returned towards Callao, took ſeventeen ſhips laden with wine, flour, and other commodities, in the paſſage, then made another attempt upon the galleon, which he burnt, with all the veſſels in the port; a leſſon of inſtruction to all admirals and ſea officers, how far perſeverance, ſeconded by duty, may prevail over the beſt prepared enemy in the world.

LIMBURG, SIEGE OF. [the capital of the duchy of Limburg, on the river Veſe, twenty miles from Liege, and eighteen from Aix-la-Chapelle, ſubject to the empreſs.] It having been long debated upon what ſtep ſhould be taken next after the reduction of Huy by the confederate armies, it was at firſt propoſed to beſiege Limburg; but the duke of Marlborough, generaliſſimo, was againſt that proceeding, having urged in defence of his opinion, that it was time enough to attack that place when the ſeaſon ſhould be more advanced. The duke was for forcing the lines of the French, and gave many valid reaſons, ſummed up, in the ſuperiority of numbers, the opportunity of fighting with this advantage, the hopes of a complete victory, the preſent inability of the enemies lines to defend ſo wide an extent of ground as thoſe lines pretended to cover, and their avoiding an engagement for that, and other reaſons. Theſe reaſons were ſigned by three Engliſh generals, three Daniſh, five of Lunenburg, and three Heſſian; but the Dutch deputies were againſt the proceeding as hazardous; ſummed up, firſt in doubting whether the French lines were really ſo weak, or ſo inferior in number as was reported; whether, though the lines were forced, any farther advantage might be reaped from the ſucceſs, in which ſome loſs muſt be certain; and, ſecondly, the enemy would, if forced, retire to ſtronger places than their lines, ſuch as Ramillies, beſides many other prudential reaſons for avoiding a proceeding of the utmoſt danger and hazard, even though ſucceſsful in its firſt intent. Theſe were ſigned by a minority, who, notwithſtanding, carried the point againſt the duke of Marlborough, which determined the ſiege of Limburg, and the project of forcing the lines was thus laid aſide: however, the arguments offered by the duke were cogent and ſolid, and might have produced glorious effects, as the French writers allow, who knew what

what he propoſed to be true, and afterwards confeſſed, that it was owing to the non-compliance of the Dutch deputies with the duke's meaſures, that his grace had not made a more brilliant campaign that ſeaſon; but beſides the duke had other private reaſons, founded upon very good intelligence, which he had by his ſpies, three of whom, in one night, were admitted to his tent, the officers of the guard having orders to wake him when they came.

As there was a medal ſtruck on the taking of Limburg, and as the event was looked upon by all of ſuch moment, it ſeems neceſſary to preſix the above particulars, the more to illucidate a ſucceſs in itſelf bright and glorious.

The fifth of September, 1703, by break of day, the duke and monſieur d'Auverquerque, marched with the grand army from the neighbourhood of Huy, and pitched their camp at Hannuye, within two leagues of the French grand army, which conſiſted of ſeventy-four battalions, one hundred and forty ſquadrons, upwards of a hundred and twenty pieces of cannon, twenty-four mortars, mounted on their intrenchments and lines, in the front. The confederate army, of eighty battalions, and a hundred and forty-two ſquadrons. The duke, with ſeveral other generals, and a guard of forty ſquadrons, advanced from the front of the camp, within almoſt cannon ſhot of the enemy's lines, to view their ſituation, which put them into ſuch conſternation, that they immediately manned their lines, expecting nothing leſs, than that it was the duke's deſign to attack them; but how earneſtly ſoever he might have deſired, his hands were at that time tied down. The French, however, ſay, that they were ſo little apprehenſive of the allies attacking them, that none but the common guards of the lines, ſtood to their arms; and that none of the reſt of their troops made any motion of defence, till ſome of our troops advancing within muſket ſhot of their lines, and continuing to provoke them, M. de Villeroi ordered a detachment of carbineers of the king's guards, out of the lines, to correct their raſhneſs, which (ſay they) was done with ſucceſs, ſeveral of them being killed and wounded, nay, diſperſed ſome of the duke's own retinue.

However, on the ſixth, the army encamped at St. Tron, from whence, two days after, the duke detached lieutenant-general Bulau, with a body of troops, towards Limburg. The day preceding his ſetting out, the enemy made a detachment, in order to intercept a convoy of the allies, but perceiving two coaches and ſix, and imagining the duke of Marlborough to be in one of them, they quitted the convoy to purſue the coaches, but to their great diſappointment, found it was the duke of Hamilton, going to Aix-la-Chapelle with a paſs. In the interim the convoy eſcaped, and left them the ſhadow for the ſubſtance. Limburg was inveſted the tenth, by lieutenant-general Bulau, with twenty-four ſquadrons of horſe and dragoons. The officer who commanded the place, had orders to abandon the place on the approach of the allies, but firſt to blow up the caſtle; however, being ſurpriſed, he was forced to make ſome defence for the ſake of his credit, which father Daniel confirms; the garriſon in the town and caſtle, conſiſted of four battalions, with twelve pieces of large cannon and four mortars, mounted. The twelfth, the duke, with the hereditary prince of Heſſe-Caſſel, marched from the camp of St. Tron, with fifteen ſquadrons and twenty-four battalions, in order to command the ſiege in perſon, and he arrived there in perſon two days after, the whole force of the beſiegers then conſiſting of twenty-four battalions of foot, and thirty-nine ſquadrons of horſe and dragoons. On the twentieth, the artillery, with all other neceſſaries, for the expeditious carrying on of the ſiege, arrived from Liege, and the next day was chiefly employed in making, and bringing together a great quantity of faſcines. The beſiegers having taken their reſpective poſts, a lieutenant colonel, with three hundred men, was ordered to attack the lower town, from whence the enemy retired, upon their firſt approach, without making the leaſt reſiſtance. The trenches being opened, and the batteries finiſhed on the twenty-fifth, they played night and day, with four and twenty pieces of cannon and eight mortars, upon the upper town. By the twenty-ſeventh, the breach was ſo wide, that the confederates were on the point of giving a general aſſault, which the French perceiving, beat a parley, demanding a capitulation, but the duke refuſed to give them any other conditions, than that the garriſon ſhould remain priſoners of war, the officers and ſoldiers to retain their properties, twelve waggons to be allowed to the officers for their baggage, provided one of their gates was delivered up in half an hour after the agreement.

This being conſented to, the garriſon, conſiſting of fourteen hundred, (ſeven hundred according to the French account) having laid down their arms, and marching out, the beſiegers entered Limburg and took poſſeſſion, and the duke appointed the baron Van Rechteren to be governor of it. The conſequence of taking this place was, that the allies became intire maſters of the duchy of Limburg, and at the ſame time ſcoured the country of Liege, with the electorate of Cologne from the incurſions of the French; on occaſion of this, and preceding ſucceſſes, a medal was ſtruck. On the face a buſto of her majeſty, with her royal titles; on the reverſe, the duke on horſeback, a nymph crowned with a mural crown, kneeling and preſenting him three keys in a baſon, with this inſcription, continued in the exergue,

SINE CLADE VICTOR, CAPTIS BONNA, HUO, LIMBURGO, 1703.

With this ended the campaign in the Netherlands, which, though glorious to the Britiſh arms and the allies, might have been much more ſo, had the duke been allowed to have purſued his own reaſonable and well concerted meaſures. He had the ſuperior army, being at all times a match for the French on a par; but what by reaſon of the cautious maxims of the ſtates, and the factions then reigning among them, no great deſign could be undertaken by counſels ſo diſtracted; the late king William's party were for having a captain-general, while thoſe of the Loveſtein party were for governing, and directing all by a deputation of the ſtates, which occaſioned the duke to reply to a queſtion aſked him, (Why his conqueſts were not as rapid as thoſe of Alexander, and other ancient generals) "Becauſe they had "no Dutch deputies to check their arms, or thwart "their deſigns." The French, however, make it a merit in their generals, and heap applauſes upon them, for having with ſo much conduct, prevented the allies from making any farther conqueſts than this of Limbourg, during the campaign, and pretend, notwithſtanding what they had attempted at the opening it, that they never deſigned any more than to lie on the defenſive in Flanders, that they might be ennobled to act with more vigor in Germany and Italy. And the French continuator of Rapin, ever ready to depreciate our military operations in thoſe days, particularly to undervalue the actions of the duke of Marlborough, will hardly allow this campaign a claim to merit; "One might (ſays he) "have reaſonably expected ſomething more brilliant "from ſuch a ſuperiority of force, backed by the in- "trigues of the Engliſh general, and the repeated in- "ſtances of the ſtates, than have appeared this cam- "paign, ſince without this augmentation, he would "have been enabled to have beſieged and taken thoſe "three places, ſo much boaſted of in the vain medal."

LIMERICK, SIEGE OF. [formerly a ſtrong fortified town in the kingdom of Ireland, and province of Munſter, ſituated on the river Shannon, one hundred miles from Dublin, and fifty two from Corke.] During the critical conteſt for the crown, between king James and king William his ſon-in-law, the affairs of Ireland were torn into ſeparate factions, one adhering to the old king, the other intereſting itſelf in the cauſe of king William, for the protection of liberty and religion.

The battle of the Boyne had well nigh put a finiſhing ſtroke to the intereſts of James in the kingdom. He himſelf had retired to France, and left his ſuffering adherents in a ſtate of deſpair. The ſtrongeſt places had been reduced, but Limerick held out for James with unwearied fidelity, and ſome who were infatuated by their prieſts, were made to believe that France would

make ſuch a deſcent upon England, as muſt oblige king William to abandon Ireland; upon which ſanguine, though ill-grounded conceits, monſieur de Boiſſelau, governor of Limerick, with the duke of Berwick and general Sarsfield, were determined to hold the place for king James.

King William, apprehenſive of ſome ill conſequences from the malecontents in England, left his camp at Carrick, on the twenty-ſeventh of July, 1690, with an intent to go to Dublin, and from thence to London, to ſettle the affairs of that nation, but on his receiving letters of another ſtrain, importing, that matters were in a good poſture, he publiſhed a pardon to all who ſhould ſubmit and acknowledge his ſovereignty in Ireland, and returned to the army at Golden Bridge, on the fourth of Auguſt.

He was joined within five miles of Limerick, by Douglas, and the next day the earl of Portland, with brigadier Stuart, were detached to the town with nine hundred horſe and twelve hundred foot, who advanced within cannon ſhot of the place, without meeting any conſiderable oppoſition. In the evening, the king, with prince George of Denmark, (the conſort of the then princeſs Anne, afterwards queen of England) monſieur Overkirk, lieutenant-general Ginkle, and ſeveral other great officers, went to view the poſture of the enemy, and the avenues leading to the town. On the ninth, the whole army decamped from Golden Bridge at five in the morning, and made their approaches, two hundred horſe and dragoons, with a thouſand foot, leading the van. That part of the country by which they approached, being woody and full of ditches, the pioneers were ordered to clear away the one, and fill up and level the other; the army then advancing, drove the enemy before them, till they came to a narrow paſs (between two bogs, within half a mile of the town) about one hundred and fifty yards wide, filled with obſtacles and buſhes, to impede their paſſage. In this paſs were lanes, leading to the town, in the midſt of which, being the broadeſt, ſtood the Iriſh horſe, and to the right and left of it, the hedges were lined with muſketeers. The detached party of the Engliſh foot was upon the advance towards the centre: the horſe a little to the right of them, the Danes to the left, and the blue Dutch, with ſeveral Engliſh regiments, upon the right. The king, after this diſpoſition of the army, ordered two field pieces towards the left, where they could bear upon the enemy's horſe, whence they fired with ſuch good ſucceſs, that the enemy ſoon quitted that poſt; at the ſame time colonel Earle led on his foot, who marched againſt a hot fire made from the hedges, that they puſhed them from hedge to hedge, continuing all the while the hedge fight for two hours, when at length, they drove the Iriſh under the very walls of the town, and poſſeſſed themſelves of two advantageous poſts, the one called Cromwell's Fort, the other the Old Chapel. The Iriſh then plied the Engliſh with their great guns from the walls, which killed a few as they marched into the forts, which the whole army did by five in the evening of the ſame day, while moſt of them encamped within cannon ſhot.

The Danes, according to their poſt, encamped to the left, near an old fort built long ſince, by the Danes, their anceſtors, of which being not a little proud, they fired three field pieces upon the Iriſh, who lay intrenched between them and the town. Mean time Cromwell's fort was mounted with four field pieces, to play upon the town from the outworks. Thus poſted, the king ſent a trumpet to ſummon the town; moſt of the garriſon were for capitulating, but were over-ruled. Boiſſelau ſent back the trumpet, with a letter directed to Sir Robert Southwell, ſecretary of ſtate, (which he did to avoid addreſſing the prince of Orange as king) importing, that he was ſurpriſed at the ſummons, and that he thought the beſt way to gain the prince of Orange's eſteem, was by a vigorous defence of the town, which his majeſty had intruſted him with. Before the town was fully inveſted, colonel Sarsfield, with a body of horſe and dragoons, paſſed the Shannon in the night, intercepted the king's train of artillery on its way to the camp, routed the troops that guarded it, deſtroyed the carriages, waggons, and ammunition, and returned

thither to Limerick; which when king William was informed of, he commanded Sarsfield, ſaying, "it was not" [illegible] "perſon, muſt ever be mine." Notwithſtanding this diſaſter, the batteries were opened on the ſeventeenth day of the month, and a battery raiſed, with ſome cannon brought from Waterford, while the enemy fired very thick; a twenty-four pounder ſtruck on the very ſpot where king William had juſt before ſtood, which accident he eſcaped, by ſpeaking to a gentleman within twenty paces of him, and was returning to the ſpot, had not the diſcourſe continued a minute longer.

On the twenty-ſeventh of Auguſt, a breach was made nigh St. John's gate, over the black battery, of about twelve yards in length, upon which the king, after many attacks and repulſes on both ſides, growing weary of the ſiege, ordered his troops to make a lodgment in the covered way or counterſcarp, which here was almoſt the ſame with the ditch, and alſo two towers contiguous to the wall, to be attacked, with this reſtriction, that they ſhould proceed no farther, but lodge themſelves there only: which limitation, though perhaps prudential enough, loſt king William the town, for if count Solms and Naſſau had ſeconded the aſſailants and grenadiers, that made the attack, when they got on the ramparts, the Iriſh would have ſurrendered that very hour.

Douglas, Naſſau, Sidney, and Stuart, attacked the fort with undaunted bravery, drove out the enemy, and killed forty of them, but the Iriſh in a little time after, made a reſolute ſally with two hundred horſe and foot, and were repulſed; Douglas then detached monſieur de la Barthe, with nine companies of grenadiers to the attack, who ſoon diſlodged the Iriſh from the covered way, entered the breach, and were actually on the ramparts, nay, ſome got into the very place.

This action had been deciſive, if the engineers had made a lodgment in time, for the Iriſh were all running from the walls over the bridge; but ſeeing the grenadiers and La Berthe's detachment, who begun the attack, not ſeconded, and perceiving they were but few, the Iriſh rallied, faced the aſſailants, and plied them ſo well, that ſeveral of them were killed, and many mortally wounded. Elated with this ſucceſs, the enemy ventured upon the breach again, and the women fought as reſolutely as the men, appearing on the breach in the hotteſt fires; ſo that after three hours unequal fighting, the Engliſh were forced to retire to their trenches, and the king, after miſcarriages and defeats, obliged to raiſe the ſiege, having loſt twelve hundred men before it.

King William returned to England ſoon after, having left the army to count Solms, and the regency to lord Sidney and Sir Thomas Conningſby.

LIMERICK. Between the former ſiege of this town, and the ſiege before us, various were the intrigues between the Engliſh, Iriſh, and French. The Iriſh were inſtigated by the French to inſiſt on very high demands, in caſe the town ſhould be again attacked, in hopes they would be rejected. The earl of Tyrconnel had, with a particular view, ſtudied to divert the French court from ſending over any more forces to Ireland, deſigning, in caſe of deſperation, to treat with king William for the preſervation of himſelf and friends; ſo that he began to diſpoſe the Iriſh to think of treating for a ſurrender. But thoſe who were inclined to the French intereſt, and were for prolonging the war, held him in contempt, and he died, as it is ſaid, of a token, ſtill perſevering in his advice, that the Iriſh ſhould make up matters with king William, and by that means ſerve themſelves and families, rather than favor the French intereſts in that kingdom. After his death, his ſentiments were deemed ſalutary, and the Iriſh looked upon him when gone, as a friend, to whom he was odious when living.

King William knowing the intrigues of the French, ſent ſecret inſtructions to general Ginkle, to offer the Iriſh, in caſe of a capitulation, the moſt favorable terms, in order to put an end to the war in thoſe parts, as he was convinced that the court of Verſailles did all they poſſibly could to prolong it, in order to make a diverſion on that ſide, by that means keep his hands full, and prevent him from making the ſtronger

head againſt France. While theſe intrigues were carrying on between the different parties, Athlone was taken, and the battle of Aghrim, being deciſive in favor of king William, the few Iriſh that remained after the defeat, retired in great confuſion to Limerick, where they reſolved to make a final ſtand, till the expected ſuccors ſhould arrive from France. But it never was the intentions of Lewis to aſſiſt James effectually, and with all his force; he had only in contemplation to amuſe king James, and keep king William at a bay, by engaging him in the Iriſh war, while he ſhould carry his ambitious ſchemes of ſovereign ſway into execution.

After the battle of Aghrim, detachments were ſent by general Ginkle, to ſecure all the paſſes on the Shannon, ſuch as Bannaher, Moor Caſtle, Portumny, and others, which were accordingly poſſeſſed by the Engliſh; then Ginkle advanced to Galway, which he reduced after a ſhort ſiege, and permitted the garriſon to retire to Limerick. Thus this ſtrong town was conſiderably reinforced by the adventitious ſupplies, which came continually from the reduced places; the general next marched to this town, and while captain Cole ſailed up the Shannon with a ſquadron and ſome frigates, he drove the enemy from their advanced poſts; the batteries were opened, and a line of contravallation was formed on the twenty-fifth of Auguſt, 1691, while the Iriſh army lay encamped on the other ſide of the river Killalla, and the fords were guarded with four regiments of their dragoons. After the town had been almoſt reduced to a heap of ruins, and large breaches made in the walls, the the guns were diſmounted, the outforts evacuated, and all ſuch other motions were made, as if the Engliſh were inclined to abandon the ſiege, for on the ſeventeenth of September, it was warmly debated in a council of war, whether they ſhould proſecute the ſiege, or turn it into a blockade, and in the mean time paſs over the Shannon, and deſtroy the enemies forage in the county of Clare; it was ſo far carried for the latter, that an engineer was ordered to go with a guard to Kilmallock and fortify that place, but was countermanded, and a great number of palliſadoes brought to Mackay's fort, (ſo Ireton's was now called, as Cromwell's was named Naſſau's, in order of the preſent commanders who had taken them) as if the army intended to winter there. On the nineteenth, a party was ordered to paſs the river, either to proſecute the ſiege with vigor, or if not found feeſible, to burn their forage, and prevent all ſupplies.

A battery was raiſed between Mackay's fort and the old church, to flank the Iriſh, in caſe of a ſally from St. John's gate, and four mortars were brought from the great battery to this fort, it being judged the beſt for bombarding, as the whole town lay in a line from it. When the ſhips that came up the river with captain Cole, had appeared, and fired into the Iriſh horſe camp, the enemy could ſcarcely credit it, having been perſuaded that either the Engliſh had no ſhips there, or elſe that the dauphin, with a ſtrong fleet from France, would ſoon deſtroy them; which was induſtriouſly propagated, and hourly expected, ſo infatuated were the credulous Iriſh in their favorite opinion of ſuccors from the French king.

On the twentieth, moſt of the heavy cannon were ſent on ſhipboard, which cauſed it to be generally believed that Limerick would not be taken this year; but Ginkle, far from deſponding, exerted all his military capacity on this arduous occaſion, for in two days after, he paſſed, with moſt of the horſe and dragoons, over a bridge of boats they had laid, into the county of Clare, on the other ſide the river, leaving Mackay and Talmaſh to command on this ſide, while the enemy fired on them all the morning from ſeveral batteries, without any effect. In the afternoon, a party of Engliſh dragoons, under colonel Matthews, was attacked by a ſuperior force of the enemy, till being ſuſtained by four regiments of foot, they drove and obliged them to retire under their cannon; then the Engliſh were commanded to advance and attack the works that covered St. Thomond's gate, and other ſmaller fortifications, from which the Iriſh played their cannon, and made ſuch diſcharges with their ſmall ſhot, that the Engliſh were ordered not to approach ſo near; the grenadiers, notwithſtanding, preſſed ſo hotly on the reinforced detachments, that they drove them to the draw-bridge, which, the officers fearing the Engliſh would enter inſtantly, drew up, and thus ſacrificed the Iriſh who were outſide, to the fury of the Engliſh, who killed or drowned moſt of them.

The Engliſh then lodged themſelves within ten yards of the bridge, and the Iriſh finding all communication cut off between them and their horſe, and deſpairing of the French ſuccors, began to open their eyes and think ſeriouſly of capitulating. In the mean time the ſiege was carried on with great fury, and the fire was exceſſive hot on both ſides the next day, though it rained and blew inceſſantly; but towards night on the twenty-third the rain began to ceaſe, and both ſtorms ended together, for about ſix o'clock the Iriſh beat a parley. The next day Sarsfield and Wachop deſired a ceſſation of arms for three days, till they could ſend to lieutenant colonel Sheldon, who lay with ſixteen hundred horſe at Six Mile bridge, in order that he and his men ſhould be included in the articles of capitulation, which was granted, and the Engliſh priſoners in the town were releaſed. On the twenty-ſixth, Sarsfield and Wachop dined with general Ginkle, and it was agreed to exchange hoſtages: the next day the Iriſh ſent out their propoſals, which were ſo high, that Ginkle ſent word, that though he was a ſtranger to the laws of England, (being a Dutchman) yet from the face of the demands, he was ſure they could not be liſtened to; and ſo ordered a new battery to be raiſed, but upon the requeſt of the Iriſh, he ſent them twelve articles, which in the end proved to be the ſum of the capitulation; which put an end to the French intrigues for holding out the ſiege, and thereby the war. This ſtep was alſo mortifying to ſome Engliſh, who hoped this war, if continued, would end in the total deſtruction of the Iriſh intereſts, whereby they might enjoy the forfeited lands.

On the firſt of October, the lords juſtices came into the camp, and after ſome conferences with the commiſſioners, on the part of the garriſon, and their troops in the county of Clare, the articles for the ſurrender of the city of Limerick, with the caſtles of Roſs, Clare, and other places, were finally concluded on the third. By theſe the Iriſh, who choſe to ſtay in that kingdom, and take the oaths of allegiance to William, were reſtored to all their eſtates which they enjoyed under king Charles: they were freed from the oath of ſupremacy, as they always look upon the pope as the head of the church; not only the French, but as many of the Iriſh as pleaſed, had liberty to go over to France, with ſafe tranſportation and free paſſage. So that about twelve thouſand choice troops, of the Iriſh alone, were ſhipped off, being the original of thoſe Iriſh forces, which have ſo much ſtrengthened the French army.

On their arrival in France, king James thanked them for their ſervices, in a letter to their commander, general Sheldon, wherein he expreſſed great ſatisfaction in their conduct and bravery, but more that they were come to ſerve where he was, telling them that his brother of France, had given orders to cloath and furniſh them with all neceſſaries. Thus ended the ſecond ſiege of Limerick, having in the two ſieges, (which may be reckoned as one) held out fifty-ſix days, againſt many furious attacks.

LIMOGES, SIEGE OF. [a city in the kingdom of France, and province of Guienne, one hundred miles from Bourdeaux.] Notwithſtanding the victory at Poictiers, in which Edward the Black Prince, took John the French king priſoner, and brought him to London, yet they continued to commit hoſtilities in Guienne, which Edward had ſome years been in poſſeſſion of, and as the dukes of Anjou and Berry, entered Guienne, in the reign of Edward III. 1369, with two numerous armies, in order to regain the conquered territories from England, and drive them out of the nation. The duke of Anjou, having penetrated as far as the territory of Limouzin, and inveſted Limoges, the biſhop perſuaded the inhabitants to ſurrender it. Prince Edward informed of theſe affairs, declared the enemy ſhould never find him cooped up in town or fortreſs, and immediately aſſembled his forces at Cognac, but the French generals thought proper to retire before him, as the duke of Lancaſter arrived at the ſame time with a conſiderable reinforcement from England.

The

The Black Prince, incenſed at the treaty and revolt of the biſhop and people of Limoges, ſummoned them to expel the French garriſon, and return to their duty, otherwiſe he would lay their town in ruins, and deſtroy the inhabitants with fire and ſword, without regard to rank, ſex, or age. As they were deaf to the citation, and behaved contemptuouſly to his emiſſaries, he was carried in a litter at the head of his forces, and night and day employed the ſoldiery in undermining the fortifications; as ſoon as this was finiſhed, and the mines completed, he formed his men in readineſs to make the aſſault, and ordered fires to be kindled under the props, which were no ſooner burned, than above thirty yards of the wall fell down, and filled the ditch which ſurrounded it. The troops ruſhing on the breach, opened the gates to the prince, who entered the place with a ſtrong force, maſſacred all the inhabitants, and would have beheaded the biſhop, had not the duke of Lancaſter pleaded ſtrongly in his behalf, and the pope afterwards procured his pardon.

LINCOLN, BATTLE AT. [the capital of the county of Lincoln, one hundred and fifteen miles from London, and fifty from York.] Stephen, king of England, having by ſeveral falſe meaſures, forfeited the eſteem of the nobility and clergy, ſome of whom had raiſed him to the throne, in prejudice of Matilda, or Maud, his only daughter and heireſs, widow of the emperor, to whom Stephen had ſworn allegiance. During the conteſt between Stephen and her in 1140, ſhe retired to Lincoln, whither the king, her rival, purſued her; he began a regular ſiege, but Matilda having but a few forces, ſhe eſcaped while the articles were drawing up for the ſurrender. The earl of Glouceſter, Matilda's ſpurious brother, came to her relief; having forded the river Trent, and paſſed a moraſs, which the king thought impracticable, he came on a ſudden ſo cloſe to the royal army, that the king could not avoid fighting: the battle for a long time was in ſuſpence. The infantry, commanded by the earl of Glouceſter, formed the center; the horſe formed two wings, one of which conſiſted of thoſe who had been deprived of their hereditary honors and eſtates by Stephen, the other of the earl of Cheſter's (ſon-in-law to Glouceſter) own vaſſals, while the Welch, who were unprovided with defenſive armor, conſtituted a ſeparate body, and were poſted at the extremity of the line. Stephen drew up his army conformable to that of Glouceſter; one being of Flemiſh and Breton cavalry, under William d'Ypres and the earl of Albemarle, the other wing of Bretons and Engliſh, under count Alain of Dinan, Walleron de Mellent, Hugh Bigot earl of Norfolk, Simon de Seales, and William de Warrene, earls of Northampton and Surry. The king, on foot, placed himſelf in the center. William d'Ypres began the battle, at the head of the Flemiſh and Bretons, by attacking the Welſh, who were entirely routed; but the earl of Cheſter, Ralf de Gernon, Glouceſter's ſon-in-law, perceiving them to be thrown into diſorder in the purſuit, charged them in flank, and broke them entirely: the Engliſh at the ſame time on the other wing of Glouceſter's army, fired by their reſentment and loſt eſtates, threw away their lances, and fell ſword in hand among Stephen's cavaliers, who not being able to ſtand the firſt onſet, fled in the utmoſt diſorder. Stephen being thus left deſtitute to the right and left, was ſurrounded by the enemy, and though he behaved with the utmoſt ſkill and bravery againſt odds, he was obliged to yield to the ſuperiority of effort and numbers; he fought with extraordinary addreſs till his battle-axe was broke to pieces, then drawing his ſword, he defended himſelf ſingly againſt a large party that ſurrounded him, enraged to find himſelf abandoned by his ſoldiers. In this unequal conflict he ſhivered his ſword, and ſtill continued to fight with his truncheon, till he received a blow with a ſtone, which brought him to the ground; yet ſtarting up again, he would have continued the fight with incredible obſtinacy on his knees, had not a knight, called William de Kaines, ſeized his creſt, and preſenting the point of his ſword, threatened to kill him on the ſpot, if he did not inſtantly ſurrender: he refuſed, however, to ſurrender to any but the duke of Glouceſter, who being near, came up and took him priſoner, together with four noblemen, who endeavoured to reſcue him. They conducted him to Briſtol, where he was loaded with chains by command of the empreſs Matilda, with the loſs of about one hundred of his men.

2. LINCOLN, BATTLE IN. The barons had, in the reign of John, invited Lewis, dauphin of France, to the throne of England, and actually did homage to him in London, and was reſolved to proſecute his pretenſions by carrying on a war; but on the death of John, when Henry III. came to the throne, his intereſts began to fade before the luſtre of the regent, the marſhal earl of Pembroke. Lewis had already forfeited the eſteem not only of the people, but of the very barons, who had invited him over, by his inſolent carriage to all ſorts and ranks of people; Lewis therefore, in order to gain the ground he had loſt, and willing to re-eſtabliſh his footing in England, entered into the meaſures offered him of a ſhort truce, during which time the earl regent ſtrengthened his army with new levies and proſelites, whom he had gained over to the young king, his pupil's intereſt. At the expiration of the truce, the French general recommenced hoſtilities, advanced to Lincoln in 1217, inveſted the caſtle, which was held for the king, though the town declared for the barons. The regent was determined to relieve this important fortreſs, though at the expence of an engagement; he had previouſly ſent the earl of Cheſter to beſiege Mount Sorrel in Leiceſterſhire, in thoſe days a very ſtrong place, and in which there was a French garriſon; Lewis ſent the earl of Perche, with twenty thouſand men, to raiſe the ſiege, with orders to march to the enemy, which made the earl of Cheſter retire: elevated with this ſucceſs, he reſolved on the ſiege of Lincoln, and coming before it, began to batter the caſtle; Pembroke uſed ſuch expedition to relieve it, that he advanced as far as Newark before the beſiegers were determined whether to expect him on the ſpot, or march and give him battle. They had all along hoped to take the caſtle, before the regent could aſſemble his forces together, therefore being ſurpriſed at the ſudden approach of the enemy, the French general, the earl of Perche, called a council of war, to conſult what was to be done in ſo critical a ſituation; ſome were for hazarding a battle, becauſe if a victory was the iſſue, the caſtle would in conſequence ſurrender. This opinion was ſtrengthened as they could uſe their horſe, in which conſiſted their chief ſtrength, whereas they could be of no ſervice within the walls. This advice was certainly the moſt ſalutary, though the reverſe was followed by thoſe who affirmed, that ſince the caſtle was reduced to extremities, it was more eligible to keep within the walls, and continue the ſiege; that it was eaſy to defend the walls till the caſtle ſurrendered, after which they thought that the earl of Pembroke would retreat, the reſource of fighting being at any time in their own power. In conſequence of this opinion, all things were prepared for the defence of the city, at the ſame time continuing the ſiege of the caſtle. The earl regent cauſed his troops to approach, and ordered Faulk de Brent to enter the caſtle at a poſtern gate, which opened into the fields, of which the beſiegers had not the leaſt notion. Faulk was no ſooner entered, but, purſuant to the inſtructions he had received, he ſallied out upon the beſiegers, while the king's army ſtormed one of the gates of the city. The French general Perche, perceiving himſelf to be thus between two fires, attacked from two different quarters, was ſoon thrown into diſorder, neither having room to engage, nor enabled to make uſe of his cavalry. On the other ſide, the royal army, encouraged by the preſence of the regent, and animated by the indulgencies liberally beſtowed by the pope's legate upon all who ſhould be ſlain in battle, continued to ſtorm the gate in ſo vigorous a manner, that they entered the city on the one ſide, while Faulk de Brent preſſed the enemy from the other ſide. The earl of Perche perceiving all was loſt, reſolved not to ſurvive the ſhame of his defeat; he was ſlain while he was upbraiding the Engliſh of his party for betraying him by their pernicious councils, which diſſuaded him from marching to fight the earl in the open field. After the death of the general, a dreadful ſlaughter was made of the French troops, who all well nigh periſhed on this occaſion. The city of Lincoln, which

which had all along ſided with the barons, was abandoned to a general plunder, wherein the ſoldiers of the royal party found an ineſtimable booty, and therefore called it Lincoln fair.

LINGEN, SIEGE OF, [a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia.] While the Dutch were contending for their liberties againſt the tyranny of the Spaniards, prince Maurice beſieged this place in the reign of queen Elizabeth, at the head of ſeven thouſand foot, and twelve hundred horſe, having previouſly conquered moſt of the garriſon towns in the poſſeſſion of the Spaniards. The poſſeſſion of this place would have rendered him maſter of the right ſide of the Rhine; ſo though it was near winter, he reſolved to attack it, though the caſtle was ſtrong, and ſome new works lately added, and being willing to ſpare the town, he directed his attack againſt the caſtle. Being advanced to the counterſcarp, he found the ditch lined with ſeveral outworks, which with ſome difficulty he forced, and took them ſword in hand; having filled up the ditch, he then began to batter the caſtle, which ſurrendered to his victorious fortune after ſixteen days open trenches.

2. LINGEN. Prince Maurice, commander for the States, and Spinola, the Spaniſh general, had long been competitors in the field of glory, having been variouſly ſucceſsful, or otherwiſe, againſt each other; the former, after miſcarrying in his deſign upon Antwerp, Spinola, putting himſelf at the head of his forces, marched to Lingen in 1605, a place belonging to prince Maurice, and which he had fortified at his own proper charge with five new baſtions and a broad ditch: as the works were new, and the garriſon conſiſted only of ſix hundred men, Spinola was the more encouraged to expect ſucceſs; he therefore advanced under the ſhelter of the adjacent gardens to the ditch, and filled it with ſo much expedition, that in nine days time, the Walloons having made themſelves maſters of the ravelin on their ſide, and the Spaniards, Italians, and Germans being poſted within the ditch, the garriſon forced the governor to ſurrender, when he would have held out, and retained it, as he knew that in two days time prince Maurice would appear to relieve it, which he did, but too late to effect any ſervice to the States.

Spinola, the Spaniſh general, is greatly cenſured by his countrymen for not inſtantly improving this advantage, by attacking Coeverden and other places, very indifferently garriſoned at that time, by which he might have penetrated into the heart of Frieſland, or Overyſſel; the neglect of which gave prince Maurice an opportunity and full time to entrench himſelf, with nine thouſand men, under Coeverden, to obſerve all the motions of his rival. Thus it appears from the various plans and operations of generals and chief commanders, not only to be endued with ſagacity and foreſight, but alſo diligently to watch a criſis, look into the ſprings and motives, and ſo form probable conjectures of the conſequences, events, and iſſues of ſuch plans.

LISLE, SIEGE OF. [the capital of French Flanders, twelve miles from Tournay.] Lewis XIV. had long meditated the conqueſt of the Spaniſh Netherlands, by the conqueſt of which he would have been an overmatch for any ſingle power in Europe; this gave great umbrage and uneaſineſs to all the other powers, who dreaded ſo great a ſuperiority in an ambitious monarch. His claim was founded in right of his wife's dower, Maria Thereſa, daughter of Anne of Auſtria, the queen mother of Spain, whoſe previous title was ſaid to be unqueſtionable on the duchy of Brabant, and its dependencies, together with part of Gueldres, as alſo upon Luxemburg, the Franche Compte, Mons, Antwerp, Cambray, Malines, Limbourg, Namur, and ſome other places on the Maes. Lewis, ever ambitious of extending his frontiers, had obtained the advice of the moſt eminent lawyers in the Low Countries, upon the point in queſtion, who were eaſily influenced to confirm her title, which indeed was good, according to the eſtabliſhed laws of Spain, which decrees the poſſeſſion of the parents to the children begot in the firſt marriage. She had renounced them, when under age, by force, not choice, from a motive of obedience rather than a voluntary reſignation; add to this, the authority of a parent and king, her want of knowledge and experience in her own affairs, the paſſion ſhe had for the king's (afterwards her conſort) perſon, and the proſpect of having for her ſpouſe one of the handſomeſt and greateſt princes of Europe; all theſe being taken together, what wonder if the young infanta had not conſtancy ſufficient to refuſe the requeſt of the king her father, or blindly follow his dictates, contrary to her own manifeſt intereſts.

We are the more explicit in this affair, in order to develope the cauſe and origin, the ſprings and motives of that war, of ſo much conſequence in the ſcale of nations; beſide, ſhe was allowed to have no other equivalent for having made this renunciation of her avowed right, than five hundred thouſand golden crowns, or two hundred thouſand pounds ſterling, which indeed was a debt due to her on account of her mother's dowry, which was never paid her; whereas ſhe had renounced only in conſideration of this ſum to be paid her at the term mentioned in the contract. Lewis, therefore, having ſuch plauſible reaſons, and not wanting power to force the Spaniards to a full reſtitution, yet offered to enter into negotiation; but neither this was done, though repeatedly ſolicited for, both by himſelf and the queen mother before ſhe died, ſo that after a fruitleſs treaty of eighteen months, he thought himſelf at liberty, nay obliged to have recourſe to arms. He marched therefore in perſon, at the head of thirty-five thouſand men, commanded under him by the viſcount Turenne, into Flanders. At the ſame time he ordered two flying camps, the one to enter the duchy of Luxemburg, under the command of the marſhal de Crequi, to obſerve the motions of the Germans on that ſide; the other to march along the ſea coaſt, commanded by marſhal Anthony d'Aumont.

At this time the Spaniſh garriſons in Flanders were in a very ill condition, the fortifications had been ſtrangely neglected, being neither provided with ammunition, or a ſufficient number of troops; ſo that Courtray was taken in two days, Dyximind in twenty-four hours, Furnes in one day, and Armentieres ſurrendered on the firſt citation. Theſe were taken by the general d'Aumont. The army which the king commanded in perſon met with as little reſiſtance as the other. Charleroy was demoliſhed by the Spaniards; Binch and Aeth opened their gates on the firſt appearance of his forces; Tournay did not hold out forty-eight hours; Douay and its citadel the ſame; Oudenarde not above a day, and Aloſt but a few hours: in ſhort, within leſs than four months, they made themſelves maſters of fourteen places of importance: Liſle alone held out; it was then a large city, well fortified, and accounted the moſt populous of any in the Spaniſh Netherlands; for there were at the time of this firſt ſiege in 1667, within the walls, thirty thouſand inhabitants capable of bearing arms, beſides four thouſand regulars, and a great number of volunteers, who had thrown themſelves into this place to ſignalize themſelves, and to learn the rudiments of war, under one of the beſt and moſt experienced commanders in the Spaniſh ſervice.

Lewis having received advice that count Marcin was on his march to relieve the city of Liege, detached the marſhal de Crequi, who had joined him before with his flying camp, to poſſeſs himſelf of all the avenues through which the count de Marcin muſt needs approach the city, which in the mean time capitulated. His majeſty reſolved to march directly to Marcin, but de Crequi and de Bellefons had already effected that point, and routed the Spaniards, of whom they killed five hundred on the ſpot, took ſeveral ſtandards and kettle-drums, and three hundred priſoners, among whom were many colonels, and ſome general officers. Count de Marcin, who was not inſenſible that the whole fortune of Flanders depended on his army, thought it adviſeable to make a ſafe retreat, and to throw his troops into ſuch places as were moſt expoſed to the victorious enemy: and thus Liſle ſurrendered the eleventh day after open trenches.

2. LISLE, SIEGE OF. The ſtrength and riches of this fair city drew the attention of the confederates. The merchants of this place were of conſiderable ſervice to Lewis XIV. and a great annoyance to his enemies, eſpecially the maritime powers, being the principal owners of the Dunkirk privateers; it was alſo one of the

principal

principal keys of France, a favourite ſeat of its monarch, and therefore newly fortified by Vauban, the famous engineer, who had exerted his utmoſt ſkill in the works, and at an immenſe charge rendered it almoſt impregnable. The reduction of a place, every way ſo important, could not but redound very much to the honor, as well as profit of the allies; while, on the other hand, this great importance cauſed the French to uſe all human means for its preſervation: therefore, beſides the preſence of marſhal Boufflers, governor of all French Flanders, with other great officers of ſkill and experience, they threw into the place twenty-one battalions of the beſt troops in France, beſides ſix ſquadrons of dragoons, one hundred and forty horſe, and eight hundred invalids, capable of ſervice; all together a little army, rather than a garriſon. Notwithſtanding the difficulties which muſt neceſſarily attend this ſiege, both on account of its natural ſtrength, its improvement by Vauban, and the numerous garriſon thrown into it, not to mention the ſtraights the allies were reduced to by being cut off from their magazines in Antwerp and Sas Van Ghent, yet nothing could deter the confederates from their reſolutions to attack it, which made the duke de Vendome, when he was firſt informed of the deſign of the allies, ſay, that he did not think ſo wiſe a commander as prince Eugene was confeſſed to be, would venture upon ſo raſh an enterpriſe; and the French officers in general boaſted, that without ſtriking a blow, they would oblige the allies to abandon the ſiege.

Voltaire tells us, by way of anecdote on this memorable ſiege, that a bomb fell on or near the opera houſe, but the French were ſo ſecure and confident in the ſtrength of the place, that it no way diſconcerted their entertainment.

The artillery being arrived at Pottes, and all other neceſſaries provided, on the twelfth of Auguſt, 1708, the prince of Orange Naſſau, John William Friſo, ſtadtholder of Frieſland, was detached with thirty-one battalions, to take poſt at Marquette, on the Lower Deule, the river on which Liſle lies, within half a league of Liſle, and lieutenant-general Wood, with four and thirty ſquadrons, marched to Potteghem. The ſame day the army under the duke of Marlborough, who covered the ſiege, marched from Werwich to Helchin, and prince Eugene having paſſed the Marque at Pont a Treſin, inveſted the town of Liſle between that place and the Upper Deule; the prince of Orange Naſſau did the like with his detachment, between the Upper and Lower Deule, while the duke of Marlborough lay at a convenient diſtance to cover them. The chief engineers were Des Roques and Du Mey, each of whom was to have the direction of a ſeparate attack: the lines of circumvallation were marked out the ſame day, and the pioneers ſet to work. On the eighteenth in the morning the prince of Orange's valet de chambre, had his head ſhot off while he was dreſſing his highneſs, which paſſed over the prince's ſhoulders, within ſix inches of his face, and beſmeared it, as well as his cloaths, with the blood and brains of his ſervant; upon which his highneſs removed his quarters.

Prince Eugene, who directed the operations of this ſiege, ſoon found he had more difficulties to ſtruggle with than a numerous garriſon, though conſiſting of the beſt troops of France, and commanded by marſhal Boufflers; for, as we have obſerved, the enemy had cut off his communication with his magazines about Sas Van Ghent and Antwerp, therefore he was obliged to bring his convoys along a narrow cauſeway from Oſtend, expoſed to the attack of the enemy, whoſe army was ſuperior to the allies. This important ſiege was carried on with fifty battalions; ſix of whom were Imperialiſts, nine Palatines, five Heſſians, and thirty from the grand army; and all matters being put into a proper poſture for a vigorous ſiege, the trenches were opened on the twenty-ſecond day of Auguſt, about eight in the evening. On the following night three hundred and twenty grenadiers were commanded to attack the chapel of St. Magdalen, wherein the enemy had one hundred and twenty grenadiers; the attack was ſharp, but the ſuperiority of numbers prevailed, for having killed about twenty, the reſt ſurrendered. The beſiegers had in this action upwards of thirty men killed and wounded, ſome

officers, and M. du Mey, director of the attacks, received a ſmall contuſion.

The twenty-fifth the beſieged retook the chapel, having made a ſally with moſt of the grenadiers, and two ſquadrons of dragoons; but the prince of Orange Naſſau being in the trenches, cauſed two battalions to advance, who retook it, and cauſed the enemy to retire with precipitation into the counterſcarp. The twenty-ſeventh in the morning, the beſiegers fired fifty pieces of cannon and twenty mortars upon the town with ſo good ſucceſs, that they beat down one of the enemy's batteries. On the twenty-ninth, early in the morning, the confederate troops ſtormed a fortified mill on the right, near the gate of St. Andrew, with three hundred grenadiers, beat the enemy from that poſt, and took ſeveral priſoners; but at the ſame time the enemy made ſo terrible a fire from the ramparts, that the beſiegers were obliged to quit it. The next day three hundred grenadiers were commanded to retake that mill, but the enemy ſet it on fire, and abandoned that poſt. On the laſt of Auguſt the prince of Holſtein-Beck relieved the trenches; and each battalion was ordered to furniſh ſix waggons, to carry ſtones near the batteries, to throw the ſame with mortars into the enemy's works. The firſt of September, at night, the Imperialiſts relieved the trenches, and the beſiegers carried on the ſap towards the ſaliant angle of the counterſcarp of the horn-work, within fifty paces of the palliſadoes; and a vaſt quantity of faſcines and gabions were prepared for making their lodgment on the counterſcarp. At the ſame time the breach being very wide, and the ditch almoſt filled up with the ruins of the walls, marſhal Boufflers was apprehenſive that the town would fall into the hands of the confederates, and therefore ordered ſeveral of the largeſt pieces of cannon to be removed into the citadel. On the fourth the prince of Holſtein-Beck relieved the trenches; as did alſo lieutenant-general Spaar the next day; and the approaches were carried on ſo ſucceſsfully, that it was judged the counterſcarp would be ſtormed the ſame evening; but that enterpriſe was deferred till the ſeventh.

Whilſt the ſiege of Liſle was thus vigorouſly carried on, the dukes of Burgundy, Vendome, and Berwick, made two or three feint advances, as if they intended to attack the duke of Marlborough; who, upon thoſe motions, gave orders for his army to be ready to march upon the firſt occaſion; and in the mean time detached the earl of Athlone, with fifteen hundred horſe, to obſerve the enemy. The earl advancing towards Leuſe, his vanguard fell in with an hundred horſe, detached from the duke of Berwick's army, whom they charged, defeated, and took thirty priſoners. The enemy made ſeveral marches and countermarches, whereby it was apparent that they deſiged to attempt the raiſing of the ſiege. The duke of Burgundy likewiſe ſent a ſpy, to endeavour to get into Liſle, and to acquaint the marſhal Boufflers, that their army being on this ſide Tournay, he might depend upon being relieved; but that meſſenger happened to be diſcovered and ſeized by the allies. Upon this the duke of Marlborough, in expectation of an engagement, ordered the confederate army, on the fifth of September, to march to the ground marked out for them, in order to give the enemy battle; and being reinforced by prince Eugene, with ſeventy-two ſquadrons and twenty-ſix battalions from the ſiege (with which troops came alſo king Auguſtus and the landgrave of Heſſe as volunteers); and lieutenant-general Fagel having marched with incredible ſpeed out of Dutch Flanders and Brabant, and joined the confederate army with ſeven battalions, and as many ſquadrons, they continued till ten o'clock in order of battle. But the enemy declined coming to an engagement; ſo that the confederate generals ordered the tents to be pitched again, and the detachment of prince Eugene returned to the camp before Liſle, except ſome Imperial and Heſſian ſquadrons. The generals concluding that the enemy had no other deſign than to give them frequent alarms, to retard the ſiege, and ſtreighten them in their forage, without venturing an engagement, one hundred men out of each battalion were ordered to caſt up an intrenchment in the front of their army, which would both ſecure the troops from any ſudden ſurpriſe, and leave the

beſiegers at liberty to carry on their attacks without interruption.

The confederates thus finding it impracticable to bring the enemy to a battle, thought fit to ſtorm the counterſcarp of Liſle, which had been delayed by theſe movements; and on the ſeventh of September in the morning, they made the neceſſary diſpoſitions for that enterpriſe, having received a reinforcement from the grand army of ſeven hundred grenadiers, and the like number of fuſileers, and ſix hundred workmen. Eight hundred grenadiers, ſupported by the like number of fuſileers, thirty carpenters, and two hundred workmen, were commanded for the attack of the right, between the Lower Deule and the gate St. Andrew, under the direction of the ſieur des Roques; and ſixteen hundred grenadiers, ſupported by the like number of fuſileers, thirty carpenters, and two thouſand workmen, were commanded for the attack of the left, between the river and the gate of St. Magdalen, under the direction of the ſieur du Mey. The batteries of the confederates made a continual fire before the attack on all the baſtions, to diſturb the enemy; and after the ſignal of three guns, and a general diſcharge of all the artillery, the attack was made with ſo much order and courage on the ſide of the officers and ſoldiers, that the counterſcarp was taken in a ſhort time, notwithſtanding it was defended by two hundred men of each regiment in the garriſon; and the beſiegers lodged themſelves in the covered way; but the enemy made ſuch a terrible fire from their outworks with their cannon, mortars, and ſmall arms, and ſprung three mines in the covered way, that there were no leſs than one thouſand men wounded and ſlain.

The confederates having made themſelves maſters of the counterſcarp, endeavoured to perfect their works with all poſſible application. In the night between the ninth and tenth, the enemy made a ſally, but were repulſed with conſiderable loſs. On the eleventh, the Imperialiſts relieved the trenches, and an adjutant came from the grand army to acquaint prince Eugene, that the French were advanced within ſight of the intrenchment, and ſeemed to have a deſign to attack them; whereupon the prince marched with fifteen battalions, and the cavalry, to reinforce the duke of Marlborough. The duke being at dinner, received advice that the French foragers were advanced within a quarter of a league of the confederate camp, and were ſuſtained by ſeveral regiments. Lieutenant-general Wood, who happened to be at table, deſired his permiſſion that he might charge them with two battalions only. The duke granted his requeſt; and having detached the regiment of Sir Richard Temple, and another Engliſh battalion for that enterpriſe, they fell upon the enemy, whom they repulſed as far as Ennevelin, where they had poſted ſome forces in a caſtle, which was ſurrounded with ditches. The Engliſh endeavoured to diſlodge them from thence, and charged the French with great bravery: but the duke de Vendome cauſed all his grenadiers, and the piquet of ſix brigades, which were encamped in the front of his army, near Pont a Marque, to ſupport his troops in the caſtle; whereupon the two battalions were obliged to retire, after a very ſtout reſiſtance, and retreated in good order, with the loſs of about ſix or ſeven officers, and near two hundred men killed or wounded. The next morning the French troops began to be in motion, and about two in the afternoon the allies ſaw the head of their army, conſiſting of ſeveral battalions and ſquadrons, with their workmen, who levelled the ground between them and the allies intrenchments. The confederate generals now thought the enemy were reſolved upon an attack, ſo that the troops were immediately ordered to their arms, and the regiments commanded to their reſpective poſts behind the intrenchments. Prince Eugene likewiſe joined the army; and, at the ſame time, orders were ſent to the earl of Albemarle (who was then between Oudenard and Menin with thirty ſquadrons, to guard a convoy from Bruſſels) to return to the camp with the utmoſt expedition; and accordingly the earl on the twelfth, by break of day, arrived with his detachment.

About four in the afternoon, the enemy began to cannonade the confederate camp, directing their fire chiefly againſt the village of Entiers, where the brigadiers Evans and Wertmuller were poſted with two brigades of foot, and were anſwered by the artillery planted on the intrenchments, which continued till it was dark. The confederate troops, which lay upon their arms all night, were the next day formed in order of battle, and early in the morning the enemy renewed their cannonading with between thirty and forty pieces, moſt twenty-four pounders, and the allies did the like, with almoſt equal execution on both ſides. At length the enemy withdrew their heavy cannon; and the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene perceiving that they had no other deſign than by frequent alarms to delay the ſtorming the outworks of Liſle, the troops were ordered to encamp in ſuch a manner, as to be immediately ready to receive the French, provided they ſhould make any farther attempts, and the works about the village of Entiers were repaired, and enlarged for the greater ſecurity of that poſt. Prince Eugene being ſatisfied that the confederate camp was ſufficiently ſecured, he returned, on the thirteenth of September, with his troops to the ſiege.

In the mean while, the French generals were contriving means to diſtreſs the confederate army in ſuch a manner, as to oblige prince Eugene to raiſe the ſiege; and, in order to this, they at laſt found an opportunity of engaging ſome of the inhabitants at Aeth in a conſpiracy to deliver up that town; while, on the other hand, they were indefatigable in concerting meaſures for cutting off the convoys, of which the camp before Liſle ſtood in need. The former ſcheme failed; for before the conſpiracy at Aeth was ripe for execution, it was diſcovered: but in the latter part of their deſign they ſucceeded; for after various motions of both armies, they began to throw up lines for ſecuring the paſſes of the Schelde, and worked at them ſo hard, that they appeared rather like the fortifications of a town than intrenchments thrown up in haſte, notwithſtanding they were ſeventy miles in length. On theſe they laid cannon, and poſted the greateſt part of their army upon them, ſo that they did effectually ſtop all communication by the Schelde. Upon which, the States ordered all that was neceſſary, both for the army and for the ſiege, to be ſent to Oſtend; and if the French had begun their deſigns with the intercepting this way of conveyance, the ſiege muſt have been raiſed, for want of ammunition to carry it on.

The duke of Burgundy was very uneaſy for want of intelligence from Liſle, which put Dubois, a captain in his army, on one of the boldeſt enterpriſes which, perhaps, was ever undertaken by a ſingle man: he determined to attempt getting into the city, notwithſtanding the ſtrict guards kept by the beſiegers. He undreſſed himſelf, and having hid his cloaths, ſwam over ſeven canals and ditches, and ſo got into the town. Marſhal Boufflers having provided him with cloaths, conducted him to both the attacks, ſhewed him the condition all things were in, and having written a letter to the duke of Burgundy, he rolled it up in wax, which the captain put in his mouth: he then returned the ſame way he came, with the intelligence the duke of Burgundy wanted; by which it was ſaid, Marſhal Boufflers acquainted him, that if one of the allies convoys could be intercepted, the ſiege would be raiſed; and that he would undertake the place ſhould hold out till the ſixth or tenth of October.

On the twelfth of September, about nine in the morning, the beſieged came out of the town in great numbers, with four colours, and attacked the trenches on the left in ſix different places, having, at the ſame time, another body of troops in the covered way, ready to ſuſtain them; but before they could do any other damage than the overturning a few gabions, they were engaged by the next battalions in the trenches, and obliged to retreat in great diſorder, having had above ſixty men killed, and among them ſeveral officers; and of the confederates fourteen men were killed, and near thirty wounded. Lieutenant-general Arnam continued that night in the trenches, which were relieved the night between the thirteenth and fourteenth by the prince of Holſtein-Beck; but the works were not advanced very much, becauſe the troops which had joined the grand army

army with prince Eugene were not returned to their reſpective poſts. However, they arrived the fourteenth, a little before break of day. The ſame night the trenches were relieved by lieutenant-general Spaar, with ten battalions, as uſual; and the beſiegers began to work upon ſome mines, in order to fill up the ditch of the tenaille, and they placed a great many gabions on the palliſadoes. On the ſeventeenth, the trenches were relieved with twelve battalions; and on the twentieth the enemy was drove with loſs from a traverſe in the covered way: the aſſault was then to have been made; but the enemy having burned their galleries and bridges, it was deferred. The trenches being relieved, the grenadiers marched, and mounted the breach of the tenaille, obliged the enemy to retire, and made a good lodgment. The left having poſſeſſed themſelves of a place of arms on the counterſcarp of the tenaille, drove the enemy out of the counterſcarp before the grand breach, making a ſecond lodgment, but the enemy drove them from the lodgments, and killed ſeveral.

Prince Eugene, to reanimate the grenadiers, came out of the trenches, rallied them thrice at their head, but receiving a wound over his eye, was forced to retire to be dreſſed, while the duke of Marlborough carried on the ſiege, and at the ſame time covered it, being in both commands at the ſame time. On the twenty-third he gave orders for ſtorming; the troops drove the enemy from the tenaille on the left, and made a great lodgment along the covered way. The vigor of the enemy abating, which was owing to want of ammunition, marſhal Boufflers found means to let the duke de Vendome know it, who ſent a body of horſe and dragoons, each man having a bag of forty pounds weight of gunpowder; but what by the vigilance of the general, and by their powder taking fire by accident, they were moſtly killed by our men, or blown up by their own powder.

Vendome then laid a deſign of intercepting a convoy coming from Oſtend: the duke ordered twelve battalions and eight hundred horſe, with ten ſquadrons, to guard the convoy; but ſuppoſing that the French might be too ſtrong, he reinforced it with twelve battalions more, to join the detachment between Menin and Oſtend, while major-general Codogan marched with ſome horſe and foot to meet the convoy. The count de la Motte, by command of the duke of Berwick, marched from Ghent with twenty-two thouſand men, and came up with ſix thouſand of the confederates, who guarded the convoy, which occaſioned one of the moſt glorious and remarkable actions recorded in hiſtory. See WYNENDALE, BATTLE AT.

In this battle near Wynendale, the count de la Motte being obliged to retire, gave the convoy an opportunity to arrive the ſame night unmoleſted and ſafe at Menin. If this large convoy of eight hundred waggons, had been intercepted, the ſiege of the city muſt inevitably have been raiſed; for the duke of Marlborough had ſent ſeveral ſupplies from his army, to carry on the ſiege, and could now ſpare no more. He began himſelf to deſpair of the ſucceſs of the undertaking, and prepared the army and beſiegers for raiſing the ſiege, being in great anxiety for the ſafety of ſo large a convoy, upon which the whole ſucceſs of the ſiege depended. On the thirtieth of September, prince Eugene viſited the trenches, which were relieved with five battalions on the right, and ſeven on the left. The beginning of the next month, three hundred grenadiers joined the troops, and attacked the ravelin, in which they ſucceeded ſo well, that they made a lodgment on the ravelin, and forced the enemy behind the traverſes to leap into the water, were moſt of them were killed or drowned; ſo that now the beſiegers were maſters of both the counterguards and the ravelins; they next finiſhed the batteries on the counterſcarp, to ruin thoſe of the enemy on the courtine, and to beat down the bridge of communication, which they had from a place of arms to the ravelin. After ſpringing mines and other operations, towards the latter end of October, all the neceſſary diſpoſitions for a general ſtorm were made, by draining the ditch, making apertures in the walls, working on the galleries, filling up the ditch, perfecting their lodgments and places of arms, and laſtly of finiſhing their batteries, which conſiſted of forty-five pieces of cannon, and fifty-five mortars, to ſupply which, a new convoy of twenty thouſand weight of powder, with a great number of bombs, cannon balls, and hand grenadoes, arrived at the ſiege from Oſtend. Theſe began to fire with ſo much ſucceſs, that the beſieged beat a parley on the twenty-ſecond, and offered to capitulate for the town: whereupon hoſtages were exchanged, and it was agreed, that marſhal Boufflers ſhould capitulate for the garriſon with prince Eugene of Savoy, and that the magiſtrates and council of the town, ſhould propoſe their own terms for themſelves, and the caſtellary of Liſle, to the field deputies of the States-General.

The French delivered up Magdalen gate that afternoon; the horſe under the chevalier de Luxemburg, who had got into the town with the ſupplies, marched to Douay. The French garriſon to retire into the citadel. The prince of Holſtein Beck, being appointed governor of Liſle, marched in with two Engliſh, and thirteen other battalions, and a detachment of horſe. In this ſiege the French loſt ſeven thouſand men, and the allies near nine thouſand. On the twenty-ninth, the beſieged commenced hoſtilities by the diſcharge of five pieces of cannon; the allies contracted the lines of circumvallation, erected batteries of cannon, and carried on their approaches by ſap; on the thirteenth, lodged themſelves by the palliſadoes of the firſt covered way, and made themſelves maſters of the counterſcarp, except two places of arms; prepared faſcines, continued to drain the ditch; made ſeveral openings into it; paſſed the ditch in the night, and lodged themſelves on the glacis of the ſecond covered way, without any loſs. On the firſt of December, they raiſed batteries on the ſecond counterſcarp, which were finiſhed on the fifth, and then prince Eugene ſent the marſhal Boufflers a ſummons to ſurrender, if he expected an honorable capitulation; if he would give up the citadel before the batteries began to play; otherwiſe, to expect no better terms, than to be made priſoner of war with his garriſon.

The governor, whoſe ſtock of ammunition was nigh exhauſted, and being informed that the communication was open and free between Bruſſels and Liſle, thought fit to prevent the conſequences of a breach being made in the body of the citadel, by beating a parley on the eighth of December. Hoſtages being exchanged, the articles were ſigned the day following, and on the tenth, the marſhal, with the whole garriſon, marched out, and were conducted to Douay.

LISSAU, See CLISSAU. King of Sweden's battle, 1702.

LISSAU, See 2. BRESLAU. King of Pruſſia's battle, 1757.

LONDON, PLUNDERED. [metropolis of Great-Britain.] When the Saxon heptarchy had ceaſed, and the Engliſh monarchy took origin in Egbert, the Saxon, and firſt king of England, in 800, the firſt care that prince engaged himſelf in, was to ſecure himſelf in the hearts of the Saxons, his countrymen, and to reduce the Britons. His conqueſts were rapid. He then obtained a ſignal victory over the Mercians at Wilton, in Wiltſhire; ſubdued Kent; received the ſubmiſſion of the Eaſt Saxons, (or Eſſex) routed the Eaſt Anglians, (Norfolk and Suffolk) and the Mercians, (or the center counties of England) ſubjected them to his ſway, and ſoon after the kingdom of Northumberland ſubmitted; but in the midſt of his conqueſts and ambitious ſchemes to reduce the whole iſland, he was interrupted by the deſcent of the Danes, who had before ravaged the coaſts of England here and there in ſmall parties, but now had landed at the iſland of Shippey, in Kent, in a formidable body, to invade the kingdom, but returned to their ſhips ſatisfied with an immenſe plunder.

This firſt great landing was in 831, encouraged by the ſucceſs of which, they entered the mouth of the Tyne in the following year; where, having received a ſmall check, they hoiſted ſail, cruiſing along the coaſt, they ſailed round, and made a ſecond deſcent at Charmouth, near Arminſter, in Dorſetſhire, where they landed, to the number of fifteen thouſand men. Egbert was no ſooner appriſed of their appearance, than he marched againſt them, at the head of a ſmall body of

of troops, which he imprudently thought ſufficient to chaſtiſe a band of pilfering pirates; but notwithſtanding the impetuoſity of his attack, by which they were at firſt thrown into diſorder, they rallied, and gave him ſo warm a reception, that night only ſaved him from an intire defeat: however, the Danes, finding themſelves ſo roughly handled, retired to their ſhips, and about two years after, equipped a large naval armament, and landed in Cornwall, where being joined by the diſaffected Britons, they advanced towards the borders of Devonſhire, with a view to penetrate into the territories of Egbert, who met them at Hongſdown-Hill, near Kellington, in Cornwall, where he intirely routed them, and almoſt cut their whole army to pieces; by which ſignal victory, he wiped off the ſlight diſgrace which had ſoiled his arms in the action of Charmouth, and died in the year 838, having reigned thirty-ſix years with ſuch ability and ſucceſs, as juſtly intitled him to the name of a profound ſtateſman, as well as that of an able warrior.

The Danes returned again in the very firſt year of his ſon Ethelwuſs' reign, and arrived at Southampton, in thirty-three ſhips, where, having ravaged the country, and having met with various ſucceſſes and repulſes, they at length defeated and killed the Engliſh general Edelhelm, at the head of his forces, which they entirely put to the rout near Portland.

In the courſe of the ſucceeding year, 839, they landed at Romney, and defeated Herebert, who was ſent to oppoſe their progreſs; then penetrating farther into the country, they waſted Lindſey, Eaſt Anglia, and Kent, with great outrage and barbarity. The ſucceeding year, they ravaged London, Rocheſter, and Canterbury, and returned home with a vaſt booty. They in eleven years after, 851, returned in the ſpring, with a mighty fleet of three hundred ſail, which entered the river Thames ſo ſuddenly, that the Engliſh were in no condition to oppoſe ſuch a formidable invaſion; and while they were engaged in gathering forces able to face ſuch a number, the Danes took London, which they plundered, and proceeding to Canterbury and other places, almoſt bid fair for making a conqueſt of the whole iſland.

2. LONDON, SIEGE OF. In 1014, on the death of Ethelred, the citizens of London, and all the nobility there, proclaimed young Edmund, his ſon, (commonly called Ironſide) king; but a great number of the biſhops, clergy, and ſome nobles, ſided with Canute the Dane, whom they crowned at Southampton. While Edmund marched into Weſſex, being ſecure of London, Canute, his rival, took the opportunity of his abſence, and ſailed up the river Thames, with an intent to reduce the city of London, which was Edmund's chief reſource; and now believing, if he could deprive Edmund of this treaſure, it would put an end to the conteſt, he approached London, and forming the ſiege, he carried it on vigorouſly, but the reſiſtance he met with from the citizens, giving time to Edmund to throw in troops from the other ſide of the Thames, Canute was obliged to raiſe the ſiege.

Failing in his project, he uſed many ſtratagems to ſurpriſe the city, and in a ſhort time after the battle of Sceerſtan, (of which hereafter) he again laid ſiege to the city. Edmund being ſenſible, that he was far from being in a condition to relieve it, retired into Weſſex, to reinforce his army; and having received the expected ſuccors, began his march to London, and compelled the Danes once more to raiſe the ſiege; and had not Edmund truſted his army to Edric, the traitor, and by that means loſt the battle of Aſhdown (ſee ASHDOWN, battle at) he might, in all probability, have drove the Danes out of England.

3. LONDON, TAKEN. After the battle at the Abbey of St. Martin, vulgarly called Haſtings, the Normans, under William the Conqueror, came to govern this iſland; that ſucceſsful warrior, during the general conſternation at London, reſolving to improve his advantage, marched to Dover, reduced it, and proceeded to Kent, where he met with the Kentiſh men, with boughs in their hands, as he was on his march to London: he advanced with a ſmall body of horſe, when halting to obſerve this moving foreſt, they ſuddenly threw down their branches, and appeared to be a formidable army, prepared to oppoſe his progreſs; but they ſoon ſubmitted to him on certain favorable conditions which he granted them, and while Marcar and Edwin, Harold's brothers, were aſſembling the nobility at London, he continued advancing to London in three diviſions, through three different routes, commanding his men, in caſe of oppoſition, to waſte the country with fire and ſword, which they too cruelly obeyed on every ſlight offence, William thinking by ſuch rigors of war, to terrify the inhabitants of London, already ſufficiently intimidated by his approach, who earneſtly preſſed Marcar and Edwin to a ſubmiſſion; but they with a view to animate their party, took the opportunity to ſally out from London upon William, who arrived in the neighbourhood of that capital with his firſt diviſion. They determined to give him battle, before the reſt of his forces ſhould come up to ſupport him, but were forced to retire with precipitation to the northern provinces. By this time the Normans had burned and deſtroyed the ſuburbs on the Surry ſide of the Thames, (now the Borough) by the command of their leader; while another diviſion, paſſing the Thames at Wallingford in Berkſhire, came as far as Berkhamſted, in their march to the capital; ſo that the nobility and clergy, attended by the magiſtrates, choſe to ſubmit, rather than make a deſperate and fruitleſs oppoſition, met the conqueror at the head of his forces, and made a formal tender of the crown, which, after ſome deliberation, he accepted, and was crowned with great pomp at the metropolis, 1066.

4. LONDON, TAKEN. By Lewis, the dauphin, in 1215, during the diſpute between him and king John, in the war of the barons.

5. LONDON, BLOCKED UP. In 1217, Lewis the dauphin, two years after the preceding article, and in the ſame conteſt, failing in his attempt upon Dover, turned his projects upon the metropolis; having newly heard of his general, the earl of Perce's defeat, (ſee LINCOLN, battle at) he thought this city the beſt place of ſecurity, and a refuge wherein he might conſult further meaſures for proſecuting the war of the barons; but being unable to make head againſt the victorious regent, earl of Pembroke, after ſo notable a defeat, he acquainted his father, Philip, king of France, with his condition and circumſtances, who, being unwilling to diſoblige the pope, and thus embarraſs his own kingdom, pretended to take no part with his ſon, who was under excommunication; but nevertheleſs, privately furniſhed Blanche, his daughter-in-law, and wife to Lewis, with a naval armament, who was inſtructed to go to the aſſiſtance of her huſband, the dauphin, in her own name, who, with a ſtrong body of forces, and eighty ſhips, embarked from Calais, had theſe ſuccors arrived, they might have retrieved the circumſtances of Lewis. The governors of the Cinque Ports, hearing they were to embark at Calais, waited for them, and engaging them, took or ſunk moſt of the French fleet. (See OCEAN, hereafter) He found himſelf reduced to ſuch ſtreights by theſe two ſucceſſive defeats by land and ſea, that he began to wiſh himſelf diſengaged from the alliance with the barons.

Henry III. ſon of the former king, was now a minor, under the care of the earl of Pembroke, regent of the kingdom, who, to crown the ill fortune of Lewis, blocked him up in the city of London; at the ſame time moſt of his friends, the barons, were either killed or taken priſoners at the battle at Lincoln; he alſo lay under the pope's interdiction; the Engliſh expreſſed their diſcontent every where, and without reſerve, while he himſelf was beſieged in a foreign country, and cut off from all reſources. In this abandoned ſituation, he thought it the beſt expedient to accommodate matters as well as he could with the regent; and accordingly he demanded an honorable treaty with him, which was immediately entered into and agreed upon.

In this treaty of peace, he very honorably included his Engliſh adherents; and the earl of Pembroke, unwilling to bring on him the united force of France, which he knew would be exerted to relieve the heir of that kingdom, he granted his demands, and the ſooner, leſt by perſevering in the war, the barons might be drove to deſpair, and the nation continued in its troubles. Moderation, he foreſaw, would in all probability reſtore the

A New MAP of ENGLAND and WALES Divided into COUNTIES

Drawn from the best Authorities.

IRELAND

SCOTLAND

ST GEORGE'S CHANNEL

IRISH SEA

GERMAN OCEAN

ENGLISH CHANNEL

FRANCE

UNITED PROVINCES

FLANDERS

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the ſtate to its former tranquility, and therefore wiſely adopted a coalition of all parties, by which he might put the young king in quiet poſſeſſion of the crown, the ſole aim of his deſires. Theſe ſalutary reflections induced him to agree to a treaty of peace, upon the following conditions, ſigned at London, and confirmed by the pope's legate. That the city of London ſhould poſſeſs her antient privileges; all priſoners taken by Lewis ſince his engaging in the cauſe of the barons, releaſed; that the Engliſh, priſoners or not, ſhall ſwear allegiance to Henry; that Lewis ſhould renounce all pretenſions, on account of former homage, with many other articles. After the ſigning of theſe, Lewis received the pope's abſolution; and having borrowed five thouſand marks (Matthew Paris, the French hiſtorian, ſays pounds) he returned to France, and the repoſe of the kingdom was eſtabliſhed for ſome time.

5. LONDON, SIEGE OF. After the battle of KENILWORTH (which ſee) and before the reduction of Ely, in the diſpute between king Henry III. and the diſcontented barons in 1267. The earl of Glouceſter having ſigned a paper with his own hand that he would never take arms againſt king Henry, nevertheleſs, privately raiſed forces, and while the king was engaged in reducing the rebels at Ely, he marched ſo ſuddenly to London, that he arrived in that neighbourhood, before the magiſtrates could be informed, whether he acted for the king, or the malecontents. In this criſis they conſulted the pope's legate, whom Henry had left governor of the Tower, and who adviſed him to admit Glouceſter, with a ſmall retinue. He was for ſome time in London before he declared his intentions, but on ſome of the barons appearing in Southwark, the magiſtrates knowing his deſign, ordered the draw bridge to be drawn up, and the gates to be ſhut for their own ſecurity.

He lay before the Tower a fortnight, and by fair promiſes gained over the citizens to his party; he then ſeized the gates, and permitted the malecontents to enter the capital. The people elected new magiſtrates, and erected barbicans and bulwarks between the Tower and the city, while Glouceſter ſummoned the legate to ſurrender the former; for ſome time he ſtood out, excommunicating all, and laying the churches under interdiction; but as theſe cenſures were totally deſpiſed, every thing prepared to beſiege in form, and he cut off from all communication and ſupplies, it was ſurrendered at diſcretion. Glouceſter having made himſelf maſter of the Tower and the city, threw off the maſk, and publickly avowed that his deſign in taking arms, was to eſtabliſh the peace of the kingdom on a ſolid baſis, by procuring equitable conditions for the revolters, and in his manifeſto declared, that he would not relinquiſh his deſign, till the king and prince Edward ſhould make good their promiſes, recited in the two charters, one article of which was to baniſh all foreigners from their councils, which they had ſcandalouſly neglected to perform. Henry, alarmed at theſe proceedings, and under the apprehenſions of being attacked, diſpatched away orders to his ſon, to join him on the inſtant. The junction was ſoon formed, and the armies marched together towards London, and ſtopping at Stratford la Bonne, were joined by increaſing numbers. Glouceſter ſeeing Henry's army thus reinforced, and diſappointed in his dependence on an inconſtant people, would not hazard a battle; ſo choſe to remain within the walls of London, till he could retrieve his ſituation by a treaty: in conſequence of which, he obtained a pardon both for himſelf and the citizens of London.

6. LONDON, INSURRECTION AT. During the troubleſome reign of Henry VI. an inſurrection of an extraordinary nature appeared in London; the whole kingdom was in a ferment at that time, againſt the queen and Suffolk.—Glouceſter was privately ſmothered; the biſhop of Sarum was murdered in Wiltſhire; and the duke of Suffolk beheaded. During this ferment, one John Cade, an Iriſhman, in 1450, was employed by the duke of York, regent of France, and then in Ireland, to revive the pretenſions of the houſe of March, whoſe title to the throne had for many years lay dormant. Cade had been a ſoldier, ſerved under the regent in France, and was a man of uncommon reſolution, great cunning, of an enterprizing ſpirit, and ſome underſtanding.

Having received proper inſtructions from the duke of York's agents, he aſſumed the name of John Mortimer, and perſonated the ſon of Sir John Mortimer, who had been executed for treaſon in the reign of Henry V. He choſe Kent for the ſcene of his firſt appearance, where the duke of York had a great number of friends, and ſoon aſſembling a large body of malecontents, he marched towards London, under the pretence of redreſſing grievances, and reſtoring the public tranquility.

The rebels increaſed ſo faſt, that Cade in a few days, found himſelf in a condition to oppoſe the king's forces, and encamped on Blackheath. The king having notice of this rebellion, ſent to Cade, to know the reaſon of the inſurrection, and was anſwered, that they had no deſign againſt his perſon, as their buſineſs was with the parliament, to remove evil miniſters, by whom the nation was ſold. They preferred two petitions, the one general, for the reformation of abuſes and corruptions; the other particular, demanding, that the duke of Suffolk ſhould be puniſhed for the loſs of Normandy, and that the king's council ſhould be filled by men of virtue and ability, nobles, and princes of the blood; and not by wretches, hirelings, corrupt and profligate villains, who lived by plundering the nation. Theſe petitions were immediately deemed ſeditious, and the king reſolved to ſuppreſs the rebellion by force of arms: to this end he marched againſt Cade towards Blackheath, and Cade retired, but hid himſelf in an adjacent wood, deſigning to fall upon the king's army, which conſiſted of fifteen thouſand men, take the king priſoner, and oblige him to redreſs thoſe grievances ſpecified in the petitions. But Henry believing the rebels dare not ſtand to face him, and imagining they were diſperſed, he returned to London, ſending only a detachment of his army in purſuit of them. This detachment falling into ambuſh, were cut in pieces, and Sir Humphry Stafford, the commander, loſt his life in the affair.

Cade, ſpirited by this ſucceſs, marched to London, while the king and the whole court, haſtily retired to Kenilworth caſtle, leaving a garriſon in the Tower. Cade's ſucceſs increaſed his numbers, the city of London opened her gates to him, and he entered in triumph at the head of his army; he forbad plunder under ſevere penalties, or offering the leaſt inſult to any of the inhabitants. Lord Say, who was accuſed with Suffolk, of bribery, in the affair of Maine, was, on the clamours of the rebels, diveſted of the lord treaſureſhip, and committed to the Tower. He was brought by them from thence to Guildhall, to be tried before the mayor. On his requeſting to be tried by his peers, Cade, who would admit of no dilatory pleas, took him to the ſtandard in Cheapſide, (now Cornhill) ordered his head to be cut off, and carried on a pole through the ſtreets, then dragged his naked body at a horſes tail, into Southwark, where it was quartered.

Cade's ſoldiers and the citizens lived together very friendly for ſome time, till not able to refrain from plunder, they were entering from Southwark into London, the gate was ſhut againſt them, on which a battle enſued, and laſted all that day, the fifth of July, 1450. Meanwhile, the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the lord chancellor, archbiſhop of York, having retired into the Tower, publiſhed a general pardon to all who ſhould quit Cade, which had ſo ſurpriſing an effect, that he found himſelf abandoned, and was obliged to fly into Suſſex, where, after having been proclaimed at a thouſand marks for his perſon, dead or alive, he was killed at Hothfield, by one Alexander Iden, a gentleman of Kent, who brought his body to London, where, with ſeveral of his accomplices, who did not come in, it was hanged and quartered. Thus ended this dangerous inſurrection, which might have been attended with worſe conſequences, had it been conducted by a more experienced leader.

LONDONDERRY, SIEGE OF. [formerly a fortified city in Ireland, in the province of Munſter, on the lake of Lough Foyle, one hundred and four miles from Dublin.] This memorable ſiege was conducted by king James in perſon, in 1689, being the laſt town, (Inniſ-

killing excepted) which held out againſt him. It was but ill fortified, and worſe ſupplied, when king James came before it.

On the thirteenth of April, the reverend Mr. George Walker, rector of Donaghmore, in the county of Tyrone, having raiſed a regiment of Proteſtants for king William's ſervice, and receiving intelligence that James, who had taken Coleraine and Kilmore, after a vigorous reſiſtance, was drawing his forces towards Londonderry, in order to lay ſiege to it: and as there was at this time a ſtrong report propagated of an intended maſſacre, he induced the inhabitants of the city to ſhut their gates.

Colonel Lundee was then governor, who would not give credit to king James's march, till he was certified of his being come ſo near as Cledyford. Mr. Walker returned from the city to Lyfford, and joined colonel Crofton, reſolving to maintain a ſtrong port, called the long cauſeway, but having ſuſtained the enemy a whole night, was obliged to retire into Londonderry; where, he in vain attempted to perſuade the governor, Lundee, to take the field. On the ſeventeenth, Lundee called a council of war, to which the colonels Richards and Cunningham, who had juſt arrived with their regiments from England, were cited, who, intimidated by fear, or influenced by worſe motives, declared the place not tenable, as there was not proviſion in Londonderry, ſufficient to ſupport the garriſon and the two regiments on board, for ten days; therefore, they were of opinion, that it was not for king William's ſervice, but the reverſe, to diſembark the two regiments; that conſidering the preſent circumſtances of affairs, and the likelihood of the enemy's poſſeſſing the place, it appeared the beſt expedient, that the principal officers ſhould withdraw themſelves, as well for their own preſervation, as in hopes, that the inhabitants, by a ſeaſonable capitulation, might make better terms for themſelves. Some gentlemen ſigned this inſtrument, others not only refuſed, but growing jealous of ſome ill deſigns in the governor and others, threatened to hang both him and his counſellors.

However, captain White was ſent out to the king, to receive propoſals from him, concerning a treaty, and lieutenant general Hamilton, in conſequence of this ſuſpenſion, agreed to halt within four miles of the town. But James was over-perſuaded, that the inhabitants and garriſon would ſurrender on appearance of ſo formidable an army; but he was miſtaken, for the inhabitants gave him ſo warm a reception, as obliged him to retire into St. John's town in ſome diſorder. In the mean time, the inhabitants were thoroughly informed by the town-clerk, Muckeridge, of the reſolutions in the council; which ſo incenſed the garriſon and the inhabitants, that the officers, who had been inſtrumental in the deſign of a ſurrender, or even a capitulation, were obliged, at the hazard of their lives, to ſave themſelves by flight. The two colonels fled to their ſhips, and Lundee locked himſelf up in his chamber, reſolving to have no hand either in the ſiege or the ſurrender; and being adviſed by Mr. Walker and major Baker, to continue his government, he was, upon refuſal, conducted to a boat, in which he was ſuffered to make his eſcape to the other ſide in diſguiſe, with a load of match upon his back

The government was then offered to Mr. Walker and major Baker, who firſt gave the refuſal to colonel Cunningham, being next in command; but he alſo, through cowardice or treachery, rejecting the offer, returned with Richards to England, where they were both caſhiered. As for Lundee, he was taken up in Scotland, from whence he was ſent to London, to anſwer for his perfidy and miſconduct.

Walker and Baker, being now by the general voice, choſen governors, prepared for a vigorous defence, and it muſt be allowed, that their courage ſeems to have paſſed the limits of common prudence, ſucceſsful, as the event afterwards proved. The place being ill fortified, with only twenty pieces of cannon, wretchedly mounted, a ſmall party of horſe, very few diſciplined men, deſtitute of proviſions, cut off from ſupplies by land, deſpairing of any by ſea, without one engineer to conduct the operations, beſieged by an incenſed king, at the head of a great army, which was ſupplied with every thing they ſtood in need of. Several who could not face ſuch a dreadful proſpect, deſerted every day, and gave conſtant intelligence to the enemy, while others within endeavoured to betray the garriſon. In theſe circumſtances did king James, on the twentieth of April, inveſt a garriſon, firmly determined to die in the defence of it. The attacks were made with impetuoſity, wherein the beſiegers were repulſed with loſs; the garriſon made ſeveral ſucceſsful ſallies, but were now on the eve of a worſe calamity than any which had hitherto befallen them, an epidemic diſeaſe; ſo that now they had two dreadful enemies within, ſickneſs and famine, while the proſpect from without was equally diſmal. Some ſhips had, indeed, arrived in the river for their relief, but were prevented from coming up by the enemies ſtrong batteries on either ſide, which difficulty had the ſhips ſurmounted, the enemy, to cut off all hopes of relief, had laid a boom acroſs the river. Meantime king James in perſon encouraged the beſiegers; but finding them dilatory, he ſaid warmly, that had his army been Engliſh, they would have brought the walls ſtone by ſtone. In this, however, he was miſtaken; for they were Iriſh who defended the place: the difference was, that thoſe within were Proteſtants, who fought for their religion and liberties, while the beſiegers were virulent papiſts, influenced by no ſuch motives.

On the twenty-ninth king James went to Dublin to meet his parliament. Meantime one Roche found means to ſwim acroſs the river, and gave the garriſon an account that major-general Kirke, who had quitted king James's ſervice for that of king William, was in the river, hourly waiting for an opportunity to relieve them; which, however, he did not effect with ſo much induſtry as he ſhould, having lain in the river ſix weeks, without ſo much as attempting to advance, while the garriſon were almoſt periſhing; however, he ſent meſſengers to them, ſome of whom were taken; but a young lad having concealed a letter under his garter, and another within a cloth button of his coat, paſſed the enemy, and arrived with the letters at the garriſon, importing that Kirke would ſpeedily relieve them, and exhorting them to be good œconomiſts of their proviſions; that at preſent he found it impracticable to relieve them by the river, which was defended by batteries and a boom; that he had ſent a party to Inch, whither he was going, in order, if poſſible, either to beat off the enemy, or cauſe a diverſion in their favor; that he had ſent officers, arms, and artillery to Inniſkilling, where there were at that time three thouſand foot, and fifteen hundred horſe, with a regiment of dragoons, preparing to march to their relief; that he expected ſix thouſand men every hour from England, being ſhipped for this place eight days ſince; and that, laſtly, he was ſure, if they could hold out a little longer, the enemy would abandon the ſiege, which he was well informed of from ſeveral deſerters.

About this time Baker, one of the governors died, and colonel Michelburn was choſen in his room, that if one governor ſhould fall hereafter, the garriſon might not want a chief, or be expoſed to the inconveniencies of a conteſted election. On the other hand, marſhal Roſen, the French general, arrived to command in chief at the camp of the beſiegers, in the room of king James, from whoſe valor and experience they expected to take the place. Commodore Rooke had, on the eighth of June, fallen in with the Bonadventure, the Swallow, and Dartmouth ſhips of war, and a fleet of tranſports, under the command of Kirke, and concurred with him in the ſervice. When they came to examine the methods taken by the enemy to cut off the communication by ſea, they found that they had laid a boom acroſs the river, compoſed of chains and cables, and floated with timber, there being ſtrong redoubts at each end, well furniſhed with cannon. On the twenty-ſecond, the general having made himſelf maſter of the Inch, an iſland in Lough-Swille, ſent him a letter, wherein he informed him, that being ſatisfied the garriſon was reduced to the laſt extremity, he was determined to relieve it at all events, as he was well informed from undoubted intelligence, that the beſieged fatted their dogs on the bodies of the ſlain Iriſh, who lay without the walls, and then killed theſe animals for their own eating, not having at the writing this letter, the

third

third day's proviſion for four thouſand three hundred mouths, being all that remained out of a garriſon of ſeven thouſand five hundred.

While Rooke and Kirke, in conſequence of this advice, co-operated for their immediate relief, Roſen, the new commander, having viewed the fortifications, and finding how ſlowly the beſiegers had advanced, expreſſed himſelf with great fury and reſentment againſt the beſieged, ſwearing he would level the place to the ground, raze the walls to the foundation, bury the defendants in the ruins, put all to the ſword, without diſtinction of age, ſex, or rank, and lengthen, by exquiſite torments, the miſery of ſuch as continued obſtinate: but neither his threats, nor promiſes, of which he was very liberal, had any the leaſt effect upon thoſe, who had, as it were, devoted themſelves to die in the defence of the place, of their religion, liberty, and attachment to the intereſts of king William and queen Mary: and leſt any one ſhould ſecretly, or openly deviſe the ſurrender, or even move ſuch a thing to the garriſon, the governor made an order, that no perſon ſhould either by word or deed, writing or inſinuation, contrive any ſuch purpoſe, on pain of immediate death.

Meantime lieutenant-general Hamilton, ſent ſome plauſible offers to the garriſon, to which they ſeemed to liſten, in order to get time by that treaty to ſearch for victuals; for they were now reduced to the neceſſity of eating horſe-fleſh, dogs, cats, rats, mice, tallow, leather, ſtarch, dried and ſalted hides; notwithſtanding which, they unanimouſly reſolved to eat the dead Iriſh, and then one another, rather than ſurrender. After which reſolution, they ſent Hamilton an anſwer, which was, that they were ſurpriſed he ſhould expect to find the beſiegers place any confidence in him, who had ſo unworthily broke faith with king William, their ſovereign, who had once truſted him, though an enemy, and yet had betrayed his truſt; that, therefore, they had no reaſon to believe he could have learned more ſincerity in a popiſh camp, under a French general. This bold anſwer ſo enraged the French general Roſen, that he ſent a letter to the garriſon and inhabitants, importing, that if they did not deliver up the town to him in ſuch a limited time, therein preſcribed, he would wreak his vengeance on all the Proteſtants of that country, and drive them under the walls of Londonderry, there to periſh before their eyes, the dead monuments of their ſtubborneſs and inſolence; but neither had this any effect upon the beſieged, though it was put in execution. The biſhop of Meath on hearing this execrable menace, endeavoured to prevail on king James that he might ſend Roſen an injunction to the contrary, who aſſured him he had ſent orders to the French general to ſtop ſuch rigorous proceedings; however, parties of dragoons were detached on this barbarous ſervice, who drove them from thirty miles round, after they had been ſtripped, the young, the aged, the women, nurſes, and children, even thoſe with child, and ſome newly delivered, under the walls. This expedient had quite another effect than was expected by Roſen, for inſtead of melting the beſieged, they were more highly exaſperated at this ſhocking act of inhumanity, vowing to eat one another, rather than ſubmit to ſo unprecedented a ruffian. They then erected a gibbet on the walls, in ſight of the enemy, and ſent a meſſage to the barbarian, that if he did not diſmiſs the Proteſtants whom he had ordered to be driven under the walls to their reſpective homes, the beſiegers would immediately hang all the priſoners which they had taken during the ſiege, and theſe proving to be very numerous, together with the menace of a garriſon ſo brave and ſo reſolved, a negotiation proved to be the conſequence of the meſſage, by which the French general diſmiſſed the wretched Proteſtants from under the walls, after they had been detained there three days, without being permitted to taſte food; ſome hundreds died of famine on the ſpot, and thoſe who ſurvived, either were murdered on their return by the ſtraggling parties of the enemy, or found their habitations ſacked and plundered; ſo that Roſen's barbarous intentions were very nigh as effectually executed, as if they had been ſuffered to periſh under the walls, and yet thoſe very people had for the moſt part obtained paſſes and protections from king James, to which it ſeems no reſpect was paid by his general. Some ſay that at leaſt five thouſand, they themſelves owned four thouſand, were gathered for this inhuman purpoſe; and on king James's being informed of theſe execrable proceedings, he only ſaid, that Roſen was a foreigner, uſed to ſuch proceedings as were ſtrange to us, though common abroad, and that if he had been his own ſubject, he would have called him to an account for it; nor would the ſight of the gibbet, erected to hang the priſoners of war taken from the enemy, have prevailed, had they themſelves not been permitted by the governors to write a letter to lieutenant-general Hamilton, before they ſhould be put to death, acquainting him, that the lives of twenty principal officers, beſides common priſoners, were at ſtake, and therefore requeſted him to repreſent their deſperate ſituation to the marſhal general Roſen; that they were willing to die with ſwords in their hands for king James's ſervice, not to ſuffer like malefactors; nor could they lay their blood to the charge of the garriſon, as the governor had treated them with all imaginable civility; they therefore conjured him, for the mercy of God, to interpoſe his good offices with the marſhal to ſave them from an ignominious death, which they could no way deſerve, and from which their very impriſonment ought to protect them. To which affecting letter, Hamilton anſwered, that their deaths ſhould be amply revenged on many thouſands of the Proteſtants, as well innocent as others, within and without that city.

The governors had, in ſome meaſure, thinned the garriſon, by crowding five or ſix thouſand uſeleſs mouths unperceived among the Proteſtants under the walls, who, at their own requeſt, choſe that ſad alternative before the impending horrors of an inſtant famine, by which he got in exchange a few able men from without, capable of ſervice within. By this time the ſcarcity of the vileſt and moſt loathſome proviſion was increaſed to ſuch a degree, that the garriſon and inhabitants had nothing left, unleſs to prey upon one another; and it is no leſs remarkable than true, that a certain gentleman, an inhabitant of the town, locked himſelf up for three days, being apprehenſive (whether with, or without foundation, is not known) that the ſoldiers had looked upon him with an eye of appetite, being a perſon of conſiderable bulk. Mr. Walker being anxious for the garriſon, and juſtly ſuppoſing that ſuch diſcouragements might at length overcome that reſolution which the garriſon had ſo long expreſſed, conſidered all feaſible methods to ſupport them in their conſtancy and unſhaken ſteddineſs; and on the thirtieth of July he preached a ſermon in the cathedral, in which he endeavoured to confirm their perſeverance from all the motives of religion, reaſon, and virtue, reminding them of what valuable importance the Proteſtant religion was at that critical juncture, exhorting them not to deſpair, but manfully place that confidence in God, which his wonderful mercies, during this long ſiege had juſtly demanded, and that they need not doubt but that he who had hitherto ſo long protected them under their ſufferings, was alſo able to deliver them entirely from their difficulties

In this he proved to prophecy the truth, for in an hour after the ſermon, the Mountjoy of Londonderry, captain Browning commander, and the Phœnix of Coleraine, captain Douglas, both laden with proviſions, were ſeen off, under convoy of the Dartmouth ſhip of war. The enemy made a moſt furious fire from Culmore fort, and their batteries on both ſides the river, which the ſhips received and returned with undaunted bravery. The Mountjoy ſtruck againſt the boom to break it, which cauſed a little ſtop from the rebound, ſo that ſhe was run aground; upon which the enemy ſet up a loud ſhout and huzza, joyful to them, as terrible to the beſieged, who were eye-witneſſes of the misfortune, and whoſe ſhock to ſee their laſt hopes in this laſt extremity, defeated at the very point of entrance, cannot be expreſſed. The enemy fired all their guns upon her while ſhe lay in this diſtreſs, and were putting out their boats, in order to board her, when the Mountjoy firing a broadſide, the exploſion looſened her keel from the place where ſhe ſtuck, and ſetting her free, ſhe got clear, and paſſed the boom. Captain Douglas was all this while engaged, as was the Dartmouth who covering the

Phœnix

Phœnix with her fire, ſhe alſo paſſed the boom, till in the end the Dartmouth got in with the others, to the inconceivable joy and tranſport of a garriſon, who had ſuſtained a ſiege of one hundred and five days, and which reckoned only upon two days life, having nothing left but nine lean horſes, and a pint of meal to each man. Hunger and the fatigue of the ſiege had ſo far affected them, that half of thoſe who remained of the garriſon were unfit for ſervice.

This reſolute and ſucceſsful defence of Londonderry ſo thoroughly diſpirited the enemy, that on the thirty-firſt of July, de Roſen thought proper to raiſe the ſiege in the night-time, with great confuſion, in their retreat burning and plundering all that lay before them for ſeveral miles. They loſt nine thouſand men before the place, and the beſieged three thouſand, moſtly by famine and ſickneſs. The enemy, beſides men, loſt an hundred of their beſt officers, French and Iriſh. Upon their retreat, they firſt encamped at Strabane, but hearing of the defeat of their forces under general Macarty by the Inniſkilling men, they removed further to the weſt.

Major-general Kirke was received with the general acclamations of the garriſon. The ſame day a council was called, in which it was reſolved, that Mr. Walker ſhould be deputed to England, to return their majeſties, in the name of the garriſon, their unfeigned acknowledgments for their ſeaſonable ſuccors of relief; who upon his arrival at court was received with that welcome and reward, which his eminent ſervices had merited.

LOUVAIN, SIEGE OF. [a ſtrong city of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, on the river Deule, fifteen miles from Bruſſels.] This city was at the time of this ſiege, in 1634, in the hands of the Spaniards. The French and Dutch having entered into an offenſive league againſt Spain, were determined to deprive the cardinal Infant of the Spaniſh Netherlands, of which he was then governor. After the defeat of the Spaniards in the battle at Avein, thoſe confederate powers drove all before them. The cardinal Infant had entrenched himſelf along the Demer, but on the approach of ſo numerous an army, retreated with precipitation to Louvain. The confederate army having divided themſelves into two diviſions, the prince of Orange advanced towards Bruſſels, while the French took the route of Louvain, but they rejoined on the tenth of May; and at this time it was, owing to the debates and jealouſies of the prince of Orange and the French marechals about precedency and command, that they loſt the faireſt opportunity of extending their conqueſts in the Spaniſh Netherlands, before the Spaniards could recover themſelves after the late defeats; for while they waſted ten days in fruitleſs conferences, the cardinal Infant had time to throw himſelf into Louvain, with five thouſand foot and two thouſand horſe. But the French marching to Villeverdin, made a feint as if they intended to beſiege Bruſſels, the cardinal Infant returned with his forces thither, leaving only two thouſand men, under the baron de Grobbendonk, for the defence of Louvain. After the retreat of the cardinal Infant, the French and Dutch armies ſat down before the town, on the twenty-fifth of June, expecting to be maſters of it in eight days; but the governor had previouſly taken all neceſſary precautions, by ſetting ſome of the avenues under water, and fortifying the reſt by new out-works; his veteran troops, in the ſeveral attacks, ſuſtained them with ſuch bravery and ſpirit, that it appeared a greater difficulty than at firſt conceived to carry the works. Here too the intrigues of the prince of Orange defeated the purpoſes of the ſiege; he could not bear the French marechals, and, reſolving to plague them, impeded their operations, by throwing perpetual obſtacles in the way of every motion, while his own movements were entirely ſlow and remiſs. Theſe quarrels, joined to the intelligence they had received of the approach of Picolimini, at the head of twenty-ſeven thouſand Germans, cauſed them to raiſe the ſiege on the fourth of July.

LOUISBOURG, SIEGE OF. [the capital of the iſland of Cape Breton in North America.] The poſſeſſion of Cape Breton, of which this is the metropolis, commands the navigation to Canada by the river St. Laurence. At the commencement of the war, all the Britiſh colonies in North America began to be ſenſible of the utility of Cape Breton; for in a few months the inhabitants of this iſland infeſted the coaſts of the Britiſh ſettlements, ruining their fiſhery, interrupting their navigation, deſtroying Canſo, invading Anapolis, reducing the bordering colonies to many extremities, and carrying the natives, priſoners to a place, reported impregnable, being a ſafe aſylum for the Weſt and Eaſt India fleets, and their men of war and privateers. Theſe hoſtilities of the French was the cauſe which rouſed the Britiſh colonies to a true ſenſe of their danger and inſecurity, which they looked upon to be every day more and more fatal, while the French poſſeſſed this iſland, the richeſt gem in their American treaſures, and which had already coſt them nine millions of livres in eſtabliſhing. Senſible of what importance this place muſt be to England, Mr. Auckmuty, a native of Scotland, and judge-advocate of the court of Admiralty in New England, candidly ſtated it to ſeveral of his friends, at whoſe deſire he reduced the ſeveral branches of its conſequence into a regular plan; at the ſame time framing a ſcheme for the reduction of it, which by the means of William Vaughan, Eſq; a gentleman of great property in the colony, was communicated, and warmly recommended to William Shirley, Eſq; governor of the Maſſachuſet colony, who laid it before the general aſſembly, then met at Boſton. The difficulties at firſt ſeemed ſo numerous, and the undertaking of ſo arduous a nature, that it was deemed impracticable, without parliamentary aid, where the very debates on it muſt have tranſpired to the French, and put them on their guard; but Mr. Auckmuty, the original projector of the plan, ſecretly ſounded the thoughts of the principal inhabitants, and finding them willing and able to concur in the meaſures he propoſed, they examined ſeveral priſoners returned from confinement in that iſland, by whom they were informed of the facility of the enterpriſe, by a ſecret and early ſurpriſal. The ſtore-ſhips from France had been newly driven off to Martinico, a fatal ſtroke of diſtreſs to Cape Breton at this juncture, as it was a happy incident in our favor. A redundancy of proviſions at the time enabled us to ſupply the intended armament with every thing neceſſary, ſo that the final reſolation was taken on the twenty-fifth of January, though it was then carried by the majority of one ſingle voice, to attack Louiſbourg.

In conſequence of this, commodore Warren was ordered by the government to repair immediately, with three men of war, from Antigua to Boſton, and contribute to the ſucceſs of the expedition, while the government of Boſton granted twenty-ſeven thouſand pounds ſterling towards this undertaking, to be raiſed by way of lottery for their ſervice. While Mr. Warren commanded the naval department, there wanted a perſon of military capacity to carry on the land operations, and to ſuperintend the troops on diſembarking; Mr. Pepperel of Piſcataway, a gentleman of uncommon influence, and large fortune, was by the unanimous voice appointed to this command, to whoſe ſtandard numbers, from their great attachment to his perſon, flocked in a ſurpriſing degree.

It is generally believed that no perſon in Europe knew of theſe ſecret proceedings but his Britannic majeſty, to whom, in duty, the governor Shirley had communicated the deſign; the ſecrecy in councils, the extraordinary management, and great diſpatch in providing the levies and preparations both for the army and navy, were carried on with ſuch harmony, that the troops were aſſembled, and the fleet ready to ſail, before the reſt of the world had the leaſt intelligence of the apparatus. The inhabitants of the ſeveral colonies of New England, conſiſting of thoſe of the Maſſachuſet's bay, New Hampſhire, Connecticut, and Rhode Iſland, ſo chearfully concurred in ſeaſonbly expediting the proſecution of the enterpriſe, that an army of three thouſand eight hundred and fifty volunteers, principally men of property or beneficial buſineſſes, were aſſembled at Boſton, with eighty-five tranſports, and eight privateers of twenty guns, and a hundred men each, beſides ten ſnows, brigantines,

gantines, and ſloops of force, for their convoy to Canſo in Nova Scotia, where they were to wait the arrival of commodore Warren.

This brave, determined, though yet undiſciplined band, embarked from Boſton on the twentieth of March for Canſo: *Pray for us, while we fight for you*, was the valiant, endearing, and laſt expreſſion, wherewith they comforted their parting countrymen, at their departure from their families, fortunes, and occupations. Mr. Pepperel's great intereſt among the country people of the country, both Indians and Meſtizos, to whom he truſted whatever goods they wanted, and who returned that confidence by exact and honeſt payments, greatly conduced to the ſucceſs of the expedition, for hundreds accompanied him as their father and protector, whom they had more in contemplation than any concern for the conqueſt of Louiſbourg. How eaſy a taſk to procure love and reſpect! how difficult to create enemies, and contract the odium of our countrymen! Mr. Pepperel, who was not ignorant of his intereſt, and who ſaw all the height of the governor's propoſals, yet modeſtly declined that honor, as being deficient in thoſe branches of military knowledge, which he knew were requiſite in ſo important a poſt; but was prevailed on at length, by the repeated inſtances of his friends, and from a merchant, became at once a warrior.

On the ſecond of April the fleet arrived at Canſo, a port town of Nova Scotia, near a narrow ſtreight which ſeparates that colony from Cape Breton, and about one hundred and ſixty-ſeven leagues from Boſton. In three weeks commodore Warren appeared with the Superb of ſixty guns, with the Launceſton and Eltham of forty each; he was ſoon joined by the Mermaid of forty guns, and was to be reinforced by others deſtined to join him there. Gabaron bay was appointed for making the deſcent, which was within four miles of the rampart of Louiſbourg; and there it was that the French firſt ſaw our armaments, the ſurpriſe of which prevented them from getting in the proviſions neceſſary for ſuſtaining the ſiege. The garriſon of Louiſbourg, with all its forts, conſiſted only of ſix hundred French and Swiſs regulars, and eight hundred militia, formed of thoſe inhabitants who were able to bear arms. The governor of Canada, without any knowledge of this expedition, but ſenſible of the diſcontents and diviſions which reigned in the town, and of the poſſibility of its being one time or other attacked by the Engliſh, had ſome time before offered the governor of Louiſbourg a reinforcement, which, from motives not to be juſtified, and for which he was afterwards called to an account, he declined. But now he ſaw himſelf ſurrounded by the enemy, all the ways for applying for ſuccor blocked up, and cut off from every communication of reſource. Thus he became beſieged in form, with forces unequal to the defence of the place, nay, without any probability of receiving a reinforcement from either Canada, or Europe. This was the firſt, and not the leaſt error, to which his diſgrace for the loſs of the place was owing, as with the ſuccors offered him he would have been more than ſufficiently enabled to ſally out, and drive before him a body of undiſciplined troops, no way equal to the reduction of the place. The deſign of ſurpriſing it thus took place, and the Engliſh puſhed the enterpriſe with the greateſt diſpatch and vigor, in order to be beforehand with the arrival of the annual ſupply from France, which, according to their plan, fell into their hands; and thus doubly profited the expedition, as at the ſame time it aſſiſted their meaſures, and broke thoſe of the enemy. A man of war and a frigate had previouſly been fitted out at Breſt, for carrying ſuccors to this place, laden with all kinds of military ſtores, and ready to put to ſea, when the man of war unfortunately took fire, and burnt to the water edge. The Vigilante was the only ſhip, juſt on the point of being launched, that could ſupply the loſs. This delay alſo co-operated with the expedition with which the Engliſh carried on the enterpriſe. When the Vigilante, therefore, arrived near this coaſt, it appeared extremely dangerous, on account of a thick fog, to make a near approach to the iſland, ſo that the marquis de la Maiſon Forte, the commander, tacked, till the weather ſhould clear up. About the latter end of May he diſcovered near him a frigate of forty guns, which, as had been concerted, feigned to fly; the marquis chaced, and thus was decoyed into the middle of commodore Warren's ſquadron: ſhe was ſo deeply laden with military ſtores, that her lower tier became uſeleſs, and ſhe was, after a vigorous defence, taken, another previous and fortunate incident in our favor; for about the time of taking the Vigilante, the troops were nigh diſguſted at the enterpriſe, which they began to look upon as romantic; and, as it is ſaid, a reſolution was entered into of abandoning the ſiege, if the place was not taken in a fortnight at fartheſt.

The debarkation of the troops was immediately put in agitation, though no ſooner were the whale boats got out for their landing, than captain Morepang came from the city, with a detachment of one hundred men, to prevent the attempt. The Engliſh privateers, which lay at anchor, covered the landing with their fire, while two hundred of the forces having got on ſhore, defeated the detachment, with the loſs of ſix men killed on the enemy's ſide, five taken priſoners, and the reſt diſperſed among the woods, being cut off from returning to the city: being thus diſpoſed, ſo as at once to poſſeſs the ſhore all the way to Louiſbourg, and to purſue the enemy, they found in ſeveral places, by them abandoned, ſeveral arms, a good quantity of ammunition and proviſions, which being ſecured, they marched directly up to the ramparts, through a boggy country, full of rocks, hills, and thickets, ſo as to incloſe the town, while commodore Warren, with the men of war and cruizers, poſted himſelf off the harbor, ſo as to intercept all reinforcements and ſupplies by ſea. They next formed two ſeparate camps, the one on the ſouthern part of the harbor, to make their approaches to the town; the other to attack the grand battery. The Britiſh ſcouts, in the beginning of May, reconnoitred the adjacent country to the grand battery, and the ſame night ſet fire to the ſtorehouſes, which were full of combuſtible matter, burning in ſo dreadful a manner, as made the French imagine, that the whole force of the Engliſh was entering the fort. At the ſame time another party threatened the royal battery, which was commanded by a very unexperienced officer; the garriſon was weak, without guns to the landward, the part only from whence the enemy which faced it could be annoyed. The commandant of the fort went over to view it, and gave directions, that in caſe the enemy approached on that ſide, they ſhould remove the guns, which pointed ſeaward, and uſe them to the beſt advantage; and in caſe they were forced to capitulate, or the royal battery fall into the hands of the Engliſh, who would then turn the cannon againſt the fort, they ſhould immediately paſs over to the fort, firſt nailing up the cannon; but the imprudent officer availed his cowardice of theſe inſtructions, for without trying his cannon on the Engliſh, who lay quiet in their camp, he embarked his men that very night, and made over to the fort in confuſion, pretending that the enemy had made an aſſault on the battery with a large force, which was abſolutely falſe, the French flag flying ſome time after, which was an evident ſign there was no perſon in it to lower it. The Engliſh obſerving from the camp that no perſon appeared on the parapet of the royal battery, concluded that the garriſon was employed in ſome ſecret attempt, and therefore in prudence made no further approaches, till believing at length that it was really abandoned, a Boſton Indian, without any arms, went in a rambling manner, as if diſordered in his ſenſes, towards the gate, by which he entered the fort, cleared up the doubt, and lowered the French colours, which till then had been flying. On this ſignal the Engliſh entered it, and the artillery having been very badly nailed up in the hurry of retreat, was pointed againſt the town, which it battered in flank with great effect, beating down the roofs of ſeveral houſes, the chimney and embraſures of the other batteries. The other part of the Britiſh forces on the other ſide of the harbor, drew up a large train of artillery to an eminence called the Green Hill, about three quarters of a mile from the city, from whence they briſkly cannonaded it.

On the twelfth of May they had erected a faſcine battery of twenty-eight guns within two hundred yards of the walls, and broke down part of the circular bat-

tery with their fhot. As the principal effort was to be made from this battery, not yet completely mounted, colonel Pepperel ordered federal guns, forty-two pounders, to be brought from the grand to the faſcine battery, though two miles diſtance, over hills and valleys, rocks and moraſſes, the men being up to the middle in mire. The ſucceſs was equal to the fatigue; for they ſoon diſmounted their cannon, and deſtroyed their houſes, walls, and flankers.

On the twenty-third of May the iſland battery, which incommoded both the men of war, and alſo the grand battery, began to be the object of attention; and about twelve o'clock the whale boats, with paddles, ladders, and other neceſſaries for the attempt, were all ready; five hundred men of the land forces and marines, embarked from on board the men of war, with a view of reducing that battery; but the fog ariſing, gave the French time to reinforce the battery with three hundred and twenty men, which before conſiſted only of fourteen. On the twenty-ſeventh, three hundred and twenty men attacked the iſland battery, and began to ſcale the walls; but being diſcovered, this deſign was defeated, with the loſs of thirty-ſix men killed, and a hundred and eighteen priſoners, being thoſe who had landed; ſome boats were alſo ſunk by the French cannon from the battery in this hardy attempt. This, far from intimidating the bravery of our troops, ſpirited them up to revenge the death and impriſonment of their fellow ſoldiers, which they began with erecting a new battery on the firſt of June, at the light-houſe, and dragged up ſome of the heavieſt cannon and mortars on the cliff, which overlooked and commanded the iſland battery. The French were amazed to ſee a work of ſuch labor executed in one night, juſtly apprehenſive of its great ſucceſs, as one flanker faced the ſea, and the other the battery, commanding at once that and all the ſhips entering or going out of the harbor. It was in the greateſt exigence and want of powder, that ſix hundred barrels of gunpowder arrived from Boſton, with ſtores for the forces: intelligence was alſo brought from thence, that one thouſand men were raiſed in New England, to reinforce the troops; and that the French fleet, deſtined for the relief of Cape Breton, was blocked up at Breſt by the Britiſh ſquadron; a piece of information, which greatly added to the ſucceſs of the operations of the ſiege; ſeveral ſhips meanwhile fell into the commodore's hands, who little expected ſo unwelcome a reception, in a port which they had thought their own. We were alſo informed by deſerters, that the governor on the intercepting ſo many ſhips, ſome deſtined for his relief, and having only one hundred barrels of gunpowder in the whole iſland, had begun to deſpair of keeping the town, which cauſed the beſiegers to redouble their fires againſt the city and the iſland battery, erecting another faſcine battery of five guns, forty-two pounders, about a mile weſtward to the grand battery, and fronting the circular battery; therefore on the fourteenth of June all things were preparing for a general aſſault by land and ſea, when the French, finding themſelves diſtreſſed to a great degree in the iſland battery, by our ſhot and bombs from the light-houſe battery, ſent a flag of truce on the fifteenth from the city, about four o'clock in the afternoon, to the Britiſh camp, with offers to deliver up the city: upon which a council of war was called, and all the batteries commanded to ceaſe firing. The flag of truce being ordered to attend the next morning, was punctual, and received the terms of capitulation, written by commodore Warren and colonel Pepperel, which were agreed to by M. Chambon, the governor of Louiſbourg, whereby the French were permitted to enjoy all their perſonal effects, and to be tranſported to France at the expence of the beſiegers.

The French flag was ſtruck on the ſeventeenth, and the Britiſh hoiſted in its place at the iſland battery, of which the beſiegers took poſſeſſion early in the morning. At two o'clock commodore Warren, with all the men of war, privateers, ſtore-ſhips, and tranſports entered the harbor; and at four the Britiſh forces marched to the ſouth gate of the city, which they entered, and proceeded to the parade near the citadel, the guard and watch of the city, the garriſon's magazines, and other places, were delivered up.

On the fourth of July the garriſon, and a great number of the inhabitants, embarked on board fourteen cartel ſhips, convoyed by the Launceſton man of war, who convoyed them to Rochfort, where the clemency of the commodore Warren, and the general Pepperel, ſhewn to thoſe priſoners, was but ill requited by commodore M'Namara, the commander of the French ſquadron in thar port, who treated the Britiſh captain and ſailors with an unexpected ſeverity, and even denied them the liberty of going on ſhore for freſh proviſions, ordering the centinels to ſhoot every Engliſhman who attempted to land; though it muſt be obſerved, that this rigor was not the effect of any reſentment occaſioned by the loſs of Louiſbourg and Cape Breton, but owing to the detention of marſhal Belleiſle, at that time a priſoner of war in England.

This was a continued ſiege of forty-ſeven days, almoſt ſeven weeks, from the firſt of May to the fifteenth of June, the day of ſending the flag of truce. Few hiſtories can furniſh inſtances of a braver, more reſolute, and well conducted attempt; let it be recorded to the immortal honor of this brave band of undiſciplined ſoldiers, that a French officer of diſtinction reported, that it was thought by the governor and the citizens, as well officers as ſoldiers, civil and military, impracticable for leſs than thirty thouſand men to ſubdue ſo ſtrong and well fortified a city. And let poſterity be alſo informed, that no leſs a ſoldier, no leſs a politician than marſhal Belleiſle was heard to ſay, that the whole plan was too well concerted, too ſecretly conducted, and too vigorouſly executed, to be the ſcheme of a Britiſh miniſtry, who had they been the projectors of ſo noble an enterpriſe, it would have been early known, ſoon tranſpired, and from thence cautiouſly guarded againſt, and ſo defeated by the French miniſtry.

The beſiegers, from the inveſtiture to the ſurrender of the city, fired nine thouſand ſhot, and ſix hundred bombs, which deſtroyed the principal part of the city, demoliſhed the citadel and hoſpital, and killed two hundred and forty men, though the beſiegers had not in the whole more than one hundred killed, and one hundred by ſickneſs. This memorable exertion of the ſpirit of the Britiſh colonies, diffuſed a general joy through all the American ſettlements, and was celebrated with every public demonſtration of rejoicing over every part of the Britiſh nation: it ſeemed a compenſation for our loſs at Fontenoy; congratulations from every quarter were ſent to his Britannic majeſty, and the government engaged to reimburſe the expences of the expedition. General Pepperel was made a baronet, and commodore Warren raiſed to be admiral of the Blue. Neither the framer of the plan, the conductors of the operation, or the ſoldiery, were of the Engliſh nation; Mr. Auckmuty was a North Britain, admiral Warren an Hibernian, and Sir William Pepperel of Piſcataya, of New Hampſhire in New England, ſeventy miles north from Breton. A large train of artillery, and ſeveral engineers, were ſent from Woolwich, with all convenient expedition, for the better ſecurity of this important conqueſt: two American regiments were raiſed, and put in garriſon at Louiſbourg, the one commanded by colonel Shirley, and the other by Sir William Pepperel.

In the ſeſſions at the cloſe of the year 1747, the Britiſh parliament thought proper to reimburſe the people of New England for their expences in the expedition. The following draught ſhews at one view the ſeveral coſts of each colony.

Colonies.	£.	s.	d.
To the Maſſachuſet ——	183,649	2	7
New Hampſhire —	16,355	13	4
Connecticut ——	28,863	19	1
Rhode Iſland ——	6,322	12	10
Capt. Gibſon, a volunteer	547	15	0
Total	235,749	2	10

The terms granted by the Engliſh to the beſieged were the more honorable, as there was certain intelligence

gence of a large reinforcement, expected to relieve the place, which, notwithstanding, the enemy was too much diſtreſſed to wait for; the New England men were alſo willing to put an advantageous period to a ſtate of life, which had drawn them from their domeſtic concerns, and like Cincinnatus, the Roman, were willing to return from the field of war, to the field of agriculture, as this kind of warfare was no way ſuitable to their diſpoſitions. The officers of the beſieged were not ignorant, that the moſt favorable occaſion of repelling the enemy, was to fall on them, when they were beginning their works, in forming their approaches; yet ſuch was the miſtruſt they entertained, from the late mutinies of the regular troops, that though theſe made an offer to make a ſally, it was not judged adviſeable, for fear of a general deſertion, in revenge for the oppreſſion and ſeverities which they had met with from their commanders.

Thus from a combination of contrary events, croſſes, and a weak garriſon, the Engliſh made an acquiſition of new dominions, while the colony of Boſton acquired an increaſe of territory; proſperous as it was before, throughout its large inland extenſions, wanted only this iſland to command the whole coaſt.

The garriſon conſiſted of twelve thouſand regulars, French and Swiſs, and about eight hundred militia, with ſome Indians and ſavages, which was by no means a force ſufficient to make a brave and long defence, but was a plain proof of the opinion which the French miniſtry entertained of the ſupineneſs and indolence of the Britiſh.

The poſſeſſion of Cape Breton, in the reduction of Louiſbourg, was doubtleſs, a valuable acquiſition to Great Britain. It not only diſtreſſed the French in their fiſhery and navigation, but removed all fears of encroachments and rivalſhip from the breaſts of the Engliſh fiſhermen on the banks of Newfoundland. It freed New-England from the terrors of a dangerous neighbour and invader, over-awed the Indians of that country, and ſecured the poſſeſſion of Acadia to the crown of Great-Britain. By this fiſhery, Great-Britain received the annual return of two millions ſterling, for the manufactures yearly ſhipped to the plantations, many thouſands from it found employment, who were otherwiſe unſerviceable to the public, and therefore a burden; it increaſed the ſhipping and mariners, extended navigation, cut off all communication between France and Canada, by the river St. Lawrence, ſo that Quebec would neceſſarily fall (as it has ſince proved) into the hands of the Engliſh, who then might expell the French intirely from America, open a correſpondence with the Canada Indians behind Montreal, and thus become maſters of the fur trade, ſo long ingroſſed by the enemy. Great-Britain will do well to conſider the importance of this acquiſition, as the northern colonies may one day become the aſylum of Britiſh liberty, when the nation (it is not impoſſible) ſhall be enſlaved by domeſtic deſpotiſm, or foreign dominion; when her ſubſtance is waſted, her ſpirit broke, and the laws and conſtitution of Britain are no more, then theſe colonies, long ſince ſent off by our fathers, may receive and entertain their ſons, as helpleſs exiles and ruined refugees. More eſpecially ſhould the Britiſh colonies claim the attention of their mother country, when our trade at home is viſibly decaying; the French have underſold our cloaths, and ſpoiled our trade in the Levant; Spain is no longer ſupplied as uſual, with Engliſh commodities. The exports to Germany muſt be conſiderably diminiſhed by our miſunderſtanding with the emperor and the houſe of Auſtria, conſequently her chiefeſt reſourſes for riches, (now loaden as ſhe is with a hundred million debt) muſt be in her communication with her own colonies, which conſume her manufactures, and make immenſe returns in rum, ſugar, tobacco, fiſh, timber, naval ſtores, irons, furs, drugs, rice, and indigo, while the ſouthern plantations produce ſilk, and with care may furniſh every thing that could be expected from the moſt fertile ſoil, and the happieſt climate.

Who that is thoroughly ſenſible of the importance of this conqueſt, will believe, that after three years poſſeſſion, the captors reſtored it; during which time they raſed many of the old fortifications, and erected new ones in their ſtead, and in every place repaired ſuch as were damaged, to obtain the repoſſeſſion of Madraſs, in the Eaſt-Indies, which the enemy had almoſt totally deſtroyed, and which belonged to a private monopolizing company, whoſe exiſtence has ever been deemed prejudicial to the commonwealth; yet this was actually done, and the very men who ſigned the article, took on themſelves the title of friends to their country!

2. LOUISBOURG, EXPEDITION TO. The experience of our fruitleſs campaigns in 1755 and 1756, had convinced our miniſtry, as well as our commanders in chief, that there would be no end of a war, whoſe operations aimed no farther than traverſing from place to place, either for the defence, or attack of a few ſtraggling forts, in a woody country. A more unpromiſing method of making war than in depopulated Spain, (ſince her Indian acquiſition) where, as the earl of Peterborough obſerved, a general might march to eternity, with a large army at his heels, and never meet any thing to conquer. A more deciſive blow was therefore meditated for the campaign of 1757, and the reduction of Cape-Breton (ceded to the French by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle) was propoſed, as the firſt ſtep to promote either a glorious peace, or the intire conqueſt of Canada.

The earl of Loudon, who propoſed this ſcheme to the miniſtry, at the fall of 1756, with an eſtimate of the requiſite force and expence, was informed early, that his ſcheme was approved of, and that he ſhould be ſupplied with the ſuccors neceſſary, in the beginning of the ſpring. However, little was done effectually more than conſultation, till Sir Charles Hardy, governor of New York, towards the latter end of April, iſſued warrants for a hot preſs, in which, four hundred ſeamen were procured for the ſervice: but Sir Charles being well aſſured there were five French ſhips of the line, deſtined for Louiſbourg, and not being able to engage them, lay quiet, till the ninth of July. Admiral Holbourne appeared at laſt, after an unaccountable delay of nine months, the time waſted ſince the plan was approved of. The naval force conſiſted then of ſeventeen ſhips of the line, with fourteen frigates and fireſhips, and one hundred and ſeventy-nine tranſports, twenty-ſeven victuallers, two hoſpital ſhips, and eleven thouſand effective men. Strong as this armament was, councils of war ſtill delayed the execution, till the thirtieth of Auguſt, when it was thought too late in the ſeaſon to go on with the expedition; meanwhile, admiral Holbourne cruiſed off Louiſbourg, expecting the French fleet to come out, when a ſtorm ſcattered his own, and put an end to an expenſive and fruitleſs expedition.

3. LOUISBOURG. The expedition againſt Louiſbourg was again reſumed in 1758. Admiral Boſcawen, with a powerful fleet of men of war, twenty-five ſhips of the line, fifteen frigates, and ſeveral tranſports, with eleven thouſand nine hundred and thirty-ſix men, and three hundred and twenty-four of the train, ſailed for Halifax from England, on the nineteenth of February. That brave admiral, who fulfilled all his inſtructions with admirable execution, had the chief command in this expedition, but in particular, the direction of the naval operations. General Amherſt, from whoſe character great things were expected, and who, in ſome meaſure, juſtified their expectations, was to command the land forces. Theſe amounted to above fourteen thouſand men, including ſome light troops, fitted for the peculiar ſervice of the country. The whole fleet, conſiſting of one hundred and fifty one ſhips, ſailed from the harbour of Halifax, and appeared in Gabarus bay, before Louiſbourg on the ſecond of June: they were ſix days on the coaſt before a landing was thought practicable; ſo prodigious a ſurf ſwelled all along the ſhore, that no boat could poſſibly come near it.

The French were not bare lookers on, they were vigilent and active in taking this favorable opportunity to draw intrenchments in every part, where there appeared a poſſibility of landing, ſupporting them with batteries, in the moſt convenient places, and lining them with a numerous infantry, and making a chain of poſts along the ſhore, from Cape Noir to Flat Point, and irregulars to the bottom of the bay. When the ſurf ſomewhat ſubſided, the admiral made the beſt diſpoſitions for landing,

ordering

ordering the frigates towards the enemies right and left, to rake them in their flanks; the troops were then diſpoſed into three diviſions; the left diviſion was commanded by general Wolfe, with ſix hundred light infantry, the whole battalion of Highlanders, and four companies of grenadiers, which was deſtined to the real attack; the diviſions in the center, to the right, were deſigned only for feigned attacks, to draw the enemies attention to all parts, and to diſtract their meaſures of defence.

When the fire of the frigates had continued for a quarter of an hour, general Wolfe's diviſion moved towards the land, the enemy reſerved their ſhot, until the boats were near in ſhore, and then directed the whole fire of their cannon and muſketry upon them. The ſurf aſſiſted their fire; many of the boats were overſet, ſome broke to pieces, the men leaped into the ſea, ſome were killed and others drowned; the reſt, ſupported and encouraged in all difficulties, by the example, ſpirit, and conduct, of their truly gallant commander, gained the ſhore, took their poſt, fell upon the enemy with ſuch order and reſolution, that they ſoon put them to a confuſed flight. When this poſt was made good by general Wolfe's diviſion, the center moved towards the left.

That great general, no ways intimidated either by the ſurf that co-operated with the enemy to defeat an intention to land, had determined to ruſh on ſhore, and was the firſt who jumped out of his boat into the ſurf, being readily followed by his troops, amidſt a moſt obſtinate fire from the batteries, and from ſeveral concealed poſts behind ſpruce and fir branches, artfullyblinded along the ſhore, to obſtruct the march of our troops, when landed. Brigadier Laurence ſoon after landed with his brigades, and ſoon after brigadier Whitmore, with the diviſion of the right wing, reached the ſhore, through all the above recited obſtacles. General Amherſt, commander in chief, landed the laſt, in the rear.

It would be injurious to paſs by the great and many difficulties to be ſurmounted in this landing, which was made on a narrow ſhoal beach, and moſt were obliged to wade through the vaſt ſwell up to the armpits, themſelves and arms wetted very much; after this they were obliged to ſcramble up ragged rocks, and almoſt perpendicular precipices, which, even to the French engineers, ſeemed an impregnable poſt, fortified for defence by its very ſituation, the ſteep rough aſcent, having been looked upon by them all beyond the attempt of men under arms, till they were convinced to the contrary by the evidence of their ſenſes.

But no difficulty, not all combined of hot fire from cannon, ſhells, muſketry, concealed batteries, trees, rocks, precipices, broken and ſtove boats, high ſurf, and dead bodies, were able to diſcourage the true Britiſh ſpirit of the leaders and their men, in this almoſt deſperate attempt. A national ſpirit, that our ſoldiers are never known to want under ſuch commanders, a ſpirit that will give both officers and ſoldiers of this day, an honorable diſtinction, while Britiſh bravery ſhall be ſucceſsful in the defence of Britiſh liberty. By their formidable attack on landing and poſting themſelves in the places, from whence they drove the enemy, and whoſe arms and ammunition they poſſeſſed. The Britiſh troops ſoon found themſelves in poſſeſſion of this extenſive ſhore, with all its ſtrong works. The great confuſion in which the enemy fled into the woods, cauſed a great ſlaughter among them, and ſeventy were taken priſoners, among theſe two captains of grenadiers, and two lieutenants, who, with the common men, were ſent on board the fleet.

The enemy's flight was the more precipitate, from an apprehenſion, that brigadier Whitmore would intercept them, and cut off their retreat to the garriſon of Louiſbourg, in which there were not left above three hundred men, all the force of the garriſon being drawn down to the waterſide to oppoſe our landing, as they well knew, that their failure or ſucceſs on the ſhore, would in the end decide the fate of Louiſbourg; which is not tenable a long time, againſt a numerous army, with a a good train of artillery, aſſiſted and ſupported by ſo great a fleet, under ſo active, brave, and vigilant a commander, as admiral Boſcawen.

After this ſignal ſucceſs in landing, which exceeded our moſt ſanguine expectations; the troops were diſpoſed in ſuch a manner, as to favour the purſuit of the flying foe, and ſecure the advantages we had gained. Among the ſlain was an officer, a native Indian chief, a very active warrior, with a medal of diſtinction from the French king hung round his neck, which was preſented to admiral Boſcawen, for his eminent ſervice in covering and expediting the landing. The party employed to purſue the diſperſed enemy, under the command of the brigadiers-generals Wolfe and Lawrence, drove them over bogs, moraſſes, and rocky hills, to the very walls of Louiſbourg. By ten the ſame morning, the purſuit ended, and the enemy ſecure under their own cannon, made a diſcharge from ſeveral pieces of heavy artillery, which ſerved them to no end, but pointed out to us the diſtance from the town, where we could encamp with ſecurity to inveſt it. Soon after, the garriſon took the ſeaſonable precaution to ſet fire to the barrack at the grand battery, which they had a little before diſmantled and ruined; they alſo deſtroyed all their out-buildings in one general conflagration, which blazed all the evening, and part of the night: in ſhort, they left nothing ſtanding within two miles of the town walls, but the towers at the grand battery, with ſome chimneys and gable ends of their wretched hovels. The purſuers after reconnoitring the ground, marked out their camp, which our army afterwards occupied during the whole ſiege. The priſoners we made at landing, ſaid, that the greateſt part of our buſineſs was effected by the landing ſo reſolutely, which their engineers had before aſſured the governor, was almoſt impoſſible for any number of men to effect, and that none but mad men would attempt it, eſpecially where the Engliſh did. They termed our light infantry Highlanders and rangers, and the Engliſh ſavages, perhaps in contradiction to their native Indians, Canadians, &c. the true French ſavages.

Theſe light infantry of ours, were a corps of five hundred and fifty volunteers, choſen as marksmen, out of the moſt active, reſolute men, from all the battalions of regulars, dreſſed ſome in blue, and ſome in green jackets and drawers, for the eaſier bruſhing through the woods, with ruffs of black bearſkins round their necks, the beards of their upper lips grown into whiſkers, with little round hats like our ſailors; their arms were a fuſil, cartouch box, of balls and flints, and a powder horn ſlung over their ſhoulders. The rangers are a body of irregulars, who have a more ſavage appearance, which carries in them ſomething of natural ſavages, while thoſe of the infantry appear more like artificial ones.

In the harbour of Louiſbourg were diſcovered, ſix large ſhips of the line, beſides as many frigates, that had eſcaped the cruiſe of Sir Charles Hardy, through ſnow, ſtorms, and thick fogs, well known to thoſe who cruiſe that coaſt, in February, March, April, and May.

The beſiegers, meantime, were indefatigable in exerting their efforts from their trenches againſt the fortifications, in which they had an exceeding good effect; the citadel baſtion, and many of their embraſures, were conſiderably damaged; a large breach was made in the baſtion Dauphine at the weſt gate, which encouraged the Engliſh to bring the ſcaling ladders into the trenches, in order to be ready for the firſt opportunity of an eſcalade, if that extremity ſhould not be prevented by the ſpeedy ſurrender of the garriſon upon the formal ſummons of the general. About noon, by the order of admiral Boſcawen, a barge and pinnace, or cutter, from every ſhip of the fleet, manned with their proper crews, and armed with muſkets, bayonets, cutlaſſes, piſtols, and pole axes, each boat under the direction of a lieutenant and mate, rendezvouſed at the admiral's ſhip; from thence they were detached by two's and three's at a time, to join thoſe of Sir Charles Hardy's ſquadron, diſpoſed in the ſame manner; the junction being formed, they paddled together till about twelve o'clock at night, and then paddled into the harbour with the moſt profound ſilence, and amid the noiſe and hurry of the ſiege, where they boarded and took poſſeſſion of two fine ſhips of war, one of ſixty-four guns, the other of ſeventy-four, with no great loſs.

The next day preparations were made for a general aſſault,

assault, and the approaches being carried on with incredible bravery, within three hundred yards of the glacis; the enemy apprehending a storm, thought proper to capitulate on the twenty-sixth of July, having sustained a siege of forty-nine days, from the eighth of June to this day.

By the articles of capitulation, the garrison were prisoners of war, and were to be sent to England in the British ships; but such of the inhabitants as did not bear arms during the siege, were to be sent to France, as the admiral should think proper. The island of St. John was included in the same capitulation.

Two hundred and twenty-one pieces of cannon, eighteen mortars, and a considerable quantity of ammunition and stores were found in the place, besides five thousand six hundred and thirty-seven prisoners.

All the French men of war that were in the harbor were either taken or destroyed, viz.

	Guns	
Prudent	74	Burned
Entreprenant	74	
Capricieux	64	
Celebre	64	
Bienfaisant	64	Taken
Diana	36	
Echo	26	
Apollo	50	Sunk by the enemy, to prevent the fleet's sailing into the harbor.
Frigates		
Chevre		
Biche		
Fidelle		

The loss of the English in this siege did not exceed four hundred men killed and wounded.

The taking of those two ships, the Prudent and Bienfaisant (the former of which was afterwards burned) reflects such indelible honor to our British seamen, that we cannot avoid taking notice of it again. When the boats were got into the harbor, the crews gave three loud cheers, and pulled up along-side the enemy with the most intrepid activity, some of them armed with muskets, bayonets, and cutlasses, others with pistols, cutlasses, and poll-axes, followed their brave leaders, and boarded the ships in an instant, with great spirit, on each bow, quarter, and gang-way. The terrified Frenchmen made but a trifling resistance. This bold design was so bravely executed, that we think we may say without partiality, it was a conviction to the whole world, that however arduous, however apparently impracticable any proposed naval attempt may be, the English seamen are not to be deterred from it by any prospect of difficulty or danger, but will exert themselves as far as men can do; and at least deserve success, when led on to it by such as are worthy to command them.

While they were thus gathering unfading laurels, the intimidated governor surrendered. He was accused by his countrymen of cowardice, and the blackest of crimes, treachery; the latter was only among the populace, who are seldom right in their conjectures; but concerning the former, several circumstances were pretended to be found in his conduct, which corroborated with it, and he actually wrote a letter to a gentleman in Paris, in vindication of his conduct; a translation of which follows: but it did him no service; the grand monarch was too much exasperated to admit him again into his favor.

Translation of a letter from the chevalier Drucour, late governor of Louisbourg, to a friend at Paris, dated Andover, October 1, 1758.

Infandum, regina, jubes——I wish, Sir, I could erase from my memory the four years I passed at Louisbourg. The bad state of the place, the impossibility of making it better, the subsistence of a garrison and inhabitants there at the king's expence, and threatened with famine once a month, gave no little uneasiness and anxiety to all who are charged therewith. This situation——*manet alta mente repostum*. Many old officers, from all the provinces of the kingdom, have been witnesses of my conduct; and I dare assert that it was never impeached. But he who views objects at a distance only, may judge differently. I hope, Sir, this was not your case; but that you said, "It must have been impossible for Drucour to act otherwise." Of this I cannot so easily convince you till I have the pleasure of seeing you. Mean while, know that twenty-three ships of war, eighteen frigates, sixteen thousand land forces, with a proportionable train of cannon and mortars, came in sight on the first of June, and landed on the eighth. To oppose them we had at most but two thousand five hundred men of the garrison, and three hundred militia of the burghers of the town, and St. John's island; a fortification (if it could deserve the name) crumbling down in every flank, face, and courtine, except the right flank of the king's bastion, which was remounted the first year after my arrival. The covered way was covered as much as it could be, and yet was commanded and enfiladed throughout, as well as the dauphin and king's bastions. In the harbor were five men of war. This was our force. The succors I expected from Canada did not arrive till the end of the siege; and consisted of about three hundred and fifty Canadians only, including sixty Indians.

The enemy was at first very slow in making his approaches; for on the fifteenth of July, he was three hundred toises from the place. He was employed in securing his camp by redoubts and epaulements, thinking we had many Canadians and Indians behind him. We, on our part, used every method to destroy and retard his work, both by the fire of the place and that of the ships in the harbor. The commodore of those ships warmly solicited leave to quit the place; but knowing the importance of their stay to its safety, I refused it. It was our business to defer the determination of our fate as long as possible. My accounts from Canada assured me, that M. de Montcalm was marching to the enemy, and would come up with them between the fifteenth and twentieth of July. I said, then, "If the "ships leave the harbor on the tenth of June (as they "desire) the English admiral will enter it immediately "after;" and we should have been lost before the end of the month; which would have put it in the power of the generals of the besiegers to have employed the months of July and August in sending succors to the troops marching against Canada, and to have entered the river St. Laurence at the proper season. This object alone seemed to me of sufficient importance to require a council of war, whose opinion was the same with mine, and conformable to the king's intentions. The situation of the ships was not less critical than ours; four of them were burnt, with two corps of caserns, by the enemy's bombs. At last, on the twenty-sixth of July, no ships being left, and the place being open in different parts of the king, the dauphin, and the queen's bastions, a council of war determined to ask to capitulate.

I proposed much the same articles as were granted at Portmahon; but the generals would listen to no proposal, but our being prisoners of war. I annex their letter, and my answer, by which you will see that I was resolved to wait the general assault, when Mr. Prevot, commissary-general and Intendant of the colony, brought me a petition from the traders and inhabitants, which determined me to send back the officer who carried my former letter, to make our submission to the law of force; a submission which, in our condition, was inevitable. This condition was such, that for eight days the officers had not, any more than the private men, one moment's rest, nor indeed any place in which to take rest.

In all besieged towns there are entrenchments where those who are not on duty may retire, and be covered from the enemy's fire; but at Louisbourg we had not a safe place even for the wounded; so that they were almost as much exposed every minute of the four and twenty hours, as if they had been on the covered-way. Nevertheless, the men did not murmur in the least, nor discover the smallest discontent; which was owing to the good example and exact discipline of their officers. None deserted, but foreigners, Germans; one of whom prevented an intended sally. As he had gone over to

the enemy two hours before, it was not thought prudent to make it. The burning of the ſhips, and of the effects of the king's and queen's galliots hindered our making another. A third had not better ſucceſs; we proceeded no farther than the glacis of the covered way, having paſſed the quay of a ſmall paſſage which it behoved us to turn, in order to take the enemy in the flank; ſo that of four ſallies, which were intended, one only ſucceeded, in which we made thirty grenadiers, and two officers, priſoners, beſides thoſe that were killed, among whom was a captain. We had about three hundred and thirty killed and wounded, during the ſiege, including officers. The crews of the king's ſhips are not comprehended in that number.

As to the landing, it muſt have been effected, by ſacrificing lives in one place or another; it being impoſſible to guard ſuch an extent of coaſt with a garriſon of ſix thouſand men, and leave men in the place for the daily duty. We occupied above two leagues and a half of ground in the moſt acceſſible parts; but there were ſome intermediate places we could not guard; and it was preciſely in one of theſe that the enemy took poſt.

The captain of a ſhip ſtrikes when his veſſel is diſmaſted, his rigging cut to pieces, and ſeveral ſhot received between wind and water. A governor of a town ſurrenders the place when the breaches are practicable, and when he has no reſource by entrenching himſelf in the gorges of baſtions, or within the place. Such was the caſe of Louiſbourg. Add to this, that it wanted neceſſaries for ſuch operations: general Wolfe himſelf was obliged to place centinels on the ramparts; for the private men and the ſutlers, entered through the breaches and gaps, with as much eaſe, as if there had been only an old ditch. Of fifty-two pieces of cannon, which were oppoſed to the batteries of the beſiegers, forty were diſmounted, broke, or rendered unſerviceable. It is eaſy to judge what condition thoſe of the place were in. Was it poſſible, in ſuch circumſtances, to avoid being made priſoners of war? I have the honor to be, &c.

Le Chevalier de DRUCOUR.

LOWOSITZ, BATTLE AT. [a village of Bohemia, ſituated on the river Egra, about two or three miles north-weſt of Budyn, and about ſix or ſeven ſouth of Leitmeritz.] Under the article AUWAL, we have given a copious account of the motives of the preſent war in Germany, between the Pruſſians and the Auſtrians, therefore here (though this was the firſt battle) we ſhall ſay very little of thoſe motives anew.

In the ſummer, of the year 1756, it was obſerved by all Europe, that Germany was on the eve of a war. The king of England, dreading that the French would enter Hanover, concluded a ſubſidy treaty with the czarina of Ruſſia, whereby that princeſs promiſed to furniſh forty thouſand foot and fifteen thouſand horſe, in caſe Hanover ſhould be attacked, for that was the true intent of the treaty.

The king of Pruſſia, not liking the Ruſſians ſhould be ſuch near neighbours to him, offered to take Hanover under his protection, and by a treaty at that time made, the two monarchs agreed to keep all foreign troops out of Germany. The courts of Dreſden, Vienna, Verſailles, and Peterſburg, having long whiſpered a confederacy, now openly eſpouſed it, and determined to ſtrip the king of Pruſſia of all his dominions. That monarch ſaw the ſtorm, and wiſely reſolved on laying the cloth as far from home as poſſible. Before they were ready to invade his country, he all on a ſudden entered Saxony, (the twenty-ninth of Auguſt, 1756) demanded a paſſage into Bohemia, and ſeemed to threaten to beſiege Dreſden. The king of Poland, who had aſſembled his Saxons near his capital, in conſequence of directions from the court of Vienna, was ſtruck with terror and amazement at his tremendous appearance, and neither offered to repel the invader, nor come to terms, but began to fortify himſelf among the vallies and mountainsof Pirna, Frederic knew no time was to be loſt, he took poſſeſſion of the defiles of Bohemia, and entered that kingdom at the head of his army, having ſent ſome detachments before to ſcour the country of the enemy's out-parties. He alſo left a detachment behind, to block the Saxons up in their camp at Pirna, which was no ſooner made known to marſhal Brown, the commander of the Auſtrian army, than he determined on their relief, which the king of Pruſſia was preſently apprized of, and therefore reſolved to bring him to a battle. The king marched with rapidity to where the Auſtrians lay encamped. On the twenty-ninth day of September, his advanced guard was in ſight of the camp. The army arrived in the night at Welmina, where the king only formed his battalions behind one another, and the ſquadrons in the ſame manner, which remained the whole night in this place, the king himſelf ſitting up with them, covered with his cloak only, before a little fire, at the head of his troops. On the firſt of October, he ſhewed his generals the ground he intended to occupy: the infantry to form the firſt line, and to occupy the two hills, the bottom lying between them; ſome battalions to form the ſecond line, and the third line to be compoſed of all the cavalry. From the hills the Pruſſians firſt perceived the town of Lowoſitz, filled with a numerous body of infantry, a large battery of twelve pieces of cannon placed before them, the cavalry formed chequer-wiſe, and in a line between Lowoſitz and Sauſchitz. With a view to drive back the enemy, which ſtood in his front, he ordered his cavalry to advance, forming them before his firſt line of infantry; the cavalry attacked and broke the enemy's infantry, but were galled by a great body of infantry, which was placed behind the cavalry, in hollow places and ditches, which obliged them to return and form again, which having done, they returned to the attack, in the face of ſixty pieces of cannon, and the body of infantry, on which they defeated the Auſtrian cavalry and forced the enemy from the ditches. The enemy attempted to flank the Pruſſian infantry, and diſpoſitions were made to ſupport them; then the whole left of the Pruſſian infantry, marching in gradually, wheeled about, attacked the town of Lowoſitz in flank, in ſpite of the cannon and muſketry, ſet the ſuburbs on fire, carried the poſt, and put the whole army to flight.

Marſhal Brown retired to the other ſide of the Egra, encamping at Baden, and the king having gained the field of battle, eſtabliſhed his head quarters at Lowoſitz. The enemy's army was ſixty thouſand ſtrong, and their loſs was computed about ſix or ſeven thouſand killed and wounded. The Pruſſians took five hundred priſoners, among whom was prince Lobkowitz, with five pieces of cannon, and three pair of colors. The Pruſſians loſt two thouſand men, killed and wounded, and by this victory were become maſters of all the defiles, ſo that the whole Saxon army, finding themſelves ſurrounded, and being reduced to the greateſt extremity of want of proviſions, they ſurrendered to a man priſoners of war, and the king incorporated all who were willing to enter into his ſervice, with the Pruſſian army, which broke up camp at Lowoſitz, and arrived at their quarters at Seidlitz, which ended the campaign of 1756. The king of Poland was obliged to quit his electorate, the Pruſſians took up their winter quarters in Saxony, ſeized upon the revenues, levied contributions, and obliged the country to furniſh recruits. The king poſſeſſed himſelf of the archieves at Dreſden, from whence he took copies of the tripple alliance, formed againſt him in time of peace, by the courts of Vienna, Verſailles, and Peterſburg, and which he publiſhed to all Europe.

LUXEMBURG, ACTION AT. [a ſtrong city, capital of the duchy of that name, on the river Elſe, twenty miles from Triers, and one hundred from Bruſſels.] This place had ſuffered much by the wars between the French and the Spaniards in the Netherlands. In 1529, Charles V. took it from Francis I. of France. In 1542, it was ſacked by the duke of Orleans, and retaken and ſacked again in the year following. In 1681, the French blocked it up, but the Spaniſh governor ſallied, and having inveſted one of their ſtrong quarters, drove the French, and conducted a convoy in before the face of the beſiegers.

2. LUXEMBURG, SIEGE OF. The French in 1684, ſat down before it on the twenty-eighth of April, and it ſurrendered on the tenth of June, the marſhal de Crequi having thrown three thouſand bombs into it.

LUZZARRA,

LUZZARRA, BATTLE AT. [a town of Italy, in the dukedom of Mantua, belonging to the House of Austria.] The Modeneze being reduced by the united arms of the French and Spaniards, against Germany, in 1702, Prince Eugene found himself so streightened, that being in no condition to come to a general engagement, against a superiority, consisting of forty thousand men, to twenty-four thousand, being sixteen thousand difference, under, declined fighting, and went to Luzzarra, whither the duke of Anjou followed him.

The duke expected a reinforcement from prince Vaudemont, and Eugene finding he could not avoid coming to an action, resolved to fight him before he was strengthened by a reinforcement, being already near double his number: in consequence of this, he attacked the duke of Anjou, marching out of his intrenchments on the fifteenth of August, 1702.

The victory was disputed, as the engagement was long and bloody, being ended by the interposition of night: a great many standards and prisoners were taken by the Imperialists, but in the end, the French and Spaniards became masters of Luzzarra.

LYONS, BATTLE NEAR. [a town of the Lyonnois in France, situate on the conflux of the Rhone and the Soane, two hundred and twenty-five miles from Paris.] At this time Albinus and Severus were rivals for the empire of Rome. It was in 180 after Christ, that Albinus declared war against Severus, who had attempted to have him poisoned. With this view he assumed the Imperial purple, crossed the Rhine, and gained the army over to his party; while Severus advanced to give him battle, and thus to decide the contention by force of arms.

These two powerful rivals met in a large plain near Lyons, in Gaul, (then so called) and a terrible battle ensued, in which was disputed no less than the empire of the world.——The success was dubious a long time, the British troops, under Albinus, having charged the army of Severus with such an impetuosity, that the latter was well nigh worsted, when his general, Lætus, coming to his assistance with a fresh body of men, changed the fortune of the day; so that Albinus seeing the British legions routed, he fell on his sword in despair.

MADRASS, SIEGE OF. [the capital of the East India company's ſettlements on the coaſt of Coromandel.] After our ſucceſsful expedition to North America, and our acquiſition of Louiſbourg, the Britiſh miniſtry were concerting meaſures for reducing Quebec; while this was on the carpet, the court of Verſailles, knowing us to be weak on the ſide of the Eaſt Indies, reſolved to be beforehand with us in that part of the world, and had in contemplation the driving the Britiſh company from their ſettlements on the coaſt of Coromandel, whither commodore Barnet had been ſent on an expedition, with inſtructions defenſive and offenſive. Madraſs, or Fort St. George, became the object of their attention, which is the ſeat of the Britiſh preſidency in the Aſiatic Indies, in the province of Arcot, being ſeventy miles north of Pondicherry. The Britiſh company had purchaſed this ſettlement, and the adjacent territory, from the king of Golconda; but the grand mogul, who afterwards made a conqueſt of that country, looked upon this as his own by that title, as well as the other towns in that kingdom. The principal commodities purchaſed of the natives were callicoes, chints, muſlins, and ſometimes diamonds, which was an extenſive and advantageous commerce, enjoyed by the company for more than a century. The proximity of it to Pondicherry, the French ſettlement, injured it in ſome branches of its trade, ſince the peace of Utrecht, from which time the French ſeemed to be more intent upon our ſettlement here; but notwithſtanding their intereſts claſhed, yet Madraſs acquired ſome new advantages: the troubles in Perſia induced many rich Armenians to ſettle here; the irruption of the Morattoes in 1740, brought ſeveral wealthy merchants to reſide in our preſidency, which on this account became the envy of our French neighbours; for Madraſs had many years brought in a clear annual revenue of ſeventy thouſand pagodas, each pagoda computed to be at ſeven ſhillings and eightpence, which reduced to ſterling money, is twenty-ſix thouſand eight hundred and thirty-three pounds, ſix ſhillings and eightpence, by the duties on trade and conſumption, which was a ſum far exceeding the whole charges of the place, civil and military, according to the eſtabliſhment in peace. The neat gain, communibus annis, on the head of profit and loſs, in the Madraſs books, ariſing from the revenue, ſilver coinage, together with the ſale of woollen and other European goods, amounted to near ninety thouſand pagodas, or thirty-four thouſand five hundred pounds ſterling annually, after all charges of the coaſt, civil and military, were paid: beſides, the factory generally inveſted a million of pagodas, or three hundred and eighty-three thouſand three hundred and thirty-three pounds, ſix ſhillings and eightpence ſterling, in the commodities of the country, uſually ſending ſixty thouſand bales of callicoes yearly to Europe, which brought a very great accumulation of treaſure to the proprietors of the India ſtock.

The French were, on the contrary, loſers by their ſettlement, and had contracted debts in the Indies, on their rupture with us, and wiſely put Pondicherry in a proper ſtate of defence, and ſent M. Mahe de la Bourdonnois, with a ſquadron of large ſhips, and one thouſand five hundred men, who arrived on the coaſt of Coromandel in 1741. The French, notwithſtanding their ſuperiority, were deſirous of a neutrality, for their own private reaſons, and the cardinals de Fleury and Tencin approved of the treaty; but the directors of the Eaſt India company penetrating into the reaſons of the French for obtaining ſuch a neutrality, were of opinion, that it would be conducive to their intereſts to ſend a ſquadron of men of war to the Indies, as the French ſhips richly laden, would be a ſtrong temptation to look after them. The French pretended, that as they were only by the propoſed neutrality for preſerving the tranquillity and peace of the ſettlements on both ſides, they were the more ſurpriſed that the Engliſh ſhould reject it, who having greater advantages in trade, had more to loſe; but the directors in 1744 ſent commodore Barnet to the Indies, who made conſiderable captures; and as the hopes of a neutrality were now diſſipated, the French directors reſolved to give a vigorous exertion of their forces in this part of the world. The French king, in conſequence of this, ſent the above M. Mahe de la Bourdonnois a commiſſion on the eleventh of April, 1745, with full powers over the whole naval department in the Indies, which he received on the firſt of January, 1746, at Pondicherry; upon which he applied his whole attention to oppreſs the Britiſh company, and as the moſt effectual way, determined to reduce Madraſs, and the other ſettlements.

On the death of commodore Barnet, captain Peyton ſucceeded to the command of commodore, who had five ſhips of war, from ſixty to twenty guns. This ſquadron ſeemed calculated only for a cruiſing ſcheme, either to intercept the trade, or to prevent the ſucceſs of their cruizers, while the ſafety of their ſettlements ſeemed entirely to be neglected by the directors, though the governor of Madraſs had informed them, by frequent letters, of the indefencible condition of Fort St. George, and though the French had ſet them a prudential example, by ſtrongly fortifying the garriſon of Pondicherry, under M. Dupleix. M. de la Bourdonnais had eight ſhips, from ſeventy-four to twenty guns. Meantime Peyton and Bourdonnois watched each other's motions; the former lying at Fort St. David's, their ſecond principal ſettlement, ninety miles ſouth of Madraſs, and twenty from Pondicherry, where the French commodore was meditating the conqueſt of Madraſs.

On the twenty-fourth of June, captain Peyton anchored in Negapatam road, where perceiving ſome ſhips to the offing, and believing them to be trading ſhips, he came up to them, but found them to be M. Bourdonnais's ſquadron. About four in the afternoon they came to an engagement, in which, though we had the confeſſed ſuperiority, yet Peyton, after calling a council of war, declined farther trials, and proceeded to Trinquimala, being on the north-eaſt part of the iſland of Ceylon, as did the French to Pondicherry. Commodore Peyton having refitted his ſquadron by the third of Auguſt, appeared off Negapatam, and the French commodore came after him to bring him to a general engagement, which, in regard to the preſervation of his majeſty's ſhips, being only ſix to ſeven (for the Inſulaire was loſt in the bay of Bengal) he prudently declined, and in conſequence of which he diſappeared on the tenth of Auguſt; upon which the French returned to Pondicherry, where they arrived on the thirteenth. Commodore de la Bourdonnais, deſirous of knowing whether

whether the British commodore would attempt to frustrate his designs on Madraſs, appeared again before that place on the eighteenth of Auguſt, and fired on the Princeſs Mary, one of the company's ſhips, which preſently returned from the ſhip and the fort; each ſhip of the French gave a broadſide as ſhe ſtood to the northward, and another as ſhe returned to the ſouthward; then he ſtood for Pondicherry, to ſee if commodore Peyton would come to the relief of it; but he ſtood into Pullicat road, to the northward of Madraſs, whither he ſent lieutenant Wemys on board a veſſel in the road, who was there told of every circumſtance which happened, and of the French fleet's being then between Madraſs and Pondicherry, and of which, though the lieutenant informed his commodore, yet he thought proper to withdraw, abandoning the ſettlement to its fate, and to the fury of its enemies.

M. de Bourdonnois, on this, arrived before it on the twenty-third of September, having three thouſand two hundred Europeans on board, with five hundred Coffries, and a conſiderable number of Seapoys and Peons, natives of the coaſt of Coromandel. The city of Madraſs is divided into the black town and the white town; in the latter and center of the white town was the fortreſs, called Fort St. George, with the road before it, and a river behind it. The black town was indefenſible, the walls too low, and thoſe on the eaſt and weſt ſide without ſo much as a ditch. The white town was deemed tenable, if properly ſupplied. At the north end of this part of the city run a hollow curtain, ſix hundred feet long from eaſt to weſt, which divided the white town from the black; at each end of the curtain was a baſtion, one flank at each end mounted with two guns each defended the wall, but no ditch or defence on the outſide. In the walls were two gates, ſixty feet diſtant from the black town; but where the wall was tolerably high, it was very narrow, which rendered it extremely weak and defective. At the ſouth end of the white town run another hollow curtain, four hundred feet in length, defended in the ſame manner from eaſt to weſt, with this difference, that there was but one gate, cloſe under one of the baſtions. The weſt ſide towards towards the land, was moſtly without any wall, and where there was, quite defective, with only one ſmall battery, midway, and having no proper flanks to ſcour the river; in the whole, entirely indefenſible, and neglected.

Such was the ſtrength and condition of this important ſettlement, when commodore de la Bourdonnois came before it, and ſuch had been its condition for eight years before; the whole ſtrength, as commodore Barnet informed the company at London, in a letter dated on board the Deptford in Madraſs road, the twenty-fourth of September, 1745, being not better than a garden wall; the baſtions placed contrary to all rules; the curtain unflanked and irregular; the garriſon ſo weak as to be ſurpriſed by five hundred Seapoys, and taken; no embraſures of any ſignification towards the ſea, there being no ramparts to mount guns upon; ſo that, in his opinion, two ſhips of ſixty guns would in two hours battering form an entire breach from baſtion to baſtion; ſo that between commodore Peyton's care, and the director's diligence in defence of Madraſs, it was in a very bad ſtate to make any oppoſition. Governor Morſe then ſuperintended the garriſon, which did not conſiſt of more than two hundred effective men, beſide eighty, being the crew of the Princeſs Mary, and two hundred Topaſſas, a black, degenerate, wretched race of the ancient Portugueſe. The principal officer was one Peter Echman, an ignorant, ſuperannuated Swede, formerly a common ſoldier, now a lieutenant, who was aſſiſted by two other lieutenants, and ſeven enſigns; though there were two hundred pieces of cannon, ſuch as they were, yet there wanted men to play them, and military ſtores was in proportion to the want of military men and abilities. The French commodore knew all this, and on the firſt of September he landed ſix hundred men, twenty miles to the ſouthward of Madraſs, who marched over land to St. Thomé, within three miles of the city. On the fourth another landing was effected without any oppoſition. The town was inveſted on the land ſide, and the enemy encamped at Chindadre Pelah, while the ſquadron prevented any relief from the ſea, where Mr. Peyton had no ſuch thing in his intention. During the ſiege moſt of the Aſiatic inhabitants deſerted their dwellings, with their valuable effects, flying up into the country. The nabob, or vice-roy of Arcot, our pretended ally, was bribed not to help us, and he preferred the gold of France before the ties of honor, or the ſecurity of that ſettlement, from which he had frequently received many and valuable preſents to engage his friendſhip. The garriſon abandoned the black town, having firſt withdrawn, or nailed up the cannon.

On the ſixth their mortars played: as they depended chiefly on the execution of them for their ſucceſs on the town, by the ninth they had thrown twelve hundred ſhells. The Topaſſas, and all thoſe of the gun-room department deſerted. The garriſon had no place to ſleep in that was tenable; and the beſiegers had ſent for moſt of their ſeamen to play a large battery of eighteen pounders, and to join in a general aſſault.

On the tenth the governor and garriſon came to a capitulation, and ſoon after ſurrendered, at the diſcretion of the French commodore, whoſe whole plan was founded on the principles of reaſon, which was ſettled with him by the governor de Morſe at a million of pagodas, or four hundred and twenty-one thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty-ſix pounds, thirteen ſhillings, and fourpence ſterling; on the receipt of which ſum, the commodore and governor of Pondicherry, jointly, ſhould leave the Engliſh in poſſeſſion of the garriſon and effects. This was ſolemnly ratified; but as ſoon as the commodore reimbarked, the new governor of Madraſs declared it to be null and void. The late governor Morſe entered his proteſt againſt ſo manifeſt a breach of treaty, but he was diſregarded, and carried priſoner, with the council of Madraſs, to Pondicherry; while the reſt of the Engliſh were obliged to quit the town, and forego all their effects. The promiſe of a ranſom was the principal motive which induced Morſe to a capitulation, and he would have availed himſelf in it; but the deſtruction of all the ſettlements of the Engliſh was the ſole object in view, and made Bourdonnois alter his opinion concerning the ranſom; for the French found at Madraſs a booty of ſilver, woollen goods, velvets, copper, iron, lead, and ſtores for uſe and ſale, to the value of ſeventy-three thouſand pounds; in plate, furniture, mint neceſſaries, and other ſmall articles, twelve thouſand pounds; ſixteen hundred bales of callicoes, ſeven thouſand bags of ſaltpetre, and eight hundred landies of red wood, valued at ſeventy-two thouſand eight hundred pounds, prime coſt; in all one hundred and fifty-ſeven thouſand pounds; together with the Princeſs Mary of thirty-ſix guns, with two ſnows: two hundred thouſand pounds being reckoned for the loſs of commerce, revenues, and ſituation, and an hundred and eighty thouſand pounds for public buildings, in all computed at five hundred and ſeventy-ſeven thouſand pounds, being one hundred and fifty-ſix thouſand more than the propoſed ranſom.

2. MADRASS. By the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, Madraſs was reſtored to the Engliſh; but the reſtleſs French in this war had ſtill a view to our Eaſt India ſettlements. To which end they ſent a ſtrong ſquadron in 1757 to that part of the world, under the command of Mr. d'Ache, conſiſting of nine ſhips of the line from ſeventy-four guns to fifty, and two frigates. The Engliſh ſquadron conſiſted of ſeven ſhips of the line from ſixty-ſix to fifty, and one frigate, with a ſtoreſhip under admiral Pocock: the French, however ſuperior, loſt five hundred men; our loſs was far ſhort of it, which is the more probable, they having been double manned. This engagement was off Alemparve, or Lampraavy, in the bay of Bengal, and coaſt of Coromandel, on the twenninth of April, 1758. The captains Brereton, Vincent, and Legge, were accuſed of deſerting the admiral in the action, or, it is ſaid, he would have very nigh deſtroyed the French fleet. The admiral tried Vincent and Legge, who were both ſuſpended; Brereton was removed to another ſhip.

A ſecond engagement was fought on the third of the following Auguſt, which proved rather a running fight

than an action, and the admiral drove them into Pondicherry.

Fort St. David's was in the mean time taken by M. Lally; after which he marched at the head of two thousand five hundred men to inveſt Madraſs by land, and on the fourteenth of December hoiſted their flag at Egmore, and St. Thomé, and then attacked the black town. Colonel Draper, newly arrived with a regiment of the company's, made a grand ſally, in which he was warmly received by the regiment of Lorrain; and had Draper been ſeconded by his two platoons of grenadiers, he would have brought in eleven officers, and fifty men; but he was forced to ſuſtain the whole force of two French platoons, having received ſeveral balls thro' his coat, as did captain Beaver, without any other injury. M. Lally's brigade of freſh men then came up to ſupport the regiment of Lorrain, and colonel Draper was forced to retire into the garriſon, after a very hot action, in which the captains Bilhock and Hume were killed; captain Paſchal and lieutenant Elliott wounded, and about an hundred and fifty men killed, wounded, and taken. On the ſide of the enemy, by M. Lally's own account, two chief officers killed, ſix wounded, and a brigadier-general, one of the beſt of their officers, taken priſoner.

On the ſixth of January, the batteries were opened againſt the fort, which kept a continual firing of ſhot and ſhells till the twenty-ſixth, which diſmounted twenty-ſix pieces of cannon and three mortars, but did not deſtroy the defences. The general Lally then advanced his trenches, and erected a battery quite up to the head of the glacis, which they opened on the laſt of January, but the ſuperior fire of the fort obliged them to cloſe their embraſures again: he next advanced his ſap along the ſea-ſide ſo far, as to encloſe entirely the north-eaſt angle of the covered way, from whence the Engliſh then retired: the enemy endeavouring to enter the ditch by a mine, failed by an injudicious ſpringing it. On the ſixteenth of February the enemy fired very hot upon the town; but on the arrival of his majeſty's ſhip the Queenborough, with ſix hundred men, to reinforce the garriſon, M. Lally thought proper to raiſe the ſiege; and was on the point of ſetting fire to the black town, when he ſaw the Queenborough and Revenge, which prevented him. The Engliſh found forty pieces of cannon in his batteries, moſt of which were rendered unſerviceable by our batteries.

This brave defence of Madraſs was chiefly ſupported by the intrepid conduct of colonel Draper, major Brereton, and captain Beaver, the place having ſuſtained a ſiege of three and thirty days.

MAESTRICHT, SIEGE OF. [a town on the Maeſe, in the Dutch frontiers, thirteen miles from Liege.] This town was taken and retaken ſeveral times. After the death of Don John of Auſtria, king Philip gave the government of the Low Countries to Alexander Farneſe, prince of Parma, his nephew. This general reſtored the credit of king Philip, who carried on a war againſt the ſtates of Holland, at this time forming themſelves into an independant republick. Maeſtricht, with ſeveral other towns, were conquered by the prince of Parma for the Spaniards, though Maeſtricht ſuſtained a ſiege of ſome months, and was carried by aſſault in 1580.

2. MAESTRICHT. The Dutch having been very ſucceſsful under the prince of Orange in 1632, in the province of Gueldres, were encouraged to recover Maeſtricht, taken from them by the prince of Parma in the laſt century. The prince of Orange came before it on the tenth of June; the garriſon conſiſted of two thouſand five hundred men, under the command of the baron de Leyde, deputy governor for the Spaniards. The prince of Orange having formed four ſeveral attacks, three againſt the city, and one againſt the ſuburb called the Wick, on the oppoſite ſide of the Maeſe, in the duchy of Limburg, the batteries began to play the fourteenth, while the beſieged made ſeveral ſucceſsful ſallies, to prevent the beſiegers from carrying on their trenches. Neither men nor women, eccleſiaſtics or laities, of what age or rank ſoever, were exempt from defending the place. The Spaniards, knowing what great importance it was of to retain Maeſtricht, ſolicited ſeveral of their allies to relieve them, by obliging the Dutch to raiſe the ſiege.

Gonzales de Cordova arrived with a great body of troops on the laſt of June at Harea, with an intention of paſſing the Maeſe, and relieving the town; but they were ſo warmly received by ſix companies of French, of the regiment de Candale, that they were forced to retreat with great loſs; the count of Saluzzara, lieutenant-general, being ſlain upon this occaſion, though the French might have availed themſelves more of the conqueſt, if they had not been too eager in the purſuit. The three ſubſequent weeks were waſted in ſkirmiſhes between the Dutch and Spaniards, with various ſucceſs. On the twenty-ſecond of July, the marquis de St. Croce being come to Stocken, with the whole Spaniſh army endeavoured the paſſage of the river; but two hundred Italians, who had begun to entrench themſelves at Virmont, being either cut to pieces, or taken priſoners, by ſix companies of Dutch, the Spaniards retired to their camp, and left the ſiege to the two contending parties, thoſe before it, and thoſe within.

In the mean time a ſecond attempt was made for the relief of the Spaniards in Maeſtricht. Count Poppenheim, with a large body of Imperialiſts, having paſſed the Rhine, arrived the ninth of Auguſt at Virmont, where having laid a bridge over the Maeſe, defended by two forts, he demanded a neutrality from the prince of Orange for the Wick, or ſuburb of Maeſtricht, and the town itſelf, which being denied, the Imperial general prepared to attack the Dutch lines on the ſide of the Wick, at the attack of count Stirum; of which intention the prince of Orange having got intelligence, he ſent prince William of Naſſau, with a body of troops lately arrived from Nimeguen, to defend that quarter. The beſieged, encouraged by the approach of Poppenheim, made a moſt furious ſally upon the Engliſh, of whom many were killed, among whom were the earl of Oxford, and major-general Williams. The eighteenth of Auguſt, the whole body of the Imperial infantry made a moſt furious aſſault upon the quarter of count Stirum, with ſo much bravery, that for three hours the ſucceſs remained dubious, till the prince of Orange, the dukes of Candale and Bouillon, charging the enemy in flank with the choiceſt of the French troops, they were forced to retreat with loſs, while the Spaniards in the town remained ſpectators of the combat. Poppenheim, though repulſed, renewed the aſſault the ſame afternoon in two other quarters, but finding the works of the beſiegers to be impenetrable, he retired in great confuſion, leaving two thouſand dead on the ſpot, beſides officers of note. After Poppenheim's defeat, and the march of the Imperialiſts back into Germany, the Dutch found themſelves more at liberty to puſh on the ſiege. The Engliſh having ſprung a mine on the twentieth of Auguſt, ſeconded the ſucceſs with a vigorous aſſault but were repulſed with the loſs of three hundred men, even the bowmen ſignaliſing themſelves in the defence of the breach now made: but the French making at the ſame time a furious aſſault upon all the outworks, which they carried the next night, and their mines being ready to play, the inhabitants prevailed with the governor to come to a capitulation, which being granted upon honorable terms on the twenty-ſecond, the garriſon, conſiſting only of twelve hundred men (having loſt thirteen hundred in the ſiege) marched out with the uſual inſignia on the twenty-fourth to the camp of the marquis de St. Croce, having ſuſtained a ſiege of ſix weeks.

3. MAESTRICHT, SIEGE OF. The French ſat down before it in 1673, in the reign of Lewis XIV. who knowing it to be one of the main bulwarks of Dutch Braoant, and the key of the neighbouring provinces, reſolved to reduce it. The Dutch, under the prince of Orange, took it in 1632, after a ſiege of ſix weeks. At the time that monarch inveſted it, the Dutch had made it very ſtrong, having fortified it with regular ravelins, deep ditches, many hornworks, half-moon glacis, and other neceſſaries: the magazines at this time were well provided, and the garriſon conſiſted of about five thouſand of their beſt troops, under the command of an old experienced general, Farjaux; a man no leſs brave than

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expert in all the meaſures of defence, while the Dutch ſeemed as reſolved as Lewis to ſacrifice every thing for the preſervation of the place. The French king was no ſooner arrived in the camp, but having taken an exact view of the whole ſituation of the place, he ordered immediately the lines of circumvallation and contravallation to be drawn; five of theſe were ready to play, and the lines were perfected in three days, though the former were eight leagues in circuit, and both of them ten feet high, and twelve broad. The next day the trenches were opened, and advances were made the firſt night very near to the covered way. The two attacks made in the counteſcarp by the French, and the defence by the Dutch, it is ſaid by all hiſtorians exceeded any action ever recorded; it was obſtinate and bloody, laſting from evening till break of day. The half-moon was taken and retaken three times in four and twenty hours, before the French could lodge themſelves in it from the fury of the Dutch, which, notwithſtanding the governor's attempt to drive them from, they at length became maſters of: two days after they took the horn-work, from the ill ſucceſs of a mine which the Dutch ſprung, in hopes to deſtroy one of the beſiegers, but it ſprung backwards, and carried a great number into the air. This diſaſter, with the fear of being plundered, and the miſchief which the ſhells and bombs had done, made the inhabitants unwilling to ſtand out, and applied to the governor to capitulate, which he refuſed; but they at length obliged him to it by menaces, ſo dreading a rebellion within more than a ſiege without, he beat a parley, having loſt one-third of the garriſon, which he defended thirteen days; and for his bravery, was by Lewis treated honorably, being allowed to march out with drums beating, colors flying, with two pieces of cannon, and matches lighted.

Captain Churchill, afterwards duke of Marlborough, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in this ſiege, under the duke of Monmouth, king James's natural ſon.

4. MAESTRICHT, SIEGE OF. It had been beſieged by the Spaniards in vain under d'Agetone, in 1634; and now the Dutch determined to take it from the French, who in 1673 had wreſted it from them: and in 1676 the prince of Orange, afterwards king William, in concert with the Spaniards and German princes, laid ſiege to it, being the only town of the Dutch provinces remaining in the hands of Lewis XIV. of all his conqueſts during the courſe of this war. The place was very ſtrong when he took it, to which he had made many additional works, and beſides it had a garriſon of eight thouſand men, under a daring and intrepid governor, M. Calvo. The ſiege was carried on vigorouſly for three weeks, and ſucceſs ſeemed to incline to the prince of Orange; but the failure of the German ſupplies, on the aſſurance of which the ſiege was begun, co-operating with an epidemic ſickneſs in his army, made the beſiegers grow ſick of it alſo; ſo that the prince, who could not hinder the marechal de Schomberg from marching through the heart of the Spaniſh Netherlands to the relief of it, reſolved to raiſe the ſiege, though they had thrice taken the baſtion of Dauphine by aſſault, ſword in hand, under the count de Solmes, and alſo the counteſcarp, but were beaten from the horn-work. This ſiege laſted from the ſeventh of July to the twenty-fourth of Auguſt.

5. MAESTRICHT, SIEGE OF. This town having been ceded to the Dutch by the French, as a frontier town for the ſecurity of their provinces, according to the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678, became again, in the laſt war of 1748, the principal object of the grand monarch, and the confederates ſeemed as attentive to its preſervation. Marſhal Bathiani drew together the Auſtrian forces to cover it; but not being ſupported by the other confederates, he was obliged to quit his ſituation on the firſt appearance of the French in the neighbourhood of the place. Saxe and Lowendhall had by this time overrun the Dutch frontiers, having taken Lillo and Bergen-op-Zoom. While the Dutch barrier lay ſo much expoſed, and worſe provided for, marſhal Bathiani wrote a letter to the Britiſh miniſtry, that ſome force might be ſent over, to act in concert with the prince of Orange and himſelf, promiſing, that with a body of twenty-five thouſand men, poſted upon Mount St. Pierre, and another of forty-five thouſand, on the other ſide of the Maeſe, he would undertake to cover it at the peril of his head; which requiſition, notwithſtanding his importunate inſtances, were never attended, and moſt ſhamefully neglected, to the great diſhonor of thoſe who were at the helm. He wrote for aſſiſtance on the thirty-firſt of January; and it was far gone in the month of April before the duke of Cumberland was thoroughly enabled to co-operate with the marſhal's intentions of covering the place: he had fifty thouſand, the Dutch thirty thouſand, and Bathiani thirty thouſand, ſo that the whole confederate army, which ſhould have been one hundred and ninety-two thouſand, were no more than one hundred and ten thouſand, being eighty-two thouſand deficient in their quota, as ſettled by them. The French were ready to take the field with a much ſuperior force: add to this, that there were only four battalions in the garriſon of Maeſtricht, which would have obliged that city to have ſurrendered on the firſt ſummons; but general Chandos, at the riſque of his head, and the favor of his ſovereign, gallantly threw twelve battalions into the place, which rendered it the more defenſible. The chief ſtrength of the city lies in the ſeveral detached baſtions, great and ſmall, the horn-works, crown-works, and covered way, in ſome places double, in others treble. Wyck, or the ſuburb in the biſhoprick of Liege, is well fortified with a rampart, near a mile in compaſs, flanked by three large baſtions, adjunct to the body of the place, with an encloſure of earth, flanked alſo by ſeveral ſtrong baſtions, ravelins, and a covered way. Werdt iſland, above the bridge, is fortified with redoubts; and St. Pierre, on the brow of an eminence, has a large baſtion, with caſements, a counteſcarp, and covered way.

This was the ſtrength of Maeſtricht when the French came before it in 1748. The French artillery being come up, they opened the trenches on the ſixteenth of April, forming three attacks, the firſt at the Tongres gate, the ſecond at fort St. Pierre, on the hill, and the laſt on the ſuburb, or Wyck: in theſe three they were ſeverally defeated, and obliged to retire with the loſs of fourteen hundred men. On the nineteenth, the governor d'Aylva, a moſt intrepid and experienced officer, ordered a ſally, which was ſucceſsfully made, at the expence of ſix hundred more on the ſide of the French, having alſo filled part of the trenches, and deſtroyed two batteries. In a week after they made another ſally, tore up the beſiegers gabions, and levelled part of their works; however, the French were as reſolute as the beſieged, advancing the works to the covered way, which they attacked the twenty-eighth, headed by Saxe and Lowendhall, who carried it, with the loſs of nine hundred grenadiers, and twelve hundred of the battalions. During the attack of the covered way, d'Aylva, the governor, ſallied on the Wyck ſide, nailed up fourteen pieces of cannon, killed one thouſand men, and on the thirtieth drove the French from the covered way. The French loſt ſix thouſand men by the fire and ſallies of the garriſon, while the confederates never attempted to relieve the place. Saxe and the governor d'Aylva were well matched in the operations of this ſiege, the former being determined to force the place at the expence of half his army, and the latter to defend the garriſon, till he had not a man to play his cannon; and no doubt great would have been the bloodſhed on both ſides, but for the arrival of the preliminary articles, ſigned the nineteenth of April, which put an end to the diſpute, and the town was moſt ingloriouſly ceded to the French after ſo obſtinate a defence on the part of the garriſon, though conditionally to be reſtored on the pacification.

MAHON, SIEGE OF. [a port town, and metropolis of Minorca, in the Mediterranean, on a fine bay at the ſouth-eaſt end of the iſland.] The iſland of which this is now the capital (in the Spaniards time, Ciudadella was ſo) being a commodious ſtation for ſhips, was firſt conquered by the firſt naval power, the Phœnicians, or the Carthagenians, from whom it was taken by Mitellus, the Roman, many centuries before Chriſt. At the abolition of the Roman empire, it was taken by the northern nations, who had conquered Spain in 421, after

after the Chriſtian æra: theſe held it three hundred years. The Moors took it from them, from whom Charlemagne forced it in 801; the Moors recovered it in 807, eſtabliſhing a Mahometan king over the Balearic iſlands, with the title of king of Majorca, Yviza, &c. it was then a neſt of pyrates, who infeſted thoſe ſeas. James I. king of Arragon, invaded Majorca with twenty thouſand men, took Palma, the capital by aſſault on the laſt day of December, 1229, and Minorca fell in conſequence about three years after. In 1289, Alphonſo, king of Arragon, drove the Moors out of it, who had found means to repoſſeſs it, which he did, after a long ſiege, on the ſeventeenth of January, ſtill obſerved by the Spaniards on that account as a high feſtival. Minorca continued a province of Spain to the year 1708, when Sir John Stanhope, who firſt projected, and had the principal ſhare in the reduction of it, ſailed from Barcelona, with one Britiſh regiment, a battalion of Neapolitans, one of Portugueſe, and a ſmall detachment of Spaniards, obtained from king Charles of Anjou, for whom we had gained Barcelona juſt before. Sir John Leake was then admiral on that ſtation, who arrived off Mahon the twenty-fifth of Auguſt, 1708; but not finding lieutenant-general Stanhope, who was to direct the ſiege, he ſent two third rates to Majorca to haſten the embarkation, which returned with ſome ſettees on the firſt of September, laden with arms, ammunition, and other materials. On the third the Milford, and three Dutch men of war, with five third rates, and fifteen tranſports, with the forces, arrived with general Stanhope; the garriſon ſeeing ſo many ſhipping, and two flags, Leake and Whiteaker, at their head, apprehended our land forces to be much greater than they were. The little army, not exceeding three thouſand two hundred and eighty four, landed on the twenty-ſixth to the ſouth-weſt of Fort St. Philip, and within two miles of it. The general marched them to a riſing ground facing the fort, and formed them in as long a line as they could poſſiby extend, by this artifice concealing his weakneſs, as the Spaniards could not ſee whether there was a ſecond or third line behind it. The garriſon conſiſted only of one thouſand Spaniards, weary of the Spaniſh yoke, and ſix hundred French marines, under the command of colonel la Jonquiere. Batteries were erected by the Engliſh the next day at the bottom of the hill where they encamped, and began their fire on two of the four towers, which were built at proper diſtances, like little baſtions in a wall of ſtones, without cement, and covered the fort from ſea to ſea: theſe towers were ſoon battered down by the beſiegers, and had four pieces of cannon in each. General Stanhope, the ſooner to induce the garriſon to a ſpeedy ſurrender, ſhot papers on the points of arrows into Mahon, importing, that he would give honorable conditions, if they did not oblige him to raiſe batteries, otherwiſe he would have recourſe to the ſeverities of war. The walls were ſoon levelled to the ground with the towers, and general Wade marched through it to a redoubt, which he took, leaving a party in it, and returned unattacked. The next day a battery of large cannon was erected againſt St. Philip's fort itſelf, and the ball falling in the ditch, was carried to the governor, la Jonquiere, who ſeeing the weight of the metal, was again deceived in our ſtrength; ſo that he beat a parley, to the great joy of the inhabitants, who were willing to change their maſters: hoſtages were exchanged, and general Wade was ſent to agree on a capitulation. When he arrived at the governor's, he was not a little ſurpriſed to ſee the large cannon-ball lying on the table; the effect of which he ſoon judged.

The garriſon were ſhipped off immediately to Spain; but the French were detained as priſoners of war, by way of repriſal for the garriſon of Denia in Spain, which after a brave defence were made priſoners of war, contrary to the expreſs articles of capitulation granted them by count d'Aſfield. Fort Fernelli, or Formelli held out four days longer; it was ſtrong and well fortified, having four baſtions, on which were mounted twelve pieces of braſs cannon. In the garriſon of Port Mahon, they found one hundred pieces of cannon, three thouſand barrels of gunpowder, and all things neceſſary for a longer defence. The ſiege laſted near three weeks, with the loſs on the ſide of the Engliſh of forty men killed and wounded. The Spaniards landed at Murcia in Spain, whither when the governor arrived, he was put under arreſt, and going up into a chamber, he threw himſelf out of a window, and died on the ſpot.

At this juncture this port and iſland might be of ſervice to the intereſts of Charles of Anjou, the rival king, whom we had ſupported againſt Philip, at a great expence of blood and treaſure; but it is a matter of debate, whether it has, ſince the taking it, defrayed its own expence, by any ſervice it is, or can be to the crown of England. The place was ceded to the Engliſh by the treaty of Utrecht, who kept poſſeſſion of it till 1756.

2. MAHON, SIEGE OF. On the repeated and poſitive accounts of a ſtrong ſquadron's being equipped at Toulon, conſiſting of twelve ſhips of the line, beſides frigates, bomb-ketches, fireſhips, &c. under Galleſſoniere, and on the greateſt aſſurances of general Blakeney, then governor of St. Philip, that ſuch a ſquadron was ready for ſea, and deſtined for Minorca, which was not defenſible for want of men. Appriſed of this formidable preparation, of the number and deſtination of this armament, the miniſtry of England did not, or would not believe the reports made to them, not only repeatedly, but on the beſt authority from conſuls, ambaſſadors, agents, and ſeveral other channels, which reports all agreed, being conſiſtent with each other in every particular. Was not this evidence ſufficient to convince, alarm, and actuate thoſe at the helm? who, nevertheleſs, were by a moſt ſtrange infatuation lulled into the moſt torpid ſtate of inattention and ſupineneſs: nor was it till the beginning of April, 1756, after all theſe continued corroborations, that the miniſtry awoke to any ſenſe of danger; for they were either really or affectedly aſſured, that the armament at Toulon was deſtined for Canada, and ſent to admiral Byng, then at Portſmouth, to ſail to the Mediterranean, in order to ſtop, or intercept the expedition; nay, they laid very high wagers, that ſuch armaments, even then ready to ſail, were not deſtined for Minorca; and when they were told that the French were landed on the iſland, gave ſo little credit to the report, that thouſands were won and loſt in the betting. Thus our moſt ſerious affairs, nay our imminent deſtruction, were treated by them as a jeſt, and the ſecurity of our poſſeſſions ſtaked at a gaming-table: they were led to believe, or rather to be amuſed, with the vague reports of an intended invaſion at home, and influenced by their groundleſs fears or apprehenſions for their own intereſts, landed or monied, choſe to ſacrifice Minorca, with open eyes, to their properties at home. Hence Byng was ſent to ſea, not half enabled to look his enemies in the face, which may be one reaſon (allowing him to be miſtaken in point of judgment) for our loſing Minorca. Having ſaid thus much, neceſſary and previous to the engagement and ſiege, the former of which loſt the admiral his life, and the latter loſt England her territory, we ſhall go directly to the operations, naval and military.

The admiral then, on the ſeventh of April, ſet ſail with his inſtructions, with only ten ſhips, ſome of theſe not fit for ſervice, and without their proper complement of men. Thus we were only preparing, when the enemy was actually in our quarters, about to act with a ſmall and incompetent force, while the French were effectually exerting their whole power in a deſcent on the iſland. The admiral had not ſo much as one fireſhip, or hoſpital ſhip, neither tranſport ſhip, or frigate; he was ordered to land the few ſoldiers he had, either in Gibraltar or Mahon, which muſt render his ſhips deficient of their neceſſary number of hands, and diſable him, weak as he was before, to oppoſe the Toulon ſquadron; therefore he was obliged to diſpoſe of major-general Stuart, governor of Minorca, the lord Effingham, and colonel Cornwallis, whoſe regiments were in the garriſon of St. Philip's, together with about thirty officers belonging to that garriſon, and a number of recruits deſigned for it, in all about one hundred men, on board his own ſhips; nay, ſo diſconcerted were our meaſures, ſo precarious our intelligence, at leaſt in the

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eye of our miniſtry, that even the admiral's orders and inſtructions were vague implications, not founded on the certainty of intelligence, but framed to acquire information, as the tenor of them commanded him on his arrival at Gibraltar to make ſtrict enquiries whether any French ſquadron had paſſed through the Streights. Strange injunction! after the repeated and numberleſs advices from printed occurrences, foreign and domeſtic; from the letters of embaſſadors, miniſters, envoys, conſuls, reſidents, agents, factors, and officers, diſpatched from Spain, Italy, Genoa, and even from Mahon, concurring in aſſerting and confirming the fact; diſpatches implying the very reverſe, that a ſtrong ſquadron of twelve ſhips of the line, with only two months proviſion, were ready to ſail from Toulon, could never import an intended deſcent on our American plantations. The orders proceed to enjoin, that as it is probable the ſquadron may be intended for North America, the admiral was to draught ſo many forces out of his ſhips, as when joined with a ſquadron going to Halifax, ſhould become ſuperior to the enemy's ſquadron; and this done, he was to diſpoſe of them under rear-admiral Weſt, whom he ſhould appoint to haſten his voyage to Louiſbourg. Fatal as theſe inſtructions were, calms and contrary winds co-operated with every other circumſtance to deſtroy the effects of his expedition; for he did not reach Gibraltar till the ſecond of May. When he arrived there, he met captain Edgecumbe, commander of the Princeſs Louiſa man of war, with the Fortune ſloop, from whom he learned that the Toulon ſquadron, of twelve ſhips of the line, &c. had not only ſailed with two hundred tranſports, but had actually landed twenty thouſand men on the iſland, near fort Fernelles, to the north-eaſt of St. Philip. This advice the admiral diſpatched away to the miniſtry, in which he imprudently throws a reflection on the conduct of the miniſtry, in ſending him too late to prevent the landing of the enemy, his expreſſion plainly inſinuating ſo much, viz. If I had been ſo happy as to have arrived at Minorca before the enemy had landed, I flatter myſelf I ſhould have had it in my power to have hindered them from eſtabliſhing a footing there. To this malevolent and oblique ſentence, it is more than probable he owed his ſubſequent misfortunes, which terminated in his deſtruction; for now, the truth was all out! He had been ſent too late, and the affair was all over; for this he never was forgiven; and thoſe, whom by this imputation he charged with tardy remiſſneſs, found it their intereſt to turn the tables on himſelf, and throw off the load of imputed negligence, which no doubt lay too heavy to be wiped off, his letter goes on to acquaint thoſe at the helm of their own negligence, in downright aſſeverations, that Gibraltar wanted the neceſſary magazines for ſupplying a ſquadron's exigence, that the ſhips could not be properly cleaned, as the pits, careening wharfs, ſtorehouſes, &c. were gone to decay, and almoſt uſeleſs; he alſo acquaints them, that though it were admitted poſſible to throw any ſmall number of men into Mahon, this ſtep would only be productive of a further loſs in the deſtruction or impriſonment of ſuch, who muſt fall a ſacrifice to the ſuperiority of the enemy, then in poſſeſſion of the place, though not of the fort; but that even this was not feaſible at this time, ſince the engineers and artillery men concurred with him in opinion, that the French batteries, ſuppoſed to be erected at the mouth of the harbor, muſt effectually invalidate any ſuch proceeding, ſince in this ſituation the paſſage of boats towards the ſally-port of the garriſon was rendered impracticable; that on theſe conſiderations a council of war, held at Gibraltar by the governor and members, judged it not expedient to detach any force from that garriſon to the iſland. He tells them that captain Edgcumbe had landed a ſmall detachment out of his ſhips at the caſtle of Mahon, which general Fowke had made good to him. However candid and ingenuous this declaration of the admiral's might be, yet in the main, and at that criſis, it was indiſcreet to the laſt degree, as it produced all thoſe ſubſequent ill conſequences and calamities which befel him. The old adage, *Truth ſhould not be told at all times*, and the other trite proverb, *Children and fools tell truth*, might have directed him not to impeach firſt, but make the beſt of a broken meaſure, and come off as well as he could, eſpecially as he was at the head of an operation, the ill ſucceſs of which he might very well calculate, would be imputed and charged by the enemies, now created, to his own miſconduct. In fact, it proved to be ſo afterwards, and proud of an occaſional, or an incidental handle of an error in judgment, or an inſufficient exertion of what force he had, they began the popular outcry. Byng loſt Minorca, which had been to all intents and purpoſes loſt before he came to Gibraltar! This the unanimous agreement of a court-martial, ſigned by all the chief officers, naval and military, atteſted to be true, allowing that all further operations towards the relief of Minorca were become fruitleſs and dangerous. This matter being thus ſet in its true and faireſt proſpect, with all that candor and impartiality which our plan keeps ſtill in view, ſo as never to loſe ſight of it, proceed we now to the real operations of the French in contradiſtinction to ours.

The court of Verſailles, in order to blind, amuſe, and put our miniſtry upon a wrong ſcent, had by their partizans induſtriouſly reported and propagated their reports, that all their formidable preparations by ſea, at the harbors of Breſt, Rochfort, Toulon, and elſewhere, were intended and deſtined for either a deſcent on Great Britain, or in favor of their North American plantations. Theſe reports had their deſired effect; they were believed throughout, and all along, till they had ſtruck the coup de main ſo long meditated in the reduction of Minorca. Let us then trace their proceedings to the latent ſprings, and original ſources, whence they took their riſe. Minuteneſs and preciſion are next to truth, and matter of fact, to be the great objects of hiſtorical attention, and in no affair are they more requiſite, than in the inveſtigation of the ſeveral particulars relative to this article of Mahon; not for the importance of the poſſeſſion, or the conſequences of the loſs, but on account of the peculiarity of the whole tranſaction, from the beginning to the end; the colouring of which ſeems to require more than common addreſs, or curſory information.

Richlieu and Galliſſonniere were at the head of this expedition from Toulon, each in his reſpective department. The expreſs naval force was twelve ſhips of the line, from eighty-four guns to fifty, and five frigates, from forty-ſix to twenty-four guns. It appears with great perſpicuity, from a recapitulation or ſummary of intelligence, whether through the channel of friends, or vague reports ſpread by our enemies, that the French obſerved in thoſe preparations an exact conformity of conduct with regard to the art of deſign, by them called *politeſſe*; ſometimes in a hurry, ſix thouſand men employed, ſeveral hundreds daily impreſſed, ſo many ſhips maſted, ſo many on the ſtocks, in different parts, Rochfort, Breſt, Toulon, &c. a great number of land forces, ſometimes ten thouſand, another fifteen, and another twenty thouſand; theſe armaments purpoſely deſtined for different deſcents, and in different parts of the world: then again, varying their motions, affecting a remiſſneſs, a ſlackneſs in their armaments, and a diſtant inattention, but never loſing ſight of the main object, making in the midſt of theſe diſtracting accounts as much diſpatch, with as much ſecrecy, as the nature of the expedition, and the ſeaſon of the year, would admit of. Theſe meaſures, calculated to confound and puzzle, diſcovered great policy, and vaſt œconomy, expending no more of the public money than was neceſſary, till the time of action ſhould diſcover their real deſign. A ſpecimen of this doubling intricacy ſhould not be omitted. A letter from Paris ſays, Armaments are carried on with vigor: there is money enough; a million per month being appointed for each port; but that alone is not ſufficient to fit ſhips for ſervice, and though there are ſtrong reports of a deſign to make a deſcent on New England, and though there are embarkations on the coaſt of Normandy, there are yet no diſpoſitions for it. One time, we find by theſe varying accounts, the French employed in ſheathing their men of war, denoting a long voyage, and hiring four Weſt India merchant ſhips for victualling ſhips, ſuch diſpoſi-

tions, coinciding with an intended expedition to America, not a deſcent into Great-Britain, much leſs on Minorca. Another time we hear of five frigates, fitting out againſt the Algerines——Now a million a month for equipping ſhips, then money is wanting, workmen withdrawing, work going on ſlowly, and ſuch like. Theſe, and many other, are extracts from original letters, deſignedly thrown in our way to puzzle and diſtract our meaſures, not unlike the ſtratagem practiſed by Hippolitus on Atalanta, who, leaſt ſhe ſhould vanquiſh him in the race, threw golden apples in her way to impede her ſwiftneſs. The councils of Verſailles were certainly at a ſtand firſt, where to ſtrike the blow; the king had declared by the duke of Mirepoix, however angry the Engliſh nation was, in regard to his encroachments, (as they called them) in North America, he was averſe to a war. The French merchants crediting this royal declaration, took their meaſures in conſequence, and were never more ſurpriſed, than when they received an account of our taking the two French ſhips in America, by way of repriſal for their hoſtilities commenced in that part of the world. The French king and his miniſtry, were, no doubt, greatly incenſed at the Engliſh nation; they did talk in a menacing tone, inflamed as they were, and actuated by paſſion, but where or how to ſtrike they were at a loſs. Their frothy ſtrain, at that time, run high, every ſhip in France was to be fitted out, approaches of that kind were actually made, in conſequence of the threats, to intimidate our councils. Sweden was employed to furniſh men of war for their revenge; they took our merchantmen in their ports, by way of repriſal for our piracies, as they termed them. Great Britain or Ireland was to be invaded, but the many inabilities and riſques, which attended that and many other projects, made them cooly ſet down, to frame a real, and feaſible plan, which was concerted and projected by Richlieu, being the very one we are now upon, the reduction of Minorca, while our miniſterial intellects were blinded and directed by another point of view, in another part of the world. At this time there was a liſt handed about, which greatly magnified the ſtrength of the French navy, viz. At Breſt, twenty-four ſhips of the line, and twenty-one frigates, &c. At Rochfort, ten ſhips of the line and fourteen frigates. At Toulon, eighteen of the line and thirteen frigates; beſides five of the line building at Toulon, and ſeven at Breſt, being one hundred and twelve ſhips of war. This liſt was accompanied by a detail of land forces, to the number of one hundred thouſand, to be tranſported in ſome ſhips to ſomewhere; no doubt, the enormous number of troops were calculated to keep the grand fleet in countenance, which muſt naturally have bluſhed without ſo numerous a company! Admitting therefore, the extravagance of theſe armaments, in which, the French went beyond the limits of their uſual gaſconade, what politician could avoid forming a preciſe judgment, from the complicated, though varying accounts, of ſtrong armaments being on foot, that ſome ſtroke of conſequence was intended to be made; that it was needleſs to direct the blow on America, where they were ſuperior, nor by a deſcent on Great Britain or Ireland, for which they wanted tranſports, and againſt which every other riſk, danger, and difficulty, plainly conſpired.

The ſtroke then was evidently to be guarded againſt in the Mediterranean, whither all their motions and diſpoſitions, manifeſtly tended, and from all their reports, as plainly ſteered to divert our attention. While their military and naval exertion was thus active at Toulon, they never took their eyes off of our agitations, which they now ſaw, directing their courſe to the fatal and falſe fires ſet up by them. Then it was that they began to work in earneſt, to expedite, to furniſh, to impreſs, and to equip, without delay, while they knew our whole ſtrength in the Mediterranean, amounted to no more than, one fourth rate, three ſixth rates, and one ſloop, in all carrying ſeven hundred and fifty men; could this be called, doing all in our power to preſerve Minorca. The poſitive facts then ſummed together, and which required our greateſt attention, appeared on the face of all the diſpatches, letters, &c. to be, that there actually was no want of money for the Toulon equipment, no ſcarcity of workmen, that there were twelve ſhips of the line, beſides five frigates, that ſome had received their ſailing orders, the reſt being ready for ſailing. Every other part of their or our intelligence, being only confuſed conjectures, or artful reports, propagated to amuſe our ſpies. Thus every particular, except the real and poſitive deſtination of the Toulon ſquadron, was known to us, while their manner of victualling, the number of their troops, and variety of ſmall craft, Polaccos, Settees, and Tartars, which crowded moſt of the ports of Provence, informed all Europe beſides, of their real intent. At length the myſtery is unfolded, and conſul Byrtles writes from Genoa, that, after many orders and counter orders for equipping a fleet at Toulon, a poſitive command was received by the intendant, to get all the ſhips fit for the ſea, ready as ſoon as poſſible, that the dukes Richlieu and Mirepoix, were nominated to ſuperintend the expedition through all the parts of Provence, and that it was now no more whiſpered, the French intended to make a deſcent to ſurpriſe Minorca; and at the bottom of his letter he is forced to obſerve, that all the orders and counter orders, is ſaid, from time to time, concerning the equipment and deſtination of the Toulon fleet, had been concerted with a view to obtain time, to carry the plan into execution with the more ſecrecy. The conſul, in about ten days afterwards, repeats his apprehenſions of the French ſcheme, of ſurpriſing the iſland; and further adds, that he had been told by ſome, who had the beſt intelligence from France, that ſixty battalions were ordered to march into Provence, to be commanded by the duke de Richlieu, that between ſixty and ſeventy veſſels had been embargoed for tranſports, that they continued to ſend all ſailors, as faſt as they arrived, and others, to Toulon, and that the five frigates, then in the road, were victualled for two months only.

Advices then came flocking after one another, among which, one confirmed the embarkation of about twenty thouſand men, with a train of artillery, deſigned againſt Minorca. This was received at the court of Admiralty, the ſecond of March. The advices in lord Holderneſs's office, corroborated the promiſes, only exaggerating the number of men, importing, that thirty thouſand men were ordered to embark on the coaſt of Provence, to make a deſcent on Minorca. Above a hundred and forty-ſeven public letters, from the above authorities, were actually received, of the armaments of France, threeſcore of which tended to direct us to the right deſtination; why then, when we had above one hundred and ſeventy-ſix ſhips of war ready for the ſervice, was the right place, the Mediterranean, only neglected, and all our attention engroſſed by a few fiſhing boats on the coaſt of Normandy? But now comes the poſitive intelligence, from Mr. Willettes, our conſul at Bern, Mr. Barks, at Carthagena, in Spain, Mr. Dick, at Leghorn, lord Briſtol, at Turin; Mr. Byrtles, at Genoa; captain Harvey, of the Phœnix, at Mahon; who not only wrote a poſitive aſſeveration of all the above circumſtances, to the lords of the admiralty, but particularly, one to the ſame purpoſe, acquainting general Fowke, governor of Gibraltar, with the intended invaſion, received in February, expreſſing himſelf thus, "That we "can do nothing without you ſend us ſpeedily ſome re-"lief, for the garriſon is now in the greateſt diſtreſs."

General Blakeney himſelf, at length, convinced by theſe concurring teſtimonies, (a croud of witneſſes!) wrote a letter to Mr. Fox, received the fifteenth of March, in which he ſays, "I cannot be too early in "acquainting you, that by certain informations from "France and Spain, there is all the apparent reaſon in "the world to believe, that the French intend to make "an attack upon this iſland. It has been proclaimed "by ſound of trumpet in Paris, and moſt of the port "towns of Provence, for all ſailors and others, whom "it may concern, to go forthwith to Toulon; it is "publickly talked of at Marſeilles and Barcelona, "founded upon an order for twenty-five thouſand men "to march immediately to the ſea coaſt of Provence. "Twelve ſail of the line are abſolutely ready to put to "ſea this month, and five frigates victualled, and un-"der ſailing orders; large boats are built at Toulon, to "hold ſixty men each, with one twenty-four pounder."

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The reſt of this letter intimates the truth of the intelligence, and the neceſſity from that corroborated truth, to put the iſland ſpeedily in the beſt ſtate of defence poſſible.

On the ſixth of February, general Blakeney wrote, in conſequence of theſe advices, to conſul Dick, at Leghorn, to furniſh him with one thouſand barrels of beef with the greateſt diſpatch, as he was not able to obtain a ſupply from lieutenant-general Fowke, at Gibraltar; that gentleman excuſing himſelf, by ſaying in his anſwer, "As to our garriſon, proviſions are unluckily too ſhort "to ſpare any." Thus, this croud of witneſſes all concur to affirm, that the French had reſumed the equipment of the Toulon ſquadron, with a powerful army of at leaſt twenty thouſand men, a large train of artillery, and a large body of tranſports, boats, and all other implements, neceſſary for carrying on the ſiege of Minorca. ——Not one word of this in the miniſterial breed, after all this illucidation, making good the Latin maxim, *Quos deus vult perdere, prius dementat.* The French were ſurely in the right, to dreſs up a phantom in the ſhape of the *invaſion*, to engage the miniſters in a wild gooſe chace: the very pretence, however, was too flagrant to impoſe on any other, but ſuch as were willing to be ſo cozened; becauſe the pretended face of tranſporting a hundred thouſand men to Great-Britain, would require more ſhips and neceſſaries, to perform it with any tolerable grace, than the grand monarch had in his ſervice, or could furniſh throughout his dominions.

Thoſe who tranſmitted the intelligence, did not believe it, for ſays one in his letter, dated the firſt of February, to lord Holderneſſe, "Their motion to the ſea "coaſt of Normandy, is an affected parade of marches, "and countermarches:" and another of the ſame month, ſays, "An army ſo contrived, as to ſcreen their "own coaſts from a deſcent on our ſide, and to intimi-"date England." We conſtantly gave attention to the letters from the Hague, written by a ſet of Dutch ſkippers, employed by France, to impoſe upon our credulity, paying no regard to thoſe diſpatches of our friends, founded on the moſt unexceptionable authority. The time of action now drawing on, when thoſe great preparations at Toulon ſhould come from behind their maſqued batteries, the duke of Richlieu opened the ſcene, with taking the road from Lyons, and as he ſaw neither a fleet nor an army getting ready to oppoſe his grand enterpriſe, he openly declared its deſtination was againſt Minorca, and to beſiege Mahon; Mr. Villettes, in a letter from Bern, dated ſo late as March, did not fail to give advice of it, and within that month tranſmitted ſo many other diſpatches, as might be ſufficient to put the marſhal's declaration out of all doubt. He tells the miniſtry, that the whole marine of France at Marſeilles, was in motion, that beſides the Weſt-India ſhips, mentioned in laſt months account, twenty others, burthen two thouſand quintals, were taken up; that the preſs for ſeamen was hot, that troops, artillery, ſeamen, bombs, powder, and every implement, were continually arriving in that neighbourhood; and that he did not doubt but the court of France had Minorca in view.

On the eighth day of April, the French tranſports, eſcorted by their fleet, ſailed from Toulon. At the iſlands of Hieres, they were detained till the twelfth, and then proceeded to Minorca, where they arrived on the eighteenth, before Cieutadella, once the capital of the iſland, about twenty-five miles diſtant from Mahon. As ſoon as governor Blakeney had notice of this, he ſent major Cunningham, with a party, to demoliſh the bridges, and break up the road leading from Mahon to Cieutadella, which the major did, as much as the ſhort time he had would give him leave, being an excellent engineer, and having ſerved in that capacity at Fort St. Philip, but now he was only a volunteer. The ſingular behaviour of this gentleman, deſerves particular mention.

Mr. Cunningham, a Scotch gentleman, being ſecond engineer at Mahon, when Mr. Armſtrong left it, he was therefore appointed by governor Blakeney, to ſucceed him pro tempore, till a commiſſion for that purpoſe ſhould arrive from England, of which no doubt was made. However, an old decripid g—tlem-n came out as chief engineer, (miniſterial influence!) and ſuperceded Mr. Cunningham, who, thereupon, begged Mr. Blakeney's leave to reſign, and retire to his regiment, as he could not with honor ſerve there under ſuch a perſon.

Mr. Blakeney, though greatly concerned, could not refuſe ſo reaſonable a requeſt, and Mr. Cunningham immediately embarked for Nice, with two children and his lady, ready to lie in of a third. She was brought to bed at Nice, and Mr. Cunningham during the ſtay thereby occaſioned, hearing of the French deſigns againſt Minorca, and recollecting that the platforms of the batteries were in ſuch a rotten and ruinous condition, that they could not ſtand any hot ſervice, he inſtantly laid out all the money he was maſter of, about ſixteen hundred pounds, in purchaſing timber for repairing them, hired a veſſel, put it on board, and ſailed directly with it for Port Mahon, leaving his lady and children at Nice. His arrival with ſuch a ſupply, in ſuch a critical juncture, gave governor Blakeney infinite pleaſure. He told Mr. Cunningham, that the ſervice he had done his country, out of pure zeal, was ſo conſiderable, that he did not know how he could be ſufficiently rewarded for it; that in the mean time, to ſhew his own ſenſe of it, he would venture to take a very irregular ſtep, by ſuperſeding the old g—tlem-n as ſuperannuated and unfit for duty, and appointing him in his place, not only as a teſtimony of his approbation of what he had done, but to engage a man of his knowledge, to exert his abilities ſtill farther in defence of the place.

As the whole French ſquadron had ſailed along with their tranſports to Cieutadella, our men of war, under the command of commodore Edgcombe, remained in the harbor of Mahon, until the twentieth, when the commodore ſailed away in the Cheſterfield, but left all the marines of the Princeſs Louiſa and Portland, together with a detachment he had received at Gibraltar, as a reinforcement to the garriſon of St. Philip's, and next day the Princeſs Louiſa, Portland, and Dolphin, ſailed, but they likewiſe left the moſt part of the Dolphin's crew, and all the crew of the Proſerpine ſloop, as a further reinforcement to the garriſon, and captain Scrope, of the Dolphin, moſt readily and bravely agreed to leave his ſhip, and remain in the garriſon, as commander of the marines and ſeamen thus left therein. So that nothing was omitted by the governor or officers, that was in their power to accompliſh or attempt, for enabling them to make a long and vigorous defence; not doubting in the leaſt of being relieved, by the arrival of a ſuperior ſquadron from England, with a reinforcement of troops, and a ſupply of ammunition and proviſions, in ſhort, with every thing that was neceſſary for rendering the French mad project abortive, and for obliging every Frenchman that had landed upon the iſland, to ſurrender himſelf a priſoner of war.

It has been ſaid, that the chief hopes the French had of making themſelves maſters of Minorca, depended upon their being able to reduce Fort St. Philip by a coup de main, before we could ſend a ſuperior ſquadron into the Mediterranean; and theſe hopes were chiefly founded upon the ſmall number of men and officers in garriſon there, and the many outworks they had to defend againſt a general aſſault.

If the French admiral had impounded our ſhips in the harbor, and the officers had found it impoſſible to defend their ſhips, after the French had made themſelves maſters of both ſides of the harbor, which might, perhaps, have been the caſe, both officers and men would have retired within the fort, and would have added a conſiderable ſtrength to the fort againſt an aſſault; or if they had drawn up their ſhips in a line, under and along the works of the fort, they would have prevented any aſſaults being made upon that ſide of the place.

Thus a coup de main was impracticable, if our ſhips were impounded in the harbor. However, they ſailed out, leaving the Scorpion ſloop behind, which the governor ordered to be ſunk in the entrance of the harbor, oppoſite the fort, to prevent the enemy's forcing an entry. On the twenty-fifth, the French ſquadron appeared off the harbor, and ſeemed as if they intended ſuch an enterpriſe, but by-and-by they thought better of it, and retired to Cape Mola. They appeared again on the twenty-eighth, but attempted nothing. On the twenty-ſecond, governor Blakeney ſent a drummer with a letter to the duke de Richlieu, the French general, deſiring to know

know his reaſons for invading that iſland, and the next day the drummer was ſent back with an anſwer from the duke, wherein he declared, that he was come with an intention to reduce that iſland under the dominion of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, for the ſame reaſons that had induced his Britannic majeſty to ſeize and detain the ſhips, belonging to the ſubjects of France.

But though this general had advanced with his army as far as Aleyor, by the twenty-third, and though the garriſon had afterwards fired many ſhot, both great and ſmall, upon parties of the French, that advanced too near, or upon the works they were ſuppoſed to be carrying on at Cape Mola, yet there was not ſo much as one cannon or bomb fired by the beſiegers againſt the fort, before the eighth day of May, and even then, the only batteries they had erected, were on Cape Mola ſide, and conſequently on the other ſide of the harbor; for in the night, between the fifth and ſixth, two men had been ſent to St. Philip's town, who reconnoitred all the way up the line wall, and through the ſtreets from the tower, by major Innis's houſe, towards Stanhope's tower, but could neither ſee nor hear any works going on. But from this time, the beſiegers were every day opening batteries, both from cannon and mortars, and an almoſt inceſſant fire was kept from thoſe batteries againſt the fortreſs, and from the fortreſs againſt them, though the fire from the fortreſs was not ſo hot or general, as it might otherwiſe have been, becauſe the maſonwork was ſo ſlight, that it was found to give way by the exploſion of their own guns, and ſome of their guns were ſo bad, and the embraſures ſo weak, that the governor was obliged to give orders not to fire the ſame gun above once an hour. On the ninth, the enemy took poſſeſſion of St. Philip's town, and converted the houſes into batteries. Governor Blakeney acquired ſome cenſure, in not pulling down thoſe houſes, before the enemy approached.

Nothing material happened until the eighteenth, when a ſhell from the enemy forced its entrance into a room, under the gorge of the north-weſt ravelin, fired a quantity of powder, entirely ruined the gorge, filled that part of the main ditch with rubbiſh, ſo as almoſt to afford an eaſy deſcent into it, and ſet fire to the room. By this accident a poor woman was ſmothered in the ruins; and two ſoldiers were killed, and ſome others wounded, whilſt they were extinguiſhing the flames: and the very next morning a more unlucky accident happened, by a ſhell which fell into the caſtle ſquare, and forced its way into a ſubterranean apartment, before ſuppoſed to be bomb proof, where ſome of captain Scrope's ſeamen were lodged; by which five of them were killed and two wounded.

Theſe were diſcouraging accidents; but that day about one in the afternoon, the ſpirits of the whole garriſon were revived, by the appearance of a ſquadron of ſeventeen large ſhips to the weſtward, which from many circumſtances appeared ſo plainly to be a Britiſh ſquadron, that Mr. Boyd, about ſeven o'clock, reſolutely ventured to go out in a ſmall boat, with ſix oars only, which made its way out from St. Stephen's Cove, through a ſhower, both of cannon and muſket ſhot, from the enemy, poſted behind Turk's Mount. His intention was, to have got on board this welcome ſquadron; but as they were at two leagues diſtance, and ſtretching to the ſouthward, he ſoon ſaw that it would be impoſſible to get up with them; and beſides, he perceived that two of the enemy's ſmall veſſels were in chace of his boat; therefore, to prevent being taken priſoner, by purſuing further an attempt which he found he could not accompliſh, he turned back, and between eleven and twelve at night, both he and his ſeamen returned ſafe to the garriſon.

Although Mr. Boyd thus failed in his brave attempt, yet by the ſignals which the French, at Cape Mola, had made upon ſeeing that ſquadron, the whole garriſon were convinced that it was a Britiſh ſquadron, and that it was in purſuit of the French, which, when laſt ſeen, had ſteered to the ſouthward. That whole night, therefore, and the greateſt part of the next day, they rejoiced in the hopes of ſeeing all the French ſhips remaining above water brought into Mahon harbor, in tow of the Britiſh ſquadron; all were contriving how they ſhould teſtify their joy upon the ſucceſs of the Britiſh arms; and all began to conſider their beſiegers as unfortunate men, reduced by meer famine to ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war. How greatly then, how grievouſly were they diſappointed, the evening of that day, when they beheld ſome of the French ſhips appear again in view, and quietly take up their ſtation near the entrance to the harbor of Mahon! What addition muſt it have made to their chagrin, to ſee the whole French ſquadron next day return triumphantly to their ſtation off that harbor, without any appearance of, or any diſturbance from, the Britiſh ſquadron! In this perplexity, the firſt thought that occurred, was probably, that the French ſquadron had given the Britiſh the ſlip, and that the latter was cruiſing at a diſtance, in hopes of meeting with them, upon a ſuppoſition that they would not dare to return to their ſtation off Mahon; but this poor comfort they were before night deprived of, by deſerters from the French camp, who told them that there had been an engagement between the two ſquadrons, and that the Britiſh had the worſt of it; which account they with indignation heard confirmed on the twenty-ſecond, by a general Feu-de-Joie through the whole French camp, on account of the victory obtained by their ſquadron over the Britiſh.

If the garriſon, as well as governor, had not been reſolutely brave, and ſtaunch to the cauſe of their country, the confirmation of this account was enough to have thrown them into deſpair, and to have made them reſolve to ſurrender upon any terms; but as brave men are always apt to hope for the beſt, they put their truſt in the known naval ſtrength of their country, and hoped that the Britiſh ſquadron would ſoon return with redoubled force and redoubled fury: and whatever might happen, or however their country might ſuffer, by the conduct or courage of others, reſolved that its glory ſhould not be in the leaſt tarniſhed by any miſbehaviour of theirs; conſequently they continued reſolved to hold out to the laſt extremity, and the ſiege continued to be carried on with great obſtinacy, and almoſt inceſſant firing both day and night. But though the beſiegers often received freſh ſupplies and reinforcements from France, yet by the ſixteenth of June it appeared, that they began to grow ſhort of ammunition; and the beſieged likewiſe began to grow ſhort of proviſions; therefore, on the ſeventeenth, the governor was obliged to order, that the allowance of a pint of wine, and two drams, of a ſort of brandy called aqua ardente, burning water, (a very proper name for ſpirit of every kind) formerly given to each man of the garriſon per day, ſhould be reduced to half a pint of wine per day, and no dram, but only one per day to the gunners, when on duty upon the batteries.

By the twentieth, the beſiegers had received a large ſupply of ammunition, and, we may ſuppoſe, of every thing elſe they ſtood in need of; but the beſieged ſaw no appearance of any ſupply, or of any relief, though it was now a full month ſince the ſea engagement, which the French called a victory, with much more reaſon than our admiral had to claim that honor. From ſuch a ſurpriſing neglect, it was hardly poſſible for them not to conclude, that it had been reſolved to ſacrifice both them and the iſland of Minorca to ſome political view here at home. However, though their liquor was reduced, their courage was not in the leaſt abated: they continued to make an obſtinate defence, notwithſtanding the ruinous condition their fortreſs was reduced to, and the dangerous ſituation they were in; for many of their guns were by this time rendered uſeleſs, and many of their works, particularly the parapets and merlons, were ſo much demoliſhed, that their gunners could not ſtand with any ſafety at their batteries. With inceſſant labour they repaired wherever it was poſſible to repair, and removed their moſt uſeful guns to thoſe places from whence they could do the moſt effectual execution againſt the enemy, though they were, in almoſt every motion, expoſed, not only to the enemy's numerous batteries, but to their muſket ſhot from the windows of the houſes in St. Philip's town; which houſes were, in many reſpects, of ſignal ſervice to the enemy, not only in erecting their batteries, but in furniſhing them with an opportunity to

fire

fire from the upper windows, upon any officer or ſoldier of the garriſon, that by chance, or by the performance of his duty, expoſed himſelf to their view.

In all this time ſome readers may, perhaps, wonder not to hear of any ſorti's having been made by the garriſon; but they are to conſider, that the garriſon was not numerous enough for any ſuch purpoſe, and a reaſon ſtill more ſubſtantial was, the near and ſure protection which the beſiegers had from the town of St. Philip's, where their whole army, except detachments at Cape Mola and Turks Mount, was ſtrongly encamped; for this ſiege was not, like others, carried on by detachments from a covering army: the whole army was the beſieging army; and this army conſiſted of eighteen, or near twenty thouſand men; for ſo early as the twenty-firſt of May, the garriſon had information from deſerters, that the French army conſiſted of eighteen thouſand men, being nine brigades of four battalions each, with a hundred braſs cannon, beſide mortar-pieces and howitzers; and on the fourteenth of June they had, by the ſame means, an account that two more regiments were arrived from France, and that the beſiegers had then had about two thouſand five hundred men killed and wounded ſince the beginning of the ſiege.

In theſe circumſtances, therefore, it would have been ridiculous for the garriſon to attempt any ſorti, had it been much more numerous than it really was; and from the twentieth of June the beſiegers kept ſuch a conſtant and heavy fire from all their batteries, that the north-weſt curtain, and weſt baſtion of the caſtle, the weſt counter-guard, the north-eaſt ravelin, and the Anſtruther, were very much battered; and in the left face of the Anſtruther a breach was actually made on the twenty-ſixth, which was apprehended to be practicable; yet ſtill the garriſon reſolved to hold out; but between ten and eleven o'clock at night, on the twenty-ſeventh, the beſiegers, upon proper ſignals made, began a general aſſault; at one and the ſame time they advanced with great intrepidity towards the Anſtruther and Argyle, the queen's redoubt, Kane's lunette, the weſt lunette, the Carolina, and the Marlborough; and at the ſame time they attempted, with armed boats, and provided with ſcaling ladders, to enter both the harbor and St. Stephen's Cove, in order to ſtorm Charles's fort and St. Stephen's guard, and to ſecond the attack of the Marlborough, by attempting it at the gorge. The garriſon now felt the deficiency of their numbers, yet ſo good a diſpoſition was made of the ſmall numbers they had, that the enemy were every where repulſed with great ſlaughter, except the queen's redoubt and the Argyle, the works of which were ſo much ruined, and the defenders ſo few, that the enemy at length made a lodgment; and as ſoon as they had done ſo, and had found themſelves repulſed at all the other attacks, they beat a parley for leave to bury their dead, and to carry off their wounded, which was compaſſionately and generouſly, but unadviſedly granted; for after the enemy had been every where repulſed, if the whole force of the garriſon had been preſently directed to theſe two, they might have been able to drive the enemy from the lodgments they had made in them; but from this ceſſation the French, *à la mode Françoiſe*, treacherouſly took an opportunity to ſteal into theſe two places ſuch a number of men, that it was judged to be impracticable to diſlodge them.

During this general aſſault ſeveral mines were ſprung under the glacis of the Anſtruther, the queen's redoubt, and Kane's lunette, and likewiſe one under the gorge of the Argyle, whilſt a conſiderable number of the enemy were in it, moſt of whom were blown up and deſtroyed; ſo that, in the whole, they certainly loſt a very large number of men by this night's operation; but theſe they could eaſily ſpare, and their loſs was fully recompenſed by their having made themſelves maſters of theſe two outworks; for by that means they got an entrance into the gallery of mines, which communicated with all the other outworks, and with the caſtle itſelf, already ſo much demoliſhed, that a practicable breach might, in a very few days, have been made in it, by batteries erected upon the two outworks now in the poſſeſſion of the enemy. The garriſon, therefore, could not propoſe to hold out any time, without running the utmoſt riſk of the place being taken by ſtorm, and all of them put to the ſword; and as no method had been taken to give them any notice that preparations were making for their relief, they reſolved, on the twenty-eighth, to demand a capitulation.

One would be almoſt induced to believe this was done in conſequence of a menace ſent by the duke de Richlieu, "That if the garriſon did not immediately ſurrender, and the place ſhould be afterwards taken, they might expect to be put to the ſword, for no quarter would be given." Perhaps to prevent the evils which are ſometimes the conſequence of an obſtinate defence, the garriſon choſe to ſurrender, whilſt the beſiegers were in a pacific mood; for this purpoſe the white flag was hung out, the ſhamade was beat, and a ceſſation of arms enſued. The garriſon obtained every thing they could reaſonably aſk.

General Blakeney requeſts by the ſecond article of capitulation, "That all the honors of war be granted the garriſon on their ſurrender; and that a covered waggon be permitted the governor, and four others for the garriſon;" which the duke de Richlieu anſwers in theſe words. "The noble and vigorous defence which the Engliſh have made, having deſerved all the marks of eſteem and veneration, that every military perſon ought to ſhew to ſuch actions; and marſhal Richlieu being deſirous alſo to ſhew general Blakeney the regard due to the brave defence he has made, grants to the garriſon all the honors of war that they can enjoy, under the circumſtance of going out for an embarkation, to wit, firelocks on their ſhoulders, drums beating, colours flying, twenty cartouches each man, and alſo lighted match; he conſents likewiſe, that lieutenant-general Blakeney, and his garriſon, ſhall carry away all the effects that belong to them, and that can be put into trunks. It would be uſeleſs to them to have covered waggons; there are none in the iſland, therefore they are refuſed."

This article did general Blakeney ſo much honor, that it is thought by many to have been one of the principal ſteps towards his being created a peer.

As ſoon as the articles were ſigned, the French were put in poſſeſſion of one of the gates of the caſtle, as alſo of Charles fort, and Marlborough redoubt; but the garriſon continued in the other works of the fortreſs until the day of their embarkation for Gibraltar, which was the ſeventh of July.

Table of the Return of the Garriſon, Shot expended, &c.

Return of the garriſon of St. Philip's, 10 May, 1756.	Lt. Colonels	Majors	Captains	Subalterns	Chaplains	Adjutants	Qr. Maſters	Surgeons	Mates	Serjeants	Corporals	Drummers	Centinels fit for duty	Sick	Total
King's own regiment	1	1	6	12	1	1	1	1	1	28	27	18	610	6	615
Royal Welch Fuziliers		1	4	14	1		1	1	1	24	26	17	608	7	616
Cornwallis's	1	1	7	13	1	1		1		23	27	16	605	18	623
Lord Effingham's	1	1	8	12		1	1	1	1	29	29	19	637	13	650
Total of the regiments	3	4	25	51	3	3	3	4	3	104	109	70	2460	44	2504
Gibraltar detachment				1						2	3	1	39		39
Marines			1	2						4	4	2	97	7	104
Artillery			2	5				1		3	11	2	83	2	85
Sailors															141
Volunteers 8, Greeks 32, Jews 10															50
Total of officers, &c. (3150)	3	4	28	59	3	3	3	5	3	113	127	75	2679	53	2923

Caſualties at the Siege of St. Philip's *Caſtle, from* May 8 *to* June 28 *inclusive*, 1756.

Regiments	During the ſiege: wounded	killed	dead of wounds	deſerted	At the attack, 27 and 28 of June, in the morning: killed	wounded	miſſing
Royal artillery	18	8	3		2	1	1
King's own regiment	68	14	5	1	7	7	
Royal Welch Fuziliers	83	19	5	2	9	7	
Colonel Cornwallis's	61	6	3	4		7	
Lord Effingham's	77	12	7		1	3	
Dolphin's and fireſhip's	33	10			1	2	
Total	340	69	23	7	20	27	1

Shot *and* Shells *expended by the Garriſon during the Siege.*

Pounders	double	grape	round
Shot. 32	152	53	4001
24			2061
18	155	490	17600
12	3	171	6059
9	13	19	1940
6		37	489
4		148	550
3		13	28
1½		9	
Total	323	940	32728

Shells	12¾	Inches	1972
	7¼		1385
	6¾		1551
	5½		5138
	4⅔		16572
	hand		1052
	Total		27670
Carcaſſes	12¾	round	79
	10	oblong	41
Fireballs			86
Powder		Lib.	353640

Guns *and* Mortars *in* St. Philip's, *diſabled during the Siege.*

Guns	Pounders
8	32
2	24
9	18
5	12
6	9
5	6
3	4
1	1½

Mortar	Inch bore
1	8
1	7
1	5½
6	4⅔

N. B. Two thirteen, and two eight inch mortars, on the ſouth-eaſt curtain of the caſtle, though not returned diſabled, were ſo much blown and cracked, that they would not have ſtood above a day or two longer, briſk firing.

As

As ſoon as the garriſon of fort St. Philip's propoſed to ſurrender, the duke of Richlieu diſpatched the duke of Fronſac expreſs to his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, with the joyful news; and as ſoon as the articles were ſigned, and one of the gates of the caſtle delivered into the poſſeſſion of the French, he diſpatched the count of Egmont expreſs, with a confirmation of the news, and a copy of the articles of capitulation. Upon the arrival of the firſt expreſs, the news was immediately publiſhed, and ſpread with the greateſt induſtry by the court; but the people of France had, from the beginning, thought it ſo improbable, that this nation, conſidering our ſuperiority at ſea, would allow them to make themſelves maſters of that iſland, that they would not at firſt believe what they were told by the court. On the contrary, notwithſtanding the defeat, or at leaſt the retreat of Mr. Byng's ſquadron, they ſtill continued to be terribly afraid of hearing of their ſquadron's being defeated by a freſh Britiſh ſquadron, and their troops blocked up in that little iſland; the certain conſequence of which would be that of their troops being at laſt forced by famine to ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war; and this conſequence they ſo much expected and dreaded, that they believed the news publiſhed by their court to be only a cover for the news of their ſquadron's having been defeated: but when the ſecond expreſs arrived, and the articles of capitulation were publiſhed, their exceſs of fear was, as uſual, turned to an exceſs of joy: the whole nation, naturally volatile, ran into an extreme of mirth, and the rejoicings were more general than had appeared for any of their victories in the preceding war.

On the other hand, when the news of the ſurrender arrived here, it only added to the execrations that had before been pretty plentifully poured forth, not only againſt the unfortunate Byng, but even againſt thoſe who were ſuppoſed to have been the cauſe of his being ſent out ſo ill provided. Nay, it was even ſurmiſed, that our loſs of Minorca was owing to ſomething worſe than neglect; and it muſt be confeſſed, that there were reaſons for ſuch a conjecture; for there were, perhaps, ſome amongſt us, though none ſurely in any high ſtation, that, for peace ſake, would have been willing enough to have ſacrificed to the French ſome of our rights in America, if any excuſe could have been found out for ſo doing; and a reſtitution of Minorca might have been pleaded as an equivalent, and conſequently an excuſe for that ſacrifice, as the reſtitution of Madraſs had been pleaded as an equivalent and excuſe for our reſtitution of Cape Breton, by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle. Whatever there was in this, it is certain, that our loſs of Minorca produced a very remarkable change in our adminiſtration here at home.

As ſoon as the capitulation was ſigned, and the French had got poſſeſſion of Fort St. Philip's, their ſquadron made all poſſible haſte to return to Toulon, but took care to carry along with them all the ſhips that had been made prizes of by commodore Edgecumbe's ſquadron, and left in Mahon harbor, for the reaſon beforementioned; and it ſoon appeared that M. Galiſſoniere had acted wiſely in getting home as ſoon as he could; for in two or three days after the ſurrender of the fort, admiral Hawke appeared off St. Philip's, with the ſquadron lately under the command of Mr. Byng, augmented by five ſhips of the line, which had been ſent from England, as ſoon as we heard that the French had actually landed in Minorca. But there were now no laurels left for him to reap: the enemy's ſquadron were got ſafe home, or at leaſt out of his reach; and he had the mortification to ſee the French flag flying triumphantly in the caſtle of St. Philip's, which he was no way provided for attacking: nay, he was not ſo much as provided with a proper number of frigates and ſloops for blockading the iſland, in order to prevent the French from ſending any reinforcements, or freſh ſupplies, to their army in the iſland, ſo that had he arrived before the ſurrender of Fort St. Philip's, he might have cauſed it to coſt the French more time, and a great deal more blood, but he could not prevent its being taken at laſt, becauſe in a very few weeks more, the French, with their numerous artillery, might have laid all the works

flat with the ground; ſo that the garriſon, though aſſiſted by all the ſeamen of his ſquadron, could not with any prudence have ſtood a general aſſault; and as he was not provided with what was proper, it is probable he was not provided with any inſtructions for blockading the iſland: with grief, therefore, he was obliged to ſail away, and leave the French in quiet poſſeſſion of the iſland.

In order to avoid breaking the narrative of the ſiege, we omitted giving an account of the engagement, but we ſhall do it now, and carry its conſequences to the admiral's death. The beſt account of the engagement appears in admiral Byng's own letter, which we ſhall preſent in the writer's own words, not as it was mangled in the London Gazette.

Ramilies, off Minorca, 25 May, 1756.

SIR,

I have the pleaſure to deſire you will acquaint their lordſhips, that having ſailed from Gibraltar the eighth, I got off Mahon the nineteenth, having been joined by his majeſty's ſhip Phœnix, off Majorca, two days before [here are inſerted in the Gazette theſe words, viz. *when the enemy's fleet appeared to the ſouth-eaſt*] *by whom I had confirmed the intelligence I received at Gibraltar, of the ſtrength of the French fleet, and of their being off Mahon. His majeſty's colours were ſtill flying at the caſtle of St. Philip's, and I could perceive ſeveral bomb batteries playing upon it from different parts. French colours we ſaw flying on the weſt part of St. Philip's. I diſpatched the Phœnix, Cheſterfield, and Dolphin a-head, to reconnoitre the harbor's mouth, and captain Hervey, to endeavour to land a letter for general Blakeney, to let him know the fleet were here to his aſſiſtance, though every one was of opinion we could be of no uſe to him, as by all accounts no place was ſecured for covering a landing, could we have ſpared any people. The Phœnix was alſo to make the private ſignal between captain Hervey and captain Scrope, as this latter would undoubtedly come off if it were practicable, having kept the Dolphin's barge with him; but the enemy's fleet appearing to the ſouth-eaſt, and the wind at the ſame time coming ſtrong off the land, obliged me to call thoſe ſhips in, before they could get quite ſo near the entrance of the harbor, as to make ſure what batteries or guns might be placed to prevent our having any communication with the caſtle.* Falling little wind, it was five before I could form my line, or diſtinguiſh any of the enemy's motions, and not at all to judge of their force, more than by their numbers, which were ſeventeen, and thirteen appeared large. They at firſt ſtood towards us in a regular line, and tacked about ſeven, which I judged was to endeavour to gain the wind of us in the night; ſo that being late, I tacked, in order to keep the weather gage of them, as well as to make ſure of the land wind in the morning, being very hazy, and not above five leagues off Cape Mola. We tacked off towards the enemy at eleven; and at day-light had no ſight of them. But two tartanes, with the French private ſignal, being cloſe in with the rear of our fleet, I ſent the Princeſs Louiſa to chace one, and made the ſignal for the rear-admiral, who was neareſt the other, to ſend ſhips to chace her; the Princeſs Louiſa, Defiance, and Captain, became at a great diſtance, but the Defiance took her's, which had two captains, two lieutenants, and an hundred and two private ſoldiers, who were ſent out the day before, with ſix hundred men on board tartanes, to reinforce the French fleet, on our then appearing off the place. The Phœnix, on captain Hervey's offer, prepared to ſerve as a fireſhip, but without damaging her as a frigate, till the ſignal was made to prime, when ſhe was then to ſcuttle her decks, every thing elſe being prepared as the time and place allowed of. The enemy now began to appear from the maſt-head; I called in the cruiſers, and when they had joined me, I tacked towards the enemy, and formed the line a-head. I found the French were preparing theirs to leeward, having unſucceſsfully endeavoured to weather me: they were twelve large ſhips of the line, and five frigates. As ſoon as I judged the rear of our fleet to be the length of

their

their van, we tacked all together, and immediately made the ſignal for the ſhips that led, to lead large, and for the Deptford to quit the line, that ours might become equal in number with theirs. At two I made the ſignal to engage, as I found it was the ſureſt method of ordering every ſhip to cloſe down on the one that fell to their lot. And here I muſt expreſs my great ſatiſfaction at the very gallant manner in which the rear-admiral ſet the van the example, by inſtantly bearing down on the ſhips he was to engage, with his ſecond, and who occaſioned one of the French ſhips to begin the engagement, which they did by raking ours as they went down. I bore down on the ſhip that lay oppoſite me, and began to engage him, after having received the fire for ſome time in going down. The Intrepid, *unfortunately*, in the very beginning had her foretop-maſt ſhot away, and as that hung on his foreſail and backed it, he had no command of his ſhip, his foretack and all his braces being cut at the ſame time, ſo that he drove on the next ſhip to him, and obliged that, and the ſhips ahead of me, to throw all aback; this obliged me to do ſo alſo, for ſome minutes, to avoid their falling on board me, though not before we had drove our adverſary out of the line, who put before the wind, and had ſeveral ſhot fired at him from his own admiral. This not only cauſed the enemy's center to be unattacked, but left the rear-admiral's diviſion rather uncovered for ſome little time. I ſent and called to the ſhips ahead of me, to make ſail on, and go down on the enemy, and ordered the Cheſterfield to lay by the Intrepid, and the Deptford to ſupply the Intrepid's place. I found the enemy edged away conſtantly, and as they went three feet to our one, they would never permit our cloſing with them, but took the advantages of deſtroying our rigging; for though I cloſed the rear-admiral faſt, I found I could not again cloſe the enemy, whoſe van were fairly drove from their line; but their admiral was joining them by bearing away. By this time it was paſt ſix, and the enemy's van and ours were at too great a diſtance to engage; I perceived ſome of their ſhips ſtretching to the northward, and I imagined they were going to form a new line; I made the ſignal for the headmoſt ſhips to tack, and thoſe that led before with larboard tacks, to lead with the ſtarboard, that I might, by the firſt, keep (if poſſible) the wind of the enemy, and by the ſecond, be between the rear-admiral's diviſion and the enemy, as his had ſuffered moſt, as alſo to cover the Intrepid, which I perceived to be in a very bad condition, and whoſe loſs would very greatly give the ballance againſt us, if they had attacked us the next morning as I expected. I brought too about eight that night to join the Intrepid, and to refit our ſhips as faſt as poſſible, and continued ſo all night. The next morning we ſaw nothing of the enemy, though we were ſtill lying too; Mahon was north north-weſt about ten or eleven leagues. I ſent cruizers out to look for the Intrepid and Cheſterfield, who joined me the next day; and having, from a ſtate and condition of the ſquadron brought me in, found that the Captain, Intrepid, and Defiance (which latter has loſt her captain) were much damaged in their maſts, *ſo that they were endangered of not being able to ſecure their maſts properly at ſea; and alſo, that the ſquadron in general were very ſickly, many killed and wounded, and no where to put a third of their number, if I made an hoſpital even of the forty gun ſhip, which was not eaſy at ſea*; I thought it proper, in this ſituation, to call a council of war before I went again to look for the enemy. I deſired the attendance of general Stuart, lord Effingham, and lord Robert Bertie, and colonel Cornwallis, that I might collect their opinions upon the preſent ſituation *of Minorca and Gibraltar, and make ſure of protecting the latter, ſince it was found impracticable either to ſuccour or relieve the former with the force we had; for though we may juſtly claim the victory, yet we are much inferior to the weight of their ſhips, though the numbers are equal, and they have the advantage of ſending to Minorca their wounded, and getting reinforcements of ſeamen from their tranſports, and ſoldiers from their camp; all which, undoubtedly, has been done in this time that we have been laying too to refit, and often in ſight of Minorca; and their ſhips have more than once appeared in a line from our maſt-heads. I ſend their lordſhips the reſolution of the council of war, in which there was* [In the Gazette, *at* is here put inſtead of *in*, and *council* inſtead of *there was*] not the leaſt contention or doubt aroſe. *I hope indeed we ſhall find ſtores to refit us at Gibraltar, and if I have any reinforcement, will not loſe a moment's time to ſeek the enemy again, and once more give them battle, though they have a great advantage in being clean ſhips, that go three feet to our one, and therefore have the choice how they will engage us, or if they will at all, and will never let us cloſe them, as their ſole view is the diſabling our ſhips, in which they have but too well ſucceeded, though we obliged them to bear up.* I do not ſend their lordſhips the particulars of our loſſes and damages by this, as it would take me much time, and that I am willing none ſhould be loſt in letting them know an event of ſuch conſequence. *I cannot help urging their lordſhips for a reinforcement, if none are yet ſailed, on their knowledge of the enemy's ſtrength in theſe ſeas, and which, by very good intelligence, will in a few days be ſtrengthened by four more large ſhips from Toulon, almoſt ready to ſail, if not now ſailed to join theſe.* I diſpatch this to Sir Benjamin Keene, by way of Barcelona, and am making the beſt of my way to *cover* Gibraltar; from which place I propoſe ſending their lordſhips a more particular account.

I am, SIR,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

JOHN BYNG.

To the Hon. John Clevland, Eſq;

P. S. I muſt deſire you will acquaint their lordſhips, that I have appointed captain Hervey to the command of the Defiance, in the room of captain Andrews, ſlain in the action.

I have juſt ſent the defects of the ſhips, as I have got it made out whilſt I was cloſing my letter.

To this letter was added in our Gazette, the following liſt of the killed and wounded in both ſquadrons, without ſaying from whence it was taken.

State of the ENGLISH *and* FRENCH FLEETS *in the late action in the Mediterranean, with the number of perſons* killed *and* wounded *in each ſhip.*

ENGLISH.

Ships	Commanders	Guns	killed	wound.
Ramilies	Adm. Byng, Gardner	90		
Buckingham	Adm. Weſt, Everit	70	3	7
Culloden	Ward	74		
Captain	Catford	70	6	30
Revenge	Cornwall	70		
Lancaſter	Edgecumbe	66	1	14
Trident	Durell	64		
Intrepid	Young	64	9	39
Kingſton	Parry	60		
Princ. Louiſa	Noel	60	3	13
Defiance	Andrews	60	14	45
Portland	Baird	50	6	20
Deptford	Amhurſt	50		
Cheſterfield	Lloyd	40		
Experiment	Gilchriſt	24		
Dolphin	———	24		
Phœnix	Hervey	24		
Fortune	Mapleſden	14		
		974	42	168

FRENCH.

Le Foudroyant	La Galiſſoniere, lieut. general	84	2	10
LeRedoubtable	Glandeves, chef d'eſcadre	74		3
La Couronne	La Clu, chef d'eſcadre	74		3

Le Te-

Ships	Commanders	Guns	killed	wound.
Le Temeraire	Beaumont	74		15
Le Guerrier	La Broſſe	74		43
Le Lion	St. Agnan	64	2	7
Le Sage	Duruen	64		8
L'Orphée	Raimondis	64	10	0
Le Content	Sabran	64	5	19
Le Triton	Mercier	64	5	14
L'Hipotame	Rochemaure	50	2	10
Le Fier	D'Herville	50		4
La Junon	Beausfier	46		
La Roſe	Coſtebelle	26		
La Gracieuſe	Marquizan	24		
La Topaz	Carne	24		
La Nimphe	Callian	24		
		944	21	133

According to this liſt of killed and wounded in the two adverſe ſquadrons, as publiſhed in our Gazette, it appears that there were in the Britiſh ſquadron forty-two killed, and an hundred and ſixty-eight wounded; whereas in the French ſquadron there were but twenty-one killed, and but an hundred and thirty-three wounded; and on board admiral Byng's own ſhip, there was not ſo much as one man either killed or wounded, which did his character a great deal of harm among the people here in England, and was, perhaps, a chief cauſe of the fate that afterwards attended him; for every one from hence concluded, that he had not attacked in ſo briſk and cloſe a manner as he ought to have done; and thoſe who conſidered only the number of ſhips in each ſquadron, heard with indignation, that a Britiſh ſquadron ſhould retreat from a French ſquadron of no ſuperior number of ſhips. This raiſed an immediate popular clamour againſt him, and this clamour was induſtriouſly propagated, and artfully continued to the very laſt, by thoſe whom he had irritated by his ſaid letter from Gibraltar, not only from a principle of revenge, but alſo from a regard for their own ſafety, two of the ſtrongeſt motives by which the human mind can be influenced, as we may judge from almoſt every circumſtance relating to this affair.

Though the admiral's letter, perhaps, arrived before the ſixteenth of June, yet it was not publiſhed until the twenty-ſixth, ſo that his enemies had ſufficient time to prepoſſeſs the minds of the people with what accounts they pleaſed of the engagement, and we may believe thoſe accounts were not to his advantage. Even when it was publiſhed, it was mangled as before ſhewn, which was done, as the admiral's friends afterwards inſiſted, with deſign to prevent the people's forming a right judgment of his conduct, or knowing the diſadvantages he laboured under in the engagement, or after it was over. Whether there was any deſign in this, we ſhall not pretend to determine; but certainly no man had a right to mangle his letter, as his life, and what was more, his character depended upon what he wrote on that occaſion, eſpecially as the iſſue of the engagement ſeemed at firſt to militate ſo much againſt him; and the reaſon why we ſuppoſe that his letter might perhaps have arrived before the ſixteenth, is becauſe on that day Sir Edward Hawke and admiral Saunders ſailed from Portſmouth in the Antelope for Gibraltar, to take upon them the command of the ſquadron then under Byng and Weſt; for if the letter did not arrive till a few days before it was publiſhed, we muſt ſuppoſe that there were other reaſons for removing theſe two admirals than any authentic accounts we could then have of the engagement, or of the behaviour of any officer in the engagement.

As the two new admirals choſe to have their own officers, they carried them along with them, and the captains, and ſome of the other officers on board the ſhips of the admirals Byng and Weſt were recalled. In the ſame ſhip likewiſe went the lord Tyrawley, appointed governor of Gibraltar in the room of general Fowke, who was recalled; and with them went a letter from the ſecretary of the admiralty, by order of the lords commiſſioners, to admiral Byng, acquainting him of his being recalled. To this letter the admiral wrote a very ſpirited anſwer, and encloſed an exact ſtate of the two ſquadrons, as it ſtood when they engaged on the twentieth of May, having had that of the French from an officer made priſoner in the tartan taken in the morning of the day of action; and from the ſtate it appears that, though the two ſquadrons were equal in number of ſhips, the French were greatly ſuperior in number of men, number of guns, and weight of metal, which gave them a conſiderable advantage either in a diſtant or cloſe engagement, as their weight of metal enabled them to begin firing ſooner, and to do more execution at a diſtance; for a fifty-two pound ball will certainly do execution at a greater diſtance than a thirty-two pound ball can, and the ſame of every leſſer weight; and at a cloſe engagement nine hundred and fifty muſket ſhot will certainly do more execution than ſeven hundred and eighty, if the men are equally expert at firing. Therefore, if our ſhips approached ſo near, as that all their guns would do execution, that would give the advantage they are obſerved to have, of firing three broadſides for the French two, and it may be made a queſtion, if prudence could direct them to endeavour to get nearer; for in a ſingle perſonal combat, it is certainly the buſineſs of a ſtrong man to cloſe in upon his adverſary if he can, and it is the buſineſs of the weak man to prevent it if poſſible; but in ſea engagements it has been generally obſerved, that our common men have a more ſteady reſolution than the French common men have, ſo that in a cloſe engagement we uſually drive them both from their decks and their guns, and that therefore it is our buſineſs to get as near as poſſible, even though the enemy have a ſuperior number of men, provided we do not get ſo near as to endanger our being boarded.

In this letter the admiral claims a victory by ſaying, that he had not only attacked but beat the enemy; but we doubt if he had a juſt pretence to ſay ſo. It was the buſineſs of the French ſquadron to return to their ſtation off Fort St. Philip's before night, leſt our ſquadron ſhould find an opportunity, in the night time, to throw a reinforcement and ſupply into that fort. For this purpoſe they edged away from our ſquadron in the evening, and not becauſe they were beat; for ſome of them returned that very night, and all of them returned next day to their ſtation, where it was their duty to remain, and therefore they had afterwards no buſineſs to go in ſearch of our ſquadron, whoſe buſineſs and duty it was to drive them from that ſtation, if they had thought themſelves able to attempt doing ſo.

The admiral had therefore no reaſon to claim his victory as a reaſon for his not having been recalled; but from this letter it is plain he did not in the leaſt ſuſpect that a much harder fate was hanging over his devoted head; conſequently, without any ſeeming reluctance, he prepared to embark on board the Antelope, which arrived on the third of July at Gibraltar, and was preſently to return to England. Whether Sir Edward Hawke had any private order to ſend admiral Byng home a priſoner is not known. Our Gazette indeed ſays, from the admiralty-office, that Sir Edward Hawke went out with orders to ſend admiral Byng home in one of his majeſty's ſhips; that upon receipt of Byng's letter giving an account of the action, directions were ſent to Sir Edward to ſend him home under arreſt; and that leſt theſe directions ſhould not arrive in time, like directions were lodged at the ſeveral ports of this kingdom. But we do not underſtand ſending a man home, unleſs he be ſent as a priſoner in ſome way or other; and admiral Byng never appeared as a priſoner whilſt he remained at Gibraltar, nor did it appear that he was obliged to come home in the Antelope. Therefore if Sir Edward had any ſuch order it was not put in execution, as the admiral appeared deſirous of returning to England with the utmoſt expedition, in order to vindicate his character, which he thought had been moſt unjuſtly aſperſed; and we cannot ſee what reaſon there was for publiſhing this in our Gazette, unleſs it was to add to the popular clamour, which is but too ready to ariſe againſt an unfortunate commander, either by ſea or land; and conſequently ought never to be inflamed by miniſters, nor ever will, unleſs they have ſome other end to ſerve than merely that of removing an unfortunate, or puniſhing a guilty commander.

M A H

According to all appearance, therefore, admiral Byng voluntarily embarked, together with admiral Weſt, general Fowke, and the other recalled officers, on board the Antelope, which ſailed from Gibraltar the ninth of July, and arrived at Spithead the twenty-ſixth. Admiral Weſt, general Fowke, and the other officers, preſently ſet out for London, and the former having, on the twenty-ninth, waited on his majeſty, was moſt graciouſly received, as he had behaved very bravely in the engagement of the twentieth of May, and without the leaſt objection to any part of his conduct; but admiral Byng was immediately upon his arrival put under arreſt.

General Blakeney, upon his landing at Portſmouth, had the ſatisfaction to find himſelf received by the general acclamations of the people, by ringing of bells, and other rejoicings; and this ſatisfaction could not fail of being compleat, as he was conſcious of having deſerved it by his brave defence of the important fortreſs committed to his care. He met with the ſame ſatisfaction at every place he paſſed through in his way to London. where he arrived on the twenty-third day of November, and was of courſe moſt graciouſly received by his majeſty, by whom he was next month promoted to the dignity of baron in the kingdom of Ireland, by the ſtile and title of baron Blakeney, of Caſtle-Blakeney, in the county of Galway, after having been in the preceding month created a knight of the moſt honorable order of the Bath. All which honors, were, perhaps, as much owing to our reſentment againſt admiral Byng, as to the gratitude we owed to general Blakeney.

Admiral Byng was removed to Greenwich hoſpital, where he was confined a cloſe priſoner, till ſeveral officers could come from the Mediterranean, to attend his trial, which began on the twenty-ſeventh day of December. It would be tedious to give the reader the ſubſtance of every evidence, but we ſhall reduce the whole to a general ſummary, under theſe heads.

I. That which relates to general facts.

II. That againſt the admiral.

III. That for him.

We ſhall add the ſubſtance of his defence, and the reſolutions of the court martial upon the whole.

I. The general facts eſtabliſhed by the evidence, are as follow:

The admiral was within three miles of St. Philip's, and had ſent out ſome frigates to land a letter for general Blakeney, when he diſcovered the French fleet.

As ſoon as the French fleet was diſcovered, he called in the frigates and cruizers, and made towards the enemy.

When our fleet firſt ſtood for that of the French, the ſhip which was ſternmoſt in the engagement was firſt a-head; ſo that the ſhips which afterwards formed the rear, then formed the van.

This order continued till the ſignal was made to tack.

When the ſignal to tack was made, we had ſtretched beyond the enemy with the then van, but the rear was juſt even with them.

After we had tacked, the admiral's diviſion, which then became the rear, was ſomething a-ſtern of the French rear; but Mr. Weſt's diviſion, which then became the van, was not aſtern of the van.

The two fleets were not parallel to each other in either diviſion, there being only one mile diſtance between the headmoſt ſhip of our van, and the headmoſt ſhip of the enemy's; and three miles diſtance between the ſternmoſt ſhips of our rear, and the ſternmoſt of the enemy's.

The diſtance between the two diviſions of both fleets was about three miles; ſo that the rear diviſion of the French was three miles aſtern of their van, and our rear diviſion about the ſame diſtance aſtern of our van; though the diſtance of the French rear was either a little leſs than three miles, or the diſtance of our rear a little more, as our rear was ſomewhat aſtern of the enemy's.

While the two fleets were in this ſituation, the ſignal to engage was made, and the ſignal for the line of battle a-head was continued, which determined the order to be preſerved during the whole action.

The Intrepid, the ſternmoſt ſhip of the van diviſion, was diſabled in the beginning of the action.

II. The evidence againſt the admiral, may be reduced to the following particulars.

1. If the admiral had taken the men on board, that were ordered to be ſhipped at Gibraltar, and landed them at St. Philip's, the place might have held out till the arrival of admiral Hawke.

2. If he had landed the officers and recruits, to the number of about one hundred, which he had on board, it would have been a ſignal ſervice to the garriſon.

3. The men might have been landed at any time during the ſiege, with great eaſe, and little hazard.

4. No attempt was made to land theſe officers and recruits.

5. If each ſhip had made ſail in proportion to her diſtance from the ſhip ſhe was to engage, all would have engaged nearly at the ſame time, and the engagement would have become general, during the time the French lay to.

6. The wind and weather was ſuch, as admitted each ſhips making ſail in proportion to her diſtance from the enemy; and if they had done ſo, the line might have been kept as well as with the ſail they made.

7. When the ſignal to engage was made, the van bore right down upon the French van, and their whole fleet was then lying to, waiting to receive us,

8. The rear did not bear right down upon the enemy, but ſlanting, and ſoon after the ſignal to engage was made, the admiral ſeeing that the Louiſa and Trident, the ſhips next ahead of him, did not make ſail, attempted to back his main and mizen topſails, and hauled up the foreſail to give time for them to get into their ſtation.

9. The ſail made by the van carried them about three knots an hour, but they might have made ſuch ſail as would have carried them ſix.

10. The rear, though they were three times the diſtance from the ſhips they were to engage, yet made no more ſail than the van, conſequently muſt have been three times as long in coming equally near to them.

11. As the van went right down, and the rear ſlanting with the ſame ſail, the rear would not have been ſo near the enemy as the van in equal time, ſuppoſing the diſtance at firſt to have been the ſame.

12. The admiral, while he was yet at a great diſtance from the enemy, began to fire, and the men were obliged to lower the metal, and fire at an elevation; for not being in point blank diſtance, the ſhot would, if fired horizontally, have drooped, and took the water before it reached the enemy's ſhip.

13. While he was thus firing to no effect, at more than half a mile diſtance from the enemy, he ordered his ſails to be laid aback, and made a ſignal for the ſhips aſtern of him to ſhorten ſail.

14. It was near twenty minutes after this, when he firſt made ſail again with his diviſion; and the French having filled and ſtood on, ſoon after his laying his ſails aback, i. e. within about forty minutes after the ſignal to engage; he never afterwards engaged them at all.

15. When the French center and rear were obſerved to outſail us, no ſignal, or example, was given to crowd ſail, and cloſe with the van, without regard to order of battle, though if this had been done, he might have prevented the damage that was ſuſtained from the fire of the French ſhips as they came up.

16. He did not make the general ſignal to chaſe after the engagement.

17. He did not return off Mahon, nor make any farther attempt to aſſiſt the caſtle of St. Philip.

III. The evidence tending to juſtify theſe facts, or controvert them in favor of the admiral, may be reduced to the following articles, anſwering the articles of the charge.

1. The admiral was not anſwerable for not taking the men on board from Gibraltar, but the commanding officer of the garriſon, who refuſed to ſend them on board.

2. It would have been imprudent in the higheſt degree, to have attempted to land theſe men after the French fleet was diſcovered, and it was a right meaſure immediately to call all the frigates and cruizers in.

3, 4. It is granted that men might have been landed, but this does not affect Mr. Byng, becauſe he had no

opportunity

opportunity to attempt it; neither could theſe men have done more ſervice in the garriſon, than they did on board the fleet, which, upon the whole, was ſhort of complement, and had many ſick and unſkilful hands.

5, 6. It is granted, that if each ſhip had ſailed in proportion to her diſtance from the ſhip ſhe was to engage, a general engagement would have been brought on while the French lay to; and that the wind and weather permitted ſuch ſail to be made. But as the enemy was lying to, the ſail which the admiral did make, was the moſt proper upon the whole; for the ſail he made was a ſignal, what ſail the other ſhips ſhould go down with, and a croud of ſail would have been attended with great diſadvantages and hazards; beſides, there was the greateſt reaſon to ſuppoſe the French would continue to lie to, as they were then known to be at leaſt equal to us; and if they had continued to lie to, the admiral would by the courſe and ſail he made, have brought their center and rear to action, ſo as effectually to have ſuccored his van; nay, he would have done ſo, if no impediment had happened while they did lie to.

7. The van went right down, becauſe they were *not* aſtern of the enemy.

8. The rear did not bear right down, becauſe they *were* aſtern of the enemy; and if they had borne right down, they would have left the enemy ahead; beſides, in going right down, the veſſels are expoſed to be raked by the enemy, and a riſk is run of being beaten before it is poſſible to engage; ſo that the rear went down properly, both as to courſe and ſail. And though the admiral might have left the Louiſa and Trident, inſtead of ſhortening ſail for them, yet in that caſe, he muſt have gone down without his force.

9, 10, 11. Theſe articles, granting the facts, are all anſwered in the articles five and ſix, but the difference between the time when the admiral began to engage, and the time when the van engaged, was not forty minutes; and when he was impeded by an accident, he would have been very near the enemy in a very ſhort time without altering his courſe, or making more ſail.

12. The people on board the Ramilies began to fire without orders, but not till a quarter of an hour after the enemy had ſtruck her with their ſhot; and the metal was lowered becauſe the ſhip was borne down a little on that ſide, and therefore it was neceſſary to lower the metal to bring the guns parallel with the horizon.

13. That the admiral, when he was yet at too great a diſtance properly to engage, laid his ſails aback is true, but this was made neceſſary by an accident, and the concurrence of many circumſtances with it. The ſignal for the line of battle ahead was continued the whole day, becauſe it was thought moſt advantageous to preſerve that order during the action, as that was the order in which the enemy lay to, at leaſt till ſome riſing circumſtances made a different ſignal neceſſary.

When the Intrepid, the ſternmoſt ſhip of the van diviſion was diſabled, the Revenge, which was the headmoſt ſhip of the rear diviſion came cloſe up to her, but could not paſs her, becauſe the ſignal for the line of battle ahead, required him to keep his ſtation behind her.

For the ſame reaſons the ſhips next aſtern of the Revenge, which were the Louiſa and the Trident, were obliged to ſhorten, as they muſt otherwiſe have paſſed the Revenge and Intrepid, which would have broke the line, and carried them out of their ſtation.

In the mean time, the people on board the admiral's ſhip, which was next aſtern of the Trident, had begun to fire, and the ſmoke preventing the admiral from ſeeing what had happened to the Intrepid, he made no ſignal for her to quit the line. Being prevented alſo by the ſmoke from ſeeing that the Trident had laid her ſails aback, he continued his courſe till he brought her under his lee bow. This ſituation of the Trident made it neceſſary for the admiral to ſuſpend his fire, otherwiſe he muſt have fired into her; it alſo became neceſſary that he ſhould lay his ſails aback, and make the ſignal for thoſe aſtern of him to do the ſame, or elſe he would have been foul of the Trident, and the ſhips aſtern would have been foul of him. It is urged againſt him, that he might have kept clear of the Trident, by going to leward of her without ſhortening ſail; but it is alledged in his defence, that he could not do this immediately, becauſe he did not ſee her, and that all circumſtances conſidered, it was impoſſible for him to get clear of the Trident without laying his ſails aback.

14. As ſoon as ever he was diſengaged from the Trident, he made ſail, and ordered the ſhips aſtern to do the ſame; but was not afterwards able to engage the enemy as they outſailed him.

15. The admiral, when he ſaw the French going, did make a ſignal for more ſail, and it was not in his power to join the van, before the French had got the length of them.

16. He had not force ſufficient to juſtify making the general ſignal to chace, which he lamented to thoſe about him.

17. He did not return to Mahon, becauſe he was not in a condition to come to a ſecond engagement; and if the French had come back to us, we ſhould probably have ſuffered a total defeat.

The admiral in his defence, obſerves, that he is allowed to have been guilty of no delay in getting from St. Helen's to Gibraltar, or from Gibraltar to Mahon; and gives his reaſons for that part of his conduct which has been thought worthy of blame. As he had on board no more than one hundred officers and recruits, he did not think that the landing them was a ſufficient reaſon for loſing any time, or delaying to attack the enemy when in ſight, eſpecially as theſe very men were neceſſary to a fleet entering into action, badly manned in general, with three hundred and ſeventy one men ſick on board.

He ſtood beyond the year of the enemy before he tacked, that every ſhip might have an opportunity to lead ſlanting down on that ſhe was to engage, and not be liable to be raked.

Juſt before he tacked, he hauled in the mainſail, and took in the topgallantſail, apprehending a crowd of ſail inconvenient and improper to preſerve the order to engage with, and unneceſſary, as the enemy appeared to wait for him under topſails, with their maintopſails ſquare.

After the fleet had tacked, he obſerved that the leading ſhip did not ſteer away with the enemy's leading ſhip, as is required by the nineteenth article of the fighting inſtructions; and therefore he fired a gun to lead to ſtarboard, and afterwards another gun, to put the leading captain in mind of theſe inſtructions.

The leading ſhip did not yet ſteer down ſufficiently, and by that means was drawing the van abreaſt of the enemy's van, and altering the diſpoſitions the admiral had made for attacking the enemy by ſteering down in a ſlanting courſe, to avoid being raked; he therefore thought it neceſſary to make the ſignal to engage, to bring on the action, and impower the ſhips to fire reſpectively as they got within a proper diſtance.

Upon the ſignal to engage, the leading ſhip bore down more, as did the van in general; the Intrepid bore right down before the wind, ſo that being expoſed to be raked, ſhe was diſabled almoſt as ſoon as ſhe could fire.

He continued his courſe with the rear, which he thought moſt proper to fall in with, and engage the enemy properly, who had head-way.

Soon after the enemy began to fire, their ſhot paſſed through his rigging, but he reſerved his fire till he could get cloſe to the enemy, and then declared his intention ſo to do; but ſome of his people being impatient at receiving the fire of the enemy without returning it, fired without orders; but the admiral being then within half a mile of the enemy, with a fine breeze, and apprehending that a very little time would bring him down, permitted the firing to continue, as it muſt prevent the enemy from taking direct aim, and diſabling him before he could come to cloſe action.

Soon after this firing began, he was impeded by the Trident, which the ſmoke prevented him from ſeeing, till he was juſt foul of her, and there being a neceſſity for the rear to brace to, leſt they ſhould all be foul of each other, and no ſignal for the *rear only* to brace to, he was obliged to make the general ſignal to brace to, the rear to brace to firſt, but this ſignal was hauled down before it was poſſible for the van to repeat it.

As ſoon as he diſcovered the cauſe of the ſtop, and knew what had happened to the Intrepid, he made the

ſignal

signal for the rear to make more sail and close the line, that the ships astern of the Intrepid might join her.

During the delay occasioned by this accident, the French made sail and doubled upon

As a considerable part of the fleet was unable to pursue, he judged it improper to pursue with the rest, as the enemy, who at first were superior, were all fit for action.

Here it may be remarked, that the admiral, when the French rear first made sail and run, did not, nor could know, that any part of our fleet, except the Intrepid, could not pursue, being at too great a distance from the van, to judge of the damage it had received; and by the rear of the French making sail, had more reason to think, that their van was disabled or beaten, than that ours was unfit for the pursuit; the conclusion therefore from these premises, is obvious.

In these circumstances, and in consequence of the unanimous opinion of the council of war, he returned with the fleet to Gibraltar.

Whether the charge against the admiral, is, or is not obviated by these reasons, or by any facts that were proved on his behalf, we are not to determine. The opinion of the gentlemen by whom he was tried, who must be more particularly acquainted with the facts, and the circumstances in which they happened, and consequently better able to judge of them, will appear by the following articles, selected from their resolutions;

The court are of opinion,

That the admiral having on board many officers, who must have been much wanted in the castle of St. Philip's, he ought to have sent them ahead in one of the frigates, to be landed, if possible, though he did see the French fleet.

That when the British fleet on the starboard tack were stretched abreast of the enemy's line, the admiral should have tacked it altogether, and conducted it on in a direct course for the enemy, the van for the van, and the rear for the rear, under such sail as might have enabled the worst sailing ship under all her plain sails, to preserve her station.

That upon the signal to engage, our van division bore down properly for the ships opposed to them, and engaged till the five headmost of the enemy went away out of gun shot.

That after the signal to engage, the admiral separated the rear from the van, and retarded the rear from closing with the enemy, by shortening sail, that the Trident and Louisa might again get ahead of him.

That instead of this, he should have made the Trident and Louisa's signal to make more sail, and ought to have set so much sail himself, as would have enabled the slowest ship to have kept her station with all her plain sail, in order to have got down to the enemy as fast as possible, and properly supported the van.

That the admiral acted wrong in suffering the fire on board his ship to continue, before she was got to a proper distance to engage, because, he not only threw away his shot, but occasioned a smoke, which prevented his seeing the motions of the enemy, and the position of the ships immediately ahead of his own.

That after the damaged ships had been repaired as much as possible, he ought to have returned off St. Philip's, and have endeavoured to open a communication with the castle, and used all the means in his power to relieve it.

That during the engagement, he did not do his utmost to take, seize, and destroy, the ships of the French king, and assist such of his ships as were engaged.

The SENTENCE.

The court-martial are of opinion, that admiral Byng did not do his utmost to engage the enemy, and therefore are of opinion, that he is fallen under part of the twelfth article of war, and adjudge and sentence him to be shot to death; but as it doth not appear to the court, that it was either through cowardice or disaffection, they do unanimously recommend him to mercy.

ARTICLE XII.

"Every person in the fleet, who through cowardice, "negligence, or disaffection, shall in time of action, withdraw, or keep back, or not come into the fight or engagement, or shall not do his utmost to take or destroy every ship which it shall be his duty to engage, and to assist and relieve all and every of his majesty's ships, or those of his allies, which it shall be his duty to assist or relieve; every such person, so offending, and being convicted thereof, by the sentence of a court-martial, shall suffer death.

Notwithstanding the recommendation of the court martial to his majesty's mercy, an order was sent down for the execution of the sentence, which was passed upon the admiral, on Monday the twenty-eighth of February; but application having been made by a member of the court martial, in behalf of himself and several other members, praying earnestly to be released, by act of parliament, from the oath by which they are bound not to reveal the vote or opinion of any particular member," alledging, that they had something to disclose, relative to the said sentence, which greatly affected their consciences, and which it was necessary to disclose, in order to do justice to the said admiral Byng, the execution of the said admiral was respited a fortnight, in consequence of an order from his majesty, who was pleased at the same time to declare, that the sentence should yet be carried into execution, if it did not appear to be unjust. In the mean time, a bill passed the house of commons, to release the court martial from their oath, but being carried into the house of lords, and there rejected, the admiral was shot to death, in pursuance of his sentence, on board the Monarque at Portsmouth, on Monday the fourteenth of March.

The admiral just before his execution, delivered to William Brough, esq; marshal of the high court of admiralty, a paper, of which the following is a copy, addressing himself to him in these words.

SIR,

"These are my thoughts on this occasion, I give "them to you, that you may authenticate them, and "prevent any thing spurious from being published, that "might tend to defame me. I have given a copy to "one of my relations."

A few moments will now deliver me from the virulent persecution, and frustrate the further malice of my enemies. Nor need I envy them a life subject to the sensations my injuries and the injustice done me, must create. Persuaded I am, justice will be done to my reputation hereafter. The manner and cause of raising and keeping up the popular clamor and prejudice against me, will be seen through. I shall be considered (as I now perceive myself) a victim, destined to divert the indignation and resentment of an injured and deluded people, from the proper objects. My enemies themselves must even now think me innocent. Happy for me, at this my last moment, that I know my own innocence, and am conscious that no part of my country's misfortunes can be owing to me. I heartily wish the shedding of my blood may contribute to the happiness and service of my country; but cannot resign my just claim to a faithful discharge of my duty, according to the best of my judgment, and the utmost exertion of my ability for his majesty's honor, and my country's service. I am sorry that my endeavours were not attended with more success, and that the armament under my command proved too weak to succeed in an expedition of such moment.

Truth has prevailed over calumny and falshood, and justice has wiped off the ignominous stain of my supposed want of personal courage, or disaffection. My heart acquits me of these crimes. But who can be presumptuously sure of his own judgment: if my crime is an error in judgment, or differing in opinion from my judges; and if yet, the error in judgment should be on their side, God forgive them, as I do; and may the distress of their minds, and uneasiness of their consciences, which in justice to me they have represented, be relieved and subside, as my resentment has done. The supreme judge sees all hearts and motives, and to him I must submit the justice of my cause. J. BYNG.

MALAGA, ENGAGEMENT OFF. [a city and port town of Spain, in the province of Granada, in the Mediterranean, ſixty-ſix miles from Gibraltar.] After the reduction of Gibraltar in 1704, Sir George Rooke returned from thence to take in wood and water at Tetuan. On the ninth of Auguſt he ſaw a fleet, which he ſoon diſcovered to be the French, to which he gave chace, and on the thirteenth, which was Sunday, he came within three leagues of them, when they brought to with their heads to the ſouthward, the wind being eaſterly, and forming a line, lay in a poſture to receive him. They were fifty-two ſhips, and twenty-four gallies, very ſtrong in the center, but very weak in the van and rear; to ſupply which moſt of their gallies were placed in thoſe ſquadrons: in the center was the count de Thouloufe, high admiral of France, with the white ſquadron; in the van the white and blue flag; and in the rear the blue, each admiral having his vice and rear-admiral. Our fleet (or rather the confederate fleet, for there were eleven Dutch ſhips, under the command of admiral Callemberg) conſiſted of fifty-three ſhips of the line, excluſive of frigates; but they were inferior to the French in number of guns and men, as well as in weight of metal, and altogether unprovided with gallies, from which the enemy reaped great advantage during the engagement. But Sir George Rooke, to remedy in ſome meaſure the inconvenience under which he laboured, ordered two fourth rate ſhips, with a fifth and a ſixth, and two fireſhips, to lie to windward of him, that if the enemy's van ſhould puſh through our line with their gallies and fireſhips, they might give them ſome diverſion. This diſpoſition, as Dr. Campbell very judiciouſly obſerves, plainly proved the admiral's great capacity, and how dexterouſly he could ſupply, by good management, any accidental deficiencies he might labour under.

A little after ten in the morning, our fleet bore down in order of battle, and when they came within half gun ſhot of the enemy, the French ſet all their ſails at once, as if they intended to ſtretch ahead and weather us; ſo that our admiral, after firing a chace-gun at the French admiral to ſtay for him, of which he took no notice, put the ſignal out, and began the battle, which fell very heavy on the Royal Katherine, the St. George, and the Shrewſbury. About two in the afternoon the enemy's van gave way to ours, nevertheleſs the battle continued to rage with the ſame fury as before till night, when the enemy, by the help of their gallies, bore away to leeward. In the night the wind ſhifted to the northward, and in the morning to the weſtward, which gave the enemy the wind of us. We lay by all day, within three leagues of each other, and at night they filled and ſtood to the northward. Our fleet endeavoured the two next days to renew the fight, but the French avoided it, and at laſt bore away. This plainly diſcovers that we had the victory, notwithſtanding the many advantages of the French, which thoſe who underſtand maritime affairs will allow to be as great as ever any fleet had: for firſt, their ſhips were larger; they had ſeventeen three decked ſhips, and we had but ſeven: ſecondly, they had a great advantage in their weight of metal, for they had ſix hundred guns more than we: thirdly, they were clean ſhips, juſt come out of port, whereas ours had been long at ſea, and had done hard ſervice [been employed in the ſiege of Gibraltar]: fourthly, they had the aſſiſtance of their gallies, and how great an advantage this was will appear from hence, that about the middle of the fight the French admiral ordered a ſeventy gun ſhip to board the Monk, a ſixty gun ſhip of ours, commanded by captain Mighells, which he did, and was beat off three times, and after every repulſe had her wounded men taken, and her complement reſtored by the gallies: fifthly, the French fleet was thoroughly provided with ammunition, which was ſo much wanted in ours, that ſeveral ſhips were towed out of the line becauſe they had not either powder or ball ſufficient for a ſingle broadſide; but the ſkill of the admiral, and the bravery of the officers and ſeamen under his command, ſupplied all defects, and enabled them to give the French ſo clear a proof of their ſuperiority over them in all reſpects, that they not only declined renewing the fight at preſent, but avoided us ever after, and durſt not venture a battle on that element during the war. It may be therefore juſtly ſaid, that the engagement off Malaga decided the empire of the ſea, and left to us and the Dutch an indiſputed claim to the title of maritime powers.

It is impoſſible to conceive why biſhop Burnet, and other writers, particularly Mr. Tindall, who always loves to be in the wrong where there is a faction, ſhould ſay ſo much to the prejudice of their country, purely to leſſen the reputation of the admiral, becauſe he was thought to be a Tory. But it is ſtill more impoſſible to account for the falſhoods Burnet has thruſt in his relation: he ſays that moſt of the ſhips had twenty-five rounds of powder when they began to fight, and that it had ſeldom happened that ſo much had been ſpent in an engagement at ſea. The Dutch admiral, Callemberg, in his letter ſays, that ten rounds would not ſerve above an hour, and that many of the Engliſh ſhips had no more, when the engagement was over; ſo that if the biſhop intended to inſinuate that the want of powder was only an excuſe, he is effectually refuted by his own authority; and we ſee at the ſame time how able he was to make calculations. He commends Shovel's bravery juſtly; but then adds that Rooke fought at a greater diſtance. Now we have ſome authority to prove that he is wrong in both; by which we mean, that though Sir Cloudeſley Shovel was a very brave man, yet here he had no great opportunity of ſhewing it, whereas Sir George had, and did: for obſerve what Sir Cloudeſley ſays in his letter; "The ſhips that ſuffered moſt in my "diviſion were the Lenox, Warſpight, Tilbury, and "Swiftſure; the reſt eſcaped pretty well, and I the beſt "of all, though I never took greater pains in all my "life to have been ſoundly beaten; for I ſet all my ſails "and rowed with three boats ahead to get along-ſide "with the admiral of the white and blue; but he out-"ſailing me, ſhunned fighting, and lay along-ſide of "the little ſhips. Notwithſtanding the engagement "was very ſharp, and I think the like between two "fleets never has been in any time; there is hardly a "ſhip that muſt not ſhift one maſt, and ſome muſt "ſhift all: a great many have ſuffered much, but none "more than Sir George Rooke, and captain Jennings "in the St. George."

The French king, in order to raiſe the drooping ſpirits of his people, claimed the victory, and publiſhed an account of the action, which at this diſtance of time plainly proves that he was reduced to the mean ſhift of impoſing on his ſubjects by falſe and partial repreſentations. Among other exaggerations in this detail, we find mention made of miſchief done to the French ſhips by Engliſh bombs, though nothing is more certain than that there was not one bomb-veſſel in the combined fleet. The French academy, actuated by a ſervile ſpirit of adulation, cauſed a medal to be ſtruck on the occaſion, which inſtead of perpetuating the glory of their prince, ſerves only to tranſmit their own ſhame to poſterity.

We ſhall now ſet down the force of the Britiſh fleet with what loſs it ſuſtained in this engagement.

	Men	Guns	killed	wound.
Admiral's diviſion, nine ſhips	4755	682	219	508
Sir C. Shovel's, nine ſhips	3995	612	105	303
Sir John Leake's, ſix ſhips	3080	470	89	211
Rear-adm. Byng's, nine ſhips	3790	631	115	361
Rear-ad. Dilke's, eight ſhips	3765	540	119	249
	19385	2935	647	1632

Total killed and wounded,	Engliſh	2319
	Dutch	400
	Total	2719

Commiſſion officers ſlain; captains, Sir Andrew Leake, and captain Cow; lieutenants four, and warrant officers two: commiſſion officers wounded; captains, Mynge, Baker, Jumper, Mighells, and Kirkſon; lieutenants thirteen, and warrant officers thirteen.

In this long and hot action, there was no ship on either side that was taken, sunk, or burned.

As to the French fleet, it consisted of three squadrons; the first of

	Guns	Men
Sixteen ships of the line, carrying	1120	7700
The white squadron, in the center, consisting of 17 ships, carrying	1271	8500
The blue division, in the rear, consisting of 17 ships, which carried	1152	7625
Total	3543	24825

Besides these, they had nine frigates, as many fireships, twelve French, and eleven Spanish gallies, with two flutes; in all ninety-two sail.

On their side were slain, a rear-admiral, five captains, six lieutenants, and five sea ensigns. The count de Thoulouse himself was wounded in the forehead, shoulder, and thigh; the count de Religues had his leg shot off. The marquis de Herbault, intendant of the fleet; M. du Casse, commodore of a squadron; M. de Chateau Regnault; the count de Phelipeaux; the count de Cominges; M. de Valincourt; the count de Thoulouse, secretary; seven captains, eight lieutenants, and about one hundred and fifty other officers were wounded. As to the loss of private men, it amounted in the whole to three thousand and forty-eight.

After the battle, Sir George Rooke sailed to Gibraltar to refit, and leaving a squadron with Sir John Leake, set sail for England on the twenty-fourth day of August. He arrived in September, and was received by the ministry, and the people in general, with those marks of esteem and veneration which were due to his long services and signal success; but he was still pursued with a spirit of envy and detraction. There was a party that not only questioned his conduct and the late victory, but were willing to sacrifice the glory of their country, and as far as in them lay, to propagate the idle stories invented by the French as undoubted truths purely to gratify their own spleen; nay, some of our historians have endeavoured to persuade us, that the engagement off Malaga was no more than a drawn battle, in which however, they differ from the Dutch, who confess that it was the best fought action recorded in history; and that the skill of Sir George Rooke convinced the French that it was in vain to contest with the maritime powers the empire of the sea.

MALO, ST. SURPRISED. [a city and port town of France, in the province of Britanny, situated on a rock in the English Channel, surrounded by the sea, but joined to the continent by a causeway, thirty-eight miles north-west from Rennes, and ten north from Dinant.] During the wars between Henry IV. of France, and the partisans of the League, the inhabitants of St. Malo, apprehending that their governor intended to declare for the king, and admit his troops into the town, found means to surprise the castle, and having murdered the governor, and divided among them his treasures, which were very considerable, openly espoused the interests of the League; and demolished the castles of some of the royalists in the neighbourhood: yet they would not receive a garrison into the town, but, on the contrary, kept the castle in their own hands, till the end of the war, which, notwithstanding their industry and circumspection, was very prejudicial to their trade. This revolution happened in the year 1590. In 1594 the king's arms being attended with great success, and the far greater part of the kingdom having submitted to him, the Maloins, seeing the affairs of the League in a desperate situation, resolved to abandon a ruined party, and be reconciled to the king; for this purpose they sent deputies to wait on his majesty, who surrendered the town to him, on condition, "That they should "not be obliged to receive a garrison; that there should "be no enquiry made concerning the murder of their "late governor, the seizure of his treasures, the surprise "of the castle, or the injury done to the gentlemen in "the neighbourhood, whose houses they had demolish-"ed; that they should have the privilege of trading to "the same extent as before the civil wars, and be allowed to cast so many pieces of cannon as they should think necessary for the protection of their trade."

MALO, ST. BOMBARDED. In the war which broke out soon after the year 1688, the privateers of St. Malo greatly distressed the trade of the allies; and the court of Great Britain having determined to employ their fleet in alarming and ravaging the coast of France, resolved, that among other maritime places of that kingdom, St. Malo should not be neglected. Accordingly this place was twice bombarded during that war. On the thirteenth of November, 1693, king William sent out a fleet of twelve men of war, from seventy to eighty guns each, four bomb-vessels, twelve brigantines, and several smaller vessels, under the command of commodore Benbow, who was afterwards admiral. The contrivance of firing mortars from ships at sea was then a new invention, having been first used about twelve years before, by one Renaud, a young Frenchman, who had never seen an action. To encrease the effect of the bomb-vessels that were sent with the fleet on this occasion, a new galliot of about three hundred tons burthen was so contrived as to be itself one great bomb, capable of being discharged wherever she could float. In the hold of this galliot, next the keel, were stowed one hundred barrels of powder, and as the effect of powder is always in proportion to the resistance, this layer was covered with a flooring of thick timber, which was perforated in several places, to admit the train that was to communicate the fire. Upon the top of this floor was laid three hundred carcasses, consisting of grenades, cannon bullets, chain-shot, great bars of iron, and an incredible variety of other combustible matter, which produced a fire, that, according to the report of the French at that time, could not be quenched but by hot water. It is added that besides the carcasses and combustibles already mentioned, three hundred and forty mortars were also put on board, loaded with small bombs and grenades: but it is scarce to be supposed that such a number of mortars should be put on board of a ship, which at one blast was to be destroyed, by an explosion, that of itself must give a very great effect to all the bombs and balls which were on board.

With this machine, which, from its office, was called the Infernal (and of the same nature with those dreadful machines which the Dutch made use of to destroy the bridge over the Schelde, when the prince of Parma besieged Antwerp) the fleet set sail from Guernsey, the public being utterly ignorant of its destination. At four o'clock in the afternoon of the sixteenth of November they anchored before one of the entrances into the harbor of the city, called la Conchal, upon the front of which was an unfinished fort, called Quince fort. About eleven at night, they came within cannon-shot of the town, and bombarded it till four in the morning of the seventeenth, when they were obliged to warp out, for fear of being aground. On the seventeenth and eighteenth the vessels went in again, and the bombardment was renewed; but still they were obliged to return before the tide was out. On the nineteenth some of the sailors went ashore on the island Sezemlere, burnt a convent, and on the same day preparations were made for striking the great blow by playing off the Infernal. An engineer being put on board, carried her under full sail to the foot of the wall where she was to be fixed, notwithstanding all the fire of the place against him; but it happened that the wind, suddenly veering, forced him off before the vessel could be secured, and drove her upon a rock, within pistol-shot of the place where she was to have been moored. All possible attempts were made to get clear of this rock, but without effect; and the engineer finding that the vessel had received damage from the shock, and began to open, set fire to the train, and left her. The sea water that broke in prevented some of her carcasses from taking fire, but the vessel soon after blew up with an explosion that shook the whole city like an earthquake, uncovered above three hundred houses, threw down the greatest part of the wall towards the sea, and broke all the glass, china and earthen-ware for three leagues round. The consternation of the people was so great, that a small number of troops might have taken possession of the place without resistance.

BRITISH MUSEUM

BRITISH CHANNEL

Low Water Mark

Petit Bay Fort

Grand Bay Fort

Fort Royal

Castle

Low Water Mark

PLAN
of the
CITY and CASTLES
of
ST MALO.

reſiſtance. As it was, they demoliſhed Quince fort, carried off eighty priſoners, and frighted moſt of the people out of town.

This expedition, which was well timed, and well executed, ſtruck a panic into the inhabitants of St. Malo, where the moſt troubleſome of the French privateers were fitted out; and ſerved to awaken that whole nation from their golden dreams of the empire of the ſea, by ſhewing them what a very ſmall ſquadron of Engliſh could do, when commanded by men of reſolution and experience.

3. MALO, ST. BOMBARDED. The combined fleet of England and Holland was again ſent to viſit St. Malo in the year 1695. It failed on the twenty-third of June, and on the fourth of July lord Berkeley, who commanded it, came before the place, and immediately began to bombard Quince fort to the weſtward, and a battery raiſed by the French on point Danbour to the eaſtward, between which is the channel or entrance into the harbor. The firſt ſervice was performed by colonel Richards, who had three Engliſh and two Dutch bomb-veſſels under his command; and the latter was entirely committed to the Dutch, who employed therein four bomb-ketches for many hours. On the fifth every thing being ready for the attack of the town, lord Berkeley gave the ſignal about four o'clock in the morning, and upon this captain Benbow hoiſted the flame coloured flag on board the Charles galley. Immediately after, the Engliſh and Dutch frigates appointed to guard the bomb-veſſels entered the channel, and came to an anchor within a mile and a half of the town, having colonel Richards and the bomb-veſſels in a line before them; and the bombardment began about ſix. All this time the enemy fired very warmly from the ſhore, from the batteries of the great and little bay, and of the iſland of Danbour, from fort Vauban, fort Royal, fort Quince, &c. their gallies and boats taking alſo the opportunities of the tides, and rowing ſometimes ſo near as to gall the line of bomb-veſſels. Yet, in ſpite of this interruption, about eight o'clock a great fire broke out in the eaſt part of the town, and vaſt clouds of ſmoke were ſeen aſcending in ſeveral places. Lord Berkeley and the other admirals came in their boats to encourage the ſeamen, and expreſſed much ſatisfaction as to the manner in which the attack was diſpoſed. An Engliſh and Dutch fireſhip ſet on fire the wooden fort on Quince rock, which burnt for two hours; and about four in the afternoon a great fire broke out in the weſt part of the town.

By ſeven in the evening, the bomb-veſſels had ſpent their cargo of nine hundred bombs and carcaſſes, and therefore the ſignal was made to put to ſea. The whole enterpriſe was executed by ſix Engliſh and four Dutch men of war, nine galliots, fourteen flat-bottomed boats, and two brigantines. The loſs ſuſtained on the ſide of the aſſailants was ſixty men killed and wounded by the fire of the French; a bomb-veſſel, called the Terrible, ſo ſhattered, that it was neceſſary to ſet it on fire; two boats, and three or four barks ſunk. The bombardment laſted ſomewhat more than eleven hours, with all the ſucceſs that could poſſibly be expected, a great part of the place being burnt, and the French reduced to the neceſſity of blowing up ſeveral houſes, to prevent the deſtruction of the whole.

The French accounts of the bombardments of their towns during this war, contradict thoſe of the Dutch and Engliſh, but at the ſame time they neither raiſe the reputation of France, nor, with impartial judges, diſcredit what has been advanced by the latter. M. Quincy tells us, that the court appointed marſhal Choiſeuil to command on the coaſt of Bretagne. At la Hogue he had two battalions of marines, three of militia, a regiment of horſe, a regiment of dragoons, and beſides all theſe a numerous body in reſerve. M. d'Eſtrees commanded in the neighbourhood of Rochelle another body of forces. The care of Breſt and the adjacent country was committed to M. Vauban, who had a ſpecial commiſſion to command the marines, of which there were twenty-two battalions on the coaſt. All this ſhews how apprehenſive the French were of thoſe bombardments, into what confuſion they put them, and what expence they were at, to provide againſt their effects. As to this particular affair of St. Malo, the author before-mentioned is pleaſed to ſay, that the Engliſh fleet conſiſted of ſeventy ſail; of which twenty-five or thirty were ſhips of the line. He owns the bombardment continued eleven hours; that nine hundred bombs were thrown, of which five hundred fell into the town, whereby ten or twelve houſes were burnt, thirty-five or forty damaged, and eighteen or twenty people killed or wounded. Father Daniel gives pretty near the ſame account, and both agree, that two infernal machines were ſpent at fort Quince, one to very little purpoſe, and the other to no purpoſe at all. Yet when it is remembered that St. Malo was an old town, its buildings moſtly of wood, the ſtreets very narrow, and the place crowded with ſoldiers, it is not eaſy to conceive how ſo many bombs could fall, and yet do ſo little hurt: this induced a Dutch journaliſt to ſay, that the Malouins had taught the dogs that guarded their city to take up the bombs in their mouths, and run away with them out of the town. In ſhort, the vaſt difference between the French and Engliſh accounts is eaſily accounted for from this conſideration, that the French always kept in pay a journaliſt, inſtructed to heighten all their ſucceſſes, and extenuate all their loſſes, by feigned relations, which were ſoon after reckoned proper documents for hiſtory, though at the time of their firſt publication their value was well known, and juſtly deſpiſed.

4. MALO, ST. EXPEDITION AGAINST. In this preſent war, the Engliſh miniſtry were ſo far from being diſpirited with the bad ſucceſs of the expedition againſt Rochfort in the year 1757, that the diſappointment ſeemed to animate them the more. Accordingly, as ſoon as the ſeaſon admitted, the army aſſembled again in the iſle of Wight: it conſiſted of fifteen battalions, four hundred artillery men, and five hundred and forty light horſe, in all thirteen thouſand fighting men. They were alſo provided with ſixty pieces of cannon, fifteen of which were twenty-four pounders, and fifty pieces of the mortar kind.

On the twenty-third of May, 1758, Charles duke of Marlborough arrived in the camp as commander in chief, lord George Sackville and the earl of Ancram were the lieutenant-generals; the major-generals were Waldgrave, Moſtyn, Dury, Boſcawen, and Elliot. The baggage began to be embarked on the twenty-fifth, next day the firſt brigade were put on board their reſpective tranſports, and the whole embarkation was finiſhed on the twenty-eighth. The troops that were to make the firſt debarkment were to keep themſelves in readineſs; to take two days proviſions, and a tent for every eight men. The officers that were to command them were to have only private ſoldiers tents, till they could eſtabliſh themſelves on the ſhore.

Lord Anſon and Sir Edward Hawke had hoiſted their flags at Spithead; but commodore Howe commanded the frigates, and was intruſted with the direction of every thing that related to the landing of the troops in the enemy's dominions. For this purpoſe a conſiderable number of flat-bottomed boats, of a new invention, was provided; and nothing was wanting that could be deemed neceſſary to forward the execution of the enterpriſe. The weather, during the encampment on the iſle of Wight, had been remarkably pleaſant; the men had conſtant exerciſe morning and evening, were in good health and ſpirits, and longed for nothing ſo much as an opportunity to exert themſelves in actual ſervice. The whole nation ſeemed to be animated with an uncommon degree of alacrity; lord Downe, Sir James Lowther, Sir John Armitage, Mr. Berkeley, and Mr. Delaval, perſons of diſtinguiſhed rank and fortune, engaged as volunteers in the ſervice, and every lover of his country began to entertain agreeable hopes of the ſucceſs of the armament, though the deſtination of it was kept an inviolable ſecret. It was, however, eaſily perceived that the intended voyage could not be of any conſiderable length, becauſe a great number of ſoldiers were crowded into one tranſport. This diſpoſition was attended with ſuch inconvenience, that the troops loudly complained they were in danger of being ſtifled for want of room and freſh air; the whole tonnage of the

tranſports

tranſports amounting to no more than eleven thouſand and eighty-four.

To remedy this evil, four hundred men of the guards were taken on board a ſhip of war, and by this expedient the reſt were conſiderably eaſed. The ſoldiers had another ſubject of complaint, which is but too common with all perſons employed by ſea for the ſervice of their country. They were put on ſhort allowance of proviſions, and even the beef they received was old, hard, ſalt, and diſagreeable. At this period the captain of a French ſloop, who had been detached for intelligence, boldly ran up among the fleet at Spithead, and ſaluted the admiral, as if he had been a ſubject of England; but he was ſoon diſcovered and taken. The enemies veſſels were very alert upon the coaſt of England; for, notwithſtanding a great number of cruizers, the French privateers made prizes of ſome ſmall craft on the back of the iſle of Wight.

The proper diſpoſition being made for landing, if it ſhould be thought proper, and every thing prepared for the voyage, the fleet was favored with a fair wind on Thurſday the firſt of June; lord Anſon immediately weighed and put to ſea with all the ſhips of war, except thoſe deſtined as convoy to the tranſports, under the immediate direction of commodore Howe. By eleven in the forenoon all the tranſports were under ſail; by two o'clock the fleet cleared the iſle of Wight, and ſtood over to the coaſt of France, with a freſh gale, which blew all night. In the morning of Saturday, the third of June, a great part of the fleet was aſtern of the commodore, who being to the weſtward of Alderney, brought to off of Sark, and dropped anchor in very foul and dangerous ground, where many anchors were loſt. The Ward tranſport, having on board part of the firſt regiment of guards, drove upon a rock, and fired guns of diſtreſs, but, when ſhe was on the point of foundering, all the men were ſaved in boats, and removed into other veſſels. Notwithſtanding the repeated ſignals to make ſail, the tranſports lagged behind, ſome of them at the diſtance of five or ſix leagues, otherwiſe the fleet might have anchored this evening in the bay of Cancalle, near the place of its deſtination. At night the commodore weighed and ſtood off to ſea, and on Sunday morning made ſail for land. Next day the fleet made St. Malo, and about two in the afternoon ſtood into the bay of Cancalle, where ſome batteries on the land beginning to fire on the cutters, the frigates ran in ſhore, and a few ſhot were exchanged.

About five in the evening all the grenadiers in the army went on board the flat-bottomed boats for landing; the volunteers accompanied this detachment, and acted with them on all occaſions. About ſeven, Mr. Howe in his own ſhip, the Eſſex, led the way, and with two others ranging up along-ſide of a ſmall battery, poured in ſome broadſides, by which it was effectually ſilenced, and the whole army landed without any loſs, except that of three ſailors; nor did they meet with any oppoſition, but from the random ſhot of a few ſtraggling peaſants. The troops thus landed, marched forthwith in ſmall parties to ſeize the poſts and villages which were ſituated on high grounds, and rendered very ſtrong by hollow ways, encloſures, gullies, and every natural defence, except water. The field-pieces, being ten light ſix pounders, were likewiſe landed, and by a miſtake of orders drawn into a deep road, where they ſtuck in the mire, and with great difficulty were brought back to the beach. All night the troops lay on their arms. Next morning, a ſpot of ground was marked out for a camp, to be fortified with an entrenchment, to ſecure a retreat for the army; and in the evening ſix hundred men were ſet to work upon it. The people in the country, except a few of the aged and infirm, abandoned their houſes in the utmoſt conſternation.

The army being quite diſembarked, the troops encamped on the ground choſen for the entrenchment, on the road from Cancalle to St. Malo. On Wedneſday morning the duke of Marlborough and lord George Sackville, with the firſt column of the army, began their march towards St. Malo. Lord Ancram, at the head of the ſecond column, advanced towards the ſame place, through the great road by the ſea ſide, to the right of the village of Dol. The brigade of the guards occupied an encampment three miles to the left, on a ſpot of ground which was the moſt acceſſible avenue by which the enemy could fall upon the army. This night and next day, a detachment of troops ſet on fire above one hundred ſail of ſhipping, together with a great number of magazines filled with naval ſtores, at St. Servand, and Solidore, a kind of ſuburb to St. Malo, with a large and open harbor. They likewiſe took poſſeſſion of a fort near the point of Parame, which the enemy had abandoned. In the mean time, the brigade left at Cancalle were employed in making the entrenchment, as well as in building two ſquare redoubts, one horn-work, and two batteries, for the defence of eleven thouſand and thirty paces of ground. In the rear of the entrenchment were landing-places, with high rocks, and difficult communications towards the ſhore. The front was covered by a hollow way, flanked with houſes, in which loop-holes were made; a little further advanced was a fall of large trees cut down for the purpoſe. The left was ſecured by a deep eſcarpment: the center and the right defended by falls of trees, and the village of Cancalle, of very difficult acceſs. Never was a finer ſituation for a ſmall army to make a ſtand againſt any ſuperiority of number.

The three brigades, encamped with the duke of Marlborough at Parame, had no opportunity of acting. The light-horſe and out-parties ſcoured the country, and brought in numbers of priſoners, but there was little proſpect of being able to reduce St. Malo.

The place is ſtrong by its ſituation on a peninſula, almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea, and having no communication with the land, but by a narrow dike of about ſix or ſeven hundred yards in length; and it has alſo two hundred and fifty pieces of cannon mounted on its ramparts. It is true it has no outworks, and its fortifications are ſuch as could not ſuſtain a regular ſiege for any length of time; but it is ſtrong by nature and art towards the ſea. Upon Friday, commodore Howe, with the ſhips of war and artillery tranſports, ſailed from the bay of Cancalle towards St. Malo, with an intention to land the battering cannon; but the deſign of a formal ſiege was then thought impracticable. It would have taken up more time than upon the preſent plan it would have been prudent to beſtow. The artillery could not be landed near the town; nor were there horſes ſufficient to draw it from any conſiderable diſtance: and before regular approaches could have been made, the enemy, in all probability, would have been able to aſſemble a force much ſuperior to the Engliſh army. On theſe conſiderations, the general reſigned all thoughts of attacking the town by land, and commodore Howe ſailed back to the bay of Cancalle. Some letters paſſed between the duke of Marlborough and the governor of the town, and an exact account was taken of the ſhips, veſſels, ſtorehouſes, and magazines, which had been deſtroyed at St. Servand, whereby it appears that incredible damage was done to the French in this excurſion, however they may endeavour to conceal or extenuate the particulars of their loſs.

MAN, ISLE OF, ENGAGEMENT OFF. [ſituated in the Iriſh ſea, in four degrees and thirty minutes weſt longitude, and between fifty and fifty-four degrees and twenty-five minutes north latitude.] The uninterrupted ſeries of ill fortune which of late has attended on the French arms, made the court of France at length think ſeriouſly of making a deſcent on Britain. Several ſquadrons were equipped, in order to divide the attention and ſtrength of our naval force. The grand fleet was equipped at Breſt (an account of the operations of which, to avoid repetition, we ſhall refer to in the article BELLEISLE) the next at Toulon, ſee LAGOS; and the third at Dunkirk, which we are now to give an account of. As the Breſt and Toulon ſquadrons failed in carrying their point, the French miniſtry expected larger undertakings from this than perhaps otherwiſe they would have done; but ſuch are the effects of an ill-grounded hope, that even this very fleet fell into the hands of their enemy, which put an end to that well-known bugbear, *an invaſion*. This little ſquadron, however, for a while had

BRITISH MUSEUM

MAN, ISLE OF, ENCAGEMENT OF. [illustrated in the
full text, in four degrees and thirty minutes west longi-
tude, and between fifty-four degrees and two
fifty-two minutes north latitude.] The mountainous is-
land of Man, under the counts of France at length thro-
French aims, made the count of France at length thro-
ternally of making a descent on Britain. Several impe-
tions were dabbled in, in order to divide the attention and
strength of our naval force. The grand fleet was equip-
ped at Brest (an account of the operations of which
to avoid repetition, we have referred to in the article BRE-
TAGNE) the next at Toulon, and LACOS; and the third
at Dunkirk, which we are now to give an account of.
As the Brest and Toulon squadrons joined in carrying
them both, their force naturally exceeded what would have
been from this their separate operations; but such are the effects of an ill-grounded popu-
lar fear, that every port fell into the hands of their ene-
mies, which but an end to that well-known pubpose, an-
swer. The little squadron however, for a while
pse

to conceal or extenuate the barbarities of their lots
practised in this exception, however they can endeavour
to palliate that inclemency, which but too frequently
attended the unfortunate prisoners of war.

The three privateers encamped with the duke of Mar-
borough at Peniarth, had no opportunity of acting. The
privateer in Tremadoc bay, after having taken several
vessels, and alarmed the coast, returned to Liverpool.
The other privateers, after having taken several
vessels, and alarmed the coast, returned to Liverpool.
The three privateers, after having taken several
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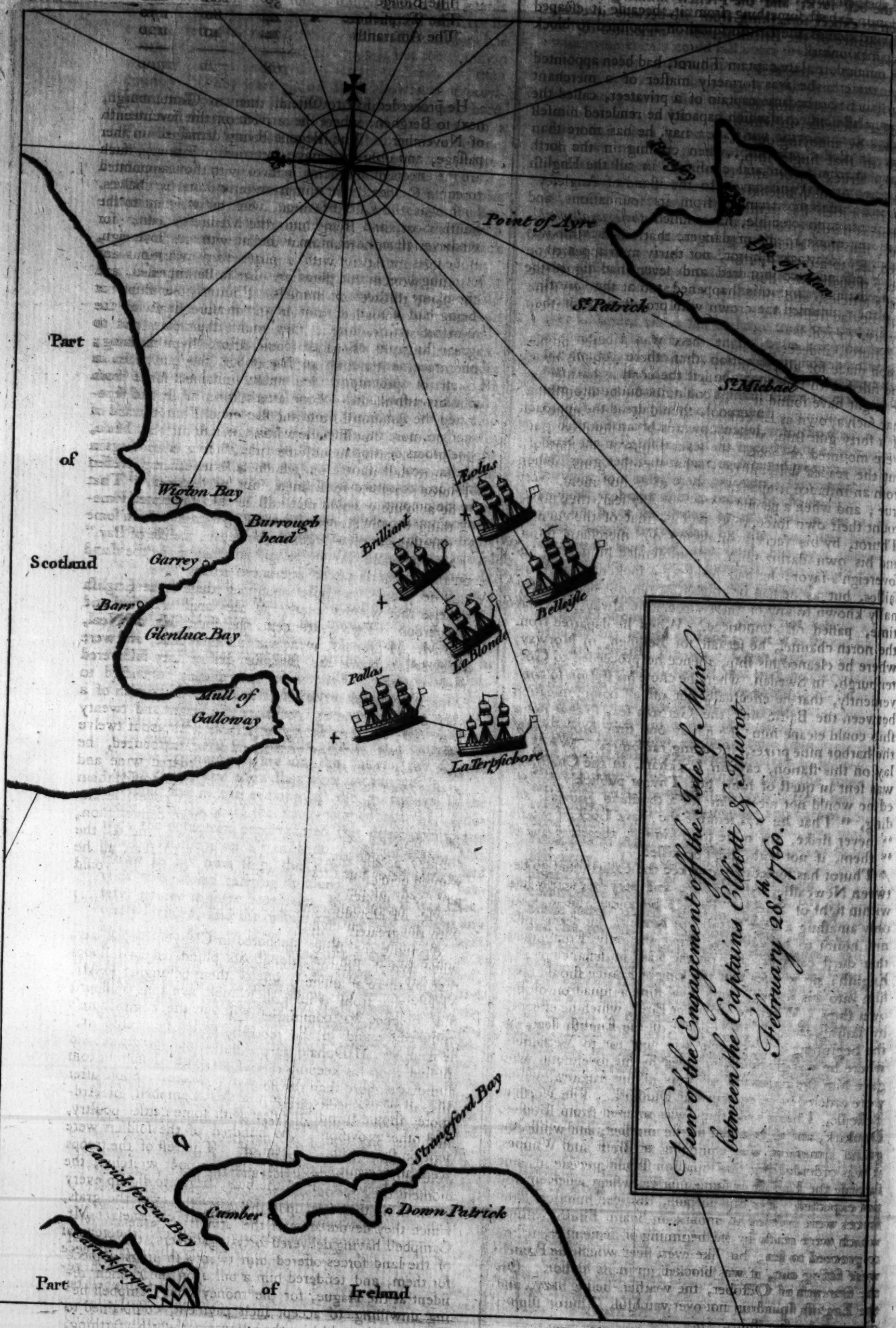
Point of Ayre
Isle of Man
St. Patrick
St. Michael
Part
of
Wigton Bay
Burrough head
Scotland
Garrey
Barr
Glenluce Bay
Mull of Galloway
Brilliant
Æolus
Belleisle
La Blonde
Pallas
La Terpsichore
View of the Engagement off the Isle of Man
between the Captains Elliott & Thurot
February 28th 1760.
Strangford Bay
Carrickfergus Bay
Carrickfergus
Cumber
Down Patrick
Part
of
Ireland

had the beſt luck, and the French miniſtry had ſome reaſon to expect ſomething from it, becauſe it eſcaped the vigilance of the Britiſh ſquadron appointed to block it up in Dunkirk.

Commodore, late captain Thurot, had been appointed commander: he was formerly maſter of a merchant ſhip, then he became captain of a privateer, called the Marſhal Belleiſle, in which capacity he rendered himſelf famous by annoying our trade: nay, he has more than once in that ſingle ſhip, when cruiſing in the north coaſt, ſtruck terror and confuſion in all the Engliſh channel, from Whitehaven to the iſland of Angleſey: Liverpool itſelf has trembled from its foundations, and chimeras hardly credible, have lulled *thoſe loyal inhabitants*, into ſuch a ſenſe of danger, that when a ſhip was fitted up, to attack Thurot, not thirty men appeared on deck, though two hundred and ſeven had ſigned the ſhip's articles, and this happened too at the very time that they addreſſed the crown with proteſtations of their loyalty, (1758.)

Thurot, indeed, thought there was a better preparation made for his reception than there actually was, and filled with this idea, he left the coaſt as harmleſs as he might have found it. It could not but be aſtoniſhing, that ſuch a town as Liverpool, ſhould dread the approach of a forty gun ſhip, when upwards of an hundred guns were mounted on board the ſeveral ſhips in the harbor: but the reader will anſwer, what ſignifies guns, when from an inſtance it appears, there were not men; very true; and when a people are actuated by fear, they never count their own force, but conſider that of the enemy. Thurot, by his ſucceſs in taking our merchant ſhips, and his own daring ſpirit, recommended himſelf to his ſovereign's favor; he had been often ſpoken of at Verſailles, but as he had no intereſt, from not being perſonally known to any of the courtiers, it always, at that time, paſſed off unnoticed. When he departed from the north channel, he ſet ſail for Berghen, in Norway, where he cleaned his ſhip, thence he proceeded to Gottenburgh, in Sweden, where he choſe his ſtation ſo conveniently, that he effectually cut off all communication between the Baltic and the German ſea, ſo that not a ſhip could eſcape him: he has at one time brought into the harbor nine prizes, including ranſomers. While he lay on this ſtation, captain Lockhart, in the Chatham, was ſent in queſt of him, but Thurot publickly declared he would not meet him for a thouſand guineas, adding, "That he was ſenſible the brave Lockart would "never ſtrike, any more than himſelf, therefore one of "them, if not both, muſt be killed."

Thurot has ſometimes attacked the colliers that go between Newcaſtle and London, and very frequently lain within ſight of Shields. By ſuch behaviour, he was not only amaſſing a large fortune for himſelf, but doing infinite honor to his country, being the only Frenchman that durſt carry his flag on the ſeas, in defiance of the Engliſh; no wonder that the king of France ſhould take him into his ſervice, and give him a ſquadron of his own ſhips. When he arrived at Breſt, which he effected by ſailing through the middle of the Engliſh fleet, in the beginning of 1759, he was ſent for to Verſailles, where he was graciouſly received by his ſovereign, who gave him the command of four of his frigates, which were ordered to be equipped at Dunkirk. The Marſhal Belleiſle, Thurot's old ſhip, was ordered from Breſt to Dunkirk, and to be added to the number; and while the grand armament was equipping at Breſt and Vannes, it was orderded that this ſquadron ſhould precede it, and ſurpriſe the Engliſh in ſome quarter, where a deſcent was not expected. For this purpoſe, thirteen hundred land forces were ordered to embark on board Thurot's ſhips, which were ready by the beginning of September, 1759, to proceed to ſea; but like every fleet which the French were fitting out, it was blocked up in its harbor. On the fifteenth of October, the weather being hazy, and the Engliſh ſquadron not over watchful, Thurot ſlipped out with his five ſhips, viz.

	Guns.	Sailors.	Soldiers.
The Marſhal Belleiſle	48	226	430
The Begone	36	200	400
The Blonde	36	200	200
The Terpſichore	24	60	170
The Amaranth	24	40	100
	168	726	1300

He proceeded firſt to Oſtend, then to Gottenburgh, next to Berghen, where he arrived on the ſeventeenth of November. The Begone being damaged in her paſſage, and unfit for ſervice, returned to France; ſuch are the effects of not being in favor with thoſe appointed to equip the fleet, that things are only done by halves. Such was the caſe of Anſon, when he was ſent to the South Seas, and Byng into the Mediterranean; for whatever eſteem a man may be in with his ſovereign, if he does not ſatisfy with a purſe every avaritious and cringing wretch, his ſteps are ſure to be impeded, and the blame thrown on himſelf. Thurot's four ſhips not being half victualled, not in any meaſure fit to ſail the North Seas in winter; they found themſelves put to great ſhifts, for Berghen could afford them nothing; therefore on the fifth of December, they put to ſea in queſt of proviſions, and luckily obtained ſome from the Scottiſh iſlands. Soon after a ſtorm aroſe and ſeparated the Amaranth from the fleet, and Thurot heard of her no more, but ſhe afterwards got ſafe into St. Malo, the others beating about ſome time, their proviſions again began to fall ſhort, on which all the officers preſſed Thurot to return to France, but he declared, "That "he abſolutely would not, till he had attempted ſome-"thing worthy his being ſent out, yet to give them ſome "refreſhment, they might be landed on the iſle of Ilay." This was readily conſented to, and they made the iſland on the ſixteenth day of February, 1760.

The people on ſhore imagined them to be Engliſh veſſels, that wanted pilots, as the coaſt was foul and dangerous. Two gentlemen, therefore, Mr. M'Neal, and Mr. M'Donald, went out in a ſmall boat, and were received on board the Belleiſle, before they diſcovered their miſtake. They were immediately conducted to Thurot's cabbin, whom they found to be a man of a very good appearance, not more than eight and twenty years old; he was ſitting at a table with about twelve officers, and when the gentlemen were introduced, he roſe, gave them the chief place, and ordered wine and glaſſes to be ſet before them. M. Thurot addreſſed them in Engliſh, and the firſt compliments being over, he enquired about a ſafe harbor: after a ſhort converſation, Mr. M'Neal was deſired to go on ſhore, and tell the country people that they had nothing to fear, all he wanted being ſome freſh proviſions, for which he would pay ready money.

Mr. M'Donald continued on board, but was treated with the greateſt civility.

At night the ſhips anchored in Claggencarrock bay, when two of Thurot's longboats plundered two ſloops that lay there at anchor, one of them belonging to Mr. M'Donald, from which they took five tons of flour; this violence was committed without the commodore's knowledge, and in the morning when he heardof it, he paid Mr. M'Donald fifty guineas for his flour, and inſiſted upon his keeping the whole ſum, though he told him it was more than the flour was worth. Soon after this, it having been agreed that Mr. Campbell, of Ardmore, ſhould furniſh the fleet with ſome cattle, poultry, and other proviſions, two hundred of the ſoldiers were ſent on ſhore to bring them off. The reſt of the troops were alſo permitted to land, and the poor wretches, the moment they got out of the boat, began to dig up every green thing they ſaw upon the ground, even the graſs, which they devoured with the utmoſt eagerneſs. Mr. Campbell having delivered forty-eight ſteers, the general of the land forces offered him twenty ſhillings a piece for them, and tendered him a bill upon the French reſident at the Hague, for the money: but Campbell being unwilling to accept ſuch payment, complained to Thurot, who told him the bill was not worth a farthing, and having upbraided the general for his unworthy conduct, obliged him to give fifty ſhillings a head for the ſteers, to pay down fifty guineas in part, and draw a bill

for the remainder on the French king's banker at Paris, which he aſſured Mr. Campbell was good: every thing elſe was paid for in ready money.

On Monday the eighteenth, the Belleiſle being very leaky, all her guns were brought to one ſide to make her heel, and carpenters were at work all day in repairing her. Thurot knew nothing of the defeat of Conflans, till this day at dinner, when it happened to be mentioned by Mr. M'Donald: the whole company was ſo ſtruck with the news, that they laid down their knives and forks, and looked at each other with expreſſions of the utmoſt conſternation and diſappointment.

The next day, Tueſday the nineteenth, the ſquadron weighed anchor, and Thurot, when he took leave of Mr. M'Donald, made him a preſent of a double-barrell'd fuzee, ſuppoſed to be worth about fifteen guineas.

From Ilay the ſquadron ſailed to Carrickfergus, and on Wedneſday the twentieth arrived off the bay. On Thurſday the twenty-firſt, they anchored at about twelve, and at three in the afternoon they landed their forces, which were reduced by ſickneſs, and the loſs of the Begone and Amaranth, to ſix hundred men.

While the fleet were coming to an anchor, they were diſcovered and ſuſpected to be enemies, by the people on ſhore; the ſmall number of troops belonging to the garriſon, being then exerciſing about half a mile on the road to Belfaſt, the guard was turned out, made up, and marched off to relieve that on the French priſoners in the caſtle; the reſt of the men continued in the field of exerciſe, where an account was ſoon brought, that the three ſhips, juſt come to an anchor, had taken and detained two fiſhing boats, and with them ſeveral others, were plying on and off betwixt the ſhore and the ſhips; on which, immediate orders were ſent to the caſtle to continue both guards under arms, double the centries over the French priſoners, and be particularly ſtrict and watchful over them. After the troops had aſſembled in the market place, lieutenant Hall went off with a reconnoitring party, and took poſt on a riſing ground, where he could plainly perceive eight boats landing armed men, who drew out in detachments, and took poſt on the dykes, hedges, and all the riſing grounds, from whence they could have the moſt extenſive views; he therefore gave orders to his non-commiſſion officers, and men, to watch their approaches, and take particular care, that they did not get round them, by going along the foot of the hill; to prevent which, he poſted them himſelf, and ordered them, as ſoon as the enemy's advanced guard came within ſhot, to fire upon them, and continue ſo to do, until they repulſed them, or were obliged to retreat; if they were obliged to retreat, he ordered them to take every advantage of ground, to retard the enemy's approach, and to be ſure to keep a communication with the town, he then went to the town himſelf, where he found lieutenant colonel Jennings, and acquainted him with what he had done, upon which, Jennings, with the troops on the parade, ordered detachments to be made to defend the gates and avenues of the town. Soon after this had been done, the reconnoitring party retired, having ſpent all their ammunition; but during their ſkirmiſh, the lieutenant-colonel and chief magiſtrate of the town, ſent off the ſheriff, and Mr. Mucklewaine, a captain of the militia of the corporation, with orders to convey the French priſoners of war with all ſpeed to Belfaſt, where they were to receive further orders. By this time, the enemy were in full march for the town, and two or three ſtraggling huſſars, mounted on horſes they had picked up after landing, attemped to enter the gates; they retired on the firſt fire, but were ſoon ſupported by parties of foot, who attacked both the North and Scotch gates, and the walls of lord Donnegall's garden; but theſe were alſo repulſed and kept back, as long as the men had ammunition; when their ammunition was ſpent, colonel Jennings ordered the whole to retire to the caſtle. Before the gates of the caſtle were ſhut, the enemy appeared in the market-place, and might then have been deſtroyed, if our people had not been without ball; but finding our fire grow ſlack, they attacked the gates ſword in hand, and, at length, having forced them, marched in. Lieutenant-colonel Jennings, lord Wallingford, captain Bland, lieutenant Ellis, with ſome other gentlemen, and about fifty men ſtill made a ſtand, repulſed the enemy, and beat them back. A few Iriſh boys defended the gate with their bayonets, and thoſe from the half moon, after their ammunition was gone, threw ſtones and bricks; ſo that the enemy retired under cover, leaving the gate open with our men in the front of it, which gave the officers a ſhort time to conſider what was beſt to be done; having no ammunition, they could not ſally; and if the gate could be defended, the breach in the caſtle wall could not, it being near fifty feet long; they all therefore agreed a parley ſhould be beat, and lieutenant Hall ſent out to know on what terms they might ſurrender; which was accordingly done; he found the greateſt part of the enemy under ſhelter of the old walls and houſes before the caſtle gate; and after the uſual ceremony, aſked the commandant, (the general being wounded) what terms would be given; and at the ſame time ſent the drum to call colonel Jennings out of the caſtle, to treat with the French commandant on articles of capitulation, which were as follow, viz.

That the troops ſhould march out with all the honors of war, and the officers to be on their parole in Ireland, and that an equal number of French priſoners ſhould be ſent to France, within one month, or as ſoon after as ſhips could be got ready for that purpoſe.

Granted.

That the caſtle of Carrickfergus ſhould not be demoliſhed, or any of the ſtores deſtroyed, or taken out of it.

Granted.

That the town and county of Carrickfergus ſhould not be plundered or burnt, on condition the mayor and corporation furniſhed the French troops with neceſſary proviſions.

Granted.

Theſe were the verbal articles, but on writing them, the French commandant, after conſulting his principal officers, declared, he could not anſwer to his maſter, the French king, granting to his Britannic majeſty the ſtores in the caſtle, which he inſiſted upon; and colonel Jennings had it not in his power to refuſe; and the magiſtrates of Carrickfergus not furniſhing the French with neceſſary proviſions, they plundered the town, declaring it was their own fault, as they were convinced they had it in their power to ſupply them, as they had found enough in the town afterwards.

After this exploit, the enemy's troops reimbarked precipitately, about one o'clock in the morning, of the twenty-fifth, having thrown the powder they found in the magazine, into the ſea, and leaving behind them brigadier general Flobert, who commanded the land forces, wounded in the leg, and about twenty private men wounded: M. Cavenac, who ſucceeded him, took with him the mayor of Carrickfergus and three other gentlemen, as hoſtages for thoſe they left behind. The country was ſo far from being terrified at their landing and ſucceſs at Carrickfergus, that the militia all crowded in, and were marching under the command of major-general Strode, to attack them, the very day they reimbarked. In the mean time, captain Elliot, commander of his majeſty's ſhip the Æolus, of thirty-two guns and two hundred and ten men, who was ſtationed at Kinſale, having received advice from the duke of Bedford, lord lieutenant of Ireland, that three French ſhips had appeared off Carrickfergus, he ſailed with the Pallas and Brilliant, two frigates of thirty-ſix guns each, in queſt of them.

In the evening of the twenty-ſixth, he made the entrance of Carrickfergus bay, but the wind blowing contrary, and the weather bad, he found it impoſſible to get in. On the twenty-eighth, about four in the morning, captain Elliot diſcovered the enemy, and immediately gave chace; about nine he came alongſide of the Belleiſle, and in a few minutes the action became general, as all the ſhips were in company and near to each other. Captain Elliot, during the action, endeavored to board the Belleiſle, but miſcarried in the firſt attempt, from the cloſe fire, ſuperior number, and ſpirited behaviour of the French officers and ſoldiers. At the ſecond effort, however, Mr. Forbes, who was firſt lieutenant to Mr. Elliot, entered the Belleiſle ſword in hand, followed

lowed by a great part of the ſhips company, and with his own hand ſtruck the enemy's colors, after an engagement of near an hour and a half, in which the humane and brave Thurot was killed, and the body thrown overboard, agreeable to his own requeſt, preceding the action.

In the mean time the captain of the Blonde, who had been engaged with the Brilliant, perceiving the Æolus weakened, by boarding the Belleiſle, ranged up alongſide of her, and fired with great vivacity, even after the Belleiſle ſtruck, for the ſmoke prevented their ſeeing what paſſed; but this commander no ſooner deſcried the French colors hauled down on board of his commodore, than he ſtruck likewiſe to captain Elliot, and his example being followed by the third ſhip of the enemy, who had been endeavoring to eſcape, the action immediately ceaſed. The loſs of the Engliſh, was about thirty men killed and wounded, but that of the enemy exceeded twice that number.

The prizes were brought into Ramſey, in the iſle of Man; and thus ended an expedition, with which the court of France ſtrove to amuſe and keep up the ſpirits of their people, and, we are almoſt induced to ſay, with it expired the laſt gaſp of their naval power.

As ſoon as it was poſitively known that Thurot was ſailed from Dunkirk, the town of Liverpool immediately put itſelf in a poſture of defence, to reſiſt the efforts of an invading enemy. Sure the inhabitants of this *loyal* town muſt have been conjurers, to know, what was a ſecret to all the reſt of Europe (ſave the French court and Thurot himſelf) viz. the object of his deſtination: willing therefore to be beforehand with him, they began to conſider how many men they could raiſe; it was found there were four thouſand fit to bear arms. However they looked upon this number as inſufficient: they prayed the Lincolnſhire militia, in number about twelve hundred, might come to their aſſiſtance: their requeſt was granted; then the Cheſhire militia were ordered to their relief: ſtill they had not enough, ſix batteries were erected, which did not mount leſs than ſixty-eight guns, from twenty-one to ſix pounders d'enfilade, en echarpe, zigzag, &c. But obſerve, reader, there was no engineer; and all this to oppoſe the force of three frigates, which could not land a thouſand men, and even thoſe half ſtarved. Happy it was that thoſe frigates were taken, before they approached thoſe *formidable* preparations for *a deſperate and bloody attack.* When that joyful news arrived there, it was celebrated by a general diſcharge of all their cannon and ſmall arms, by illuminations, by getting drunk, by running mad, &c. as is uſual thereabouts.

Several other towns, Whitehaven in particular, made preparations to oppoſe the expected attempts of Thurot, but they did not launch into the bounds of extravagance, they were conducted with good order and deliberation, and the inhabitants ſeemed to partake more of innate courage than parade.

MANS, SIEGE OF. [a city of France, and capital of the territory of Le Maine, in the province of Orleanois, ſituated on the river Sarte.] William Rufus, or II. of England, during his reſidence on the continent, in the year 1097, ineffectually endeavored to recover the territory of Le Maine by force of arms, from Helie de la Fleche, who had ſeized that province, on pretence of ſome agreement with Robert, duke of Normandy, before he ſet out for Paleſtine, 1095.

The Manceaux declared for La Fleche, and guarded their paſſes in ſuch a manner, that William could not enter their country, ſo that a kind of pyratical war was maintained, until William's general, Robert Beleſme, had the good fortune to take Helie in an ambuſcade. The king having ſecured this enterpriſing officer, at Rouen, raiſed a great army of Bretons, Flemings, Burgundians, Normans, and Engliſh, in hopes of reducing the province without further oppoſition; but he met with a formidable antagoniſt in the perſon of Fulk Rechen, count of Anjou, of whom Helie held the county in vaſſalage, and was obliged to have recourſe to an expedient, which he had practiſed with ſucceſs on other occaſions. In a word, he purchaſed a treaty of peace, by which he was reſtored to the poſſeſſion of Le Maine, in conſideration of ſetting Helie at liberty, with all the priſoners he had taken. The town of Mans was immediately ſurrendered to William, and the nobility of Le Maine took the oath of allegiance. Helie offered his ſervice to the king, who was at firſt inclinable to engage ſuch an active warrior in his intereſt, but he was diſſuaded by Robert, count of Meulan, his chief counſellor, who, perhaps, was jealous of Helie's talent, and this laſt ſeeing his offer rejected, told William, that ſince he had no occaſions for his ſervice, he could not blame him for attempting to recover the poſſeſſions he had loſt. The king replied, that he might act as he ſhould think proper, and granted him a ſafe conduct to La Fleche, which he fortified without delay. Not that he committed any act of hoſtility while William tarried in Normandy, but when he returned to England, Helie ſeized the firſt opportunity to renew the war.

Having firſt ſecured the favor of the Manceaux, he appeared with ſome troops before Le Mans, and provoked the Norman garriſon to make a ſally, in which they were routed; then entering the city pell mell with the fugitives, he was received with loud acclamations by the inhabitants, though the caſtle ſtill held out. A courier, diſpatched by Robert de Beleſme, with an account of this ſurpriſal, found William hunting in the new foreſt, and he no ſooner received the intelligence, than calling aloud to his attendants, "You that love me, "follow me," rode directly to the ſea-ſide, near Dartmouth, where he found a veſſel ready to ſail. His nobility adviſed him to ſtay till a ſquadron could be drawn together, but he abſolutely refuſed to make any delay, and going on board the veſſel, obliged the maſter to put to ſea in foul weather, for this wiſe reaſon, *that he never heard a king of England was drowned.* Next morning he landed at Barfleur, whence he poſted with the troops he had in Normandy, to Bonneville, and marched to the relief of his garriſon in the caſtle of Le Mans with ſuch expedition, that Helie was obliged to raiſe the ſiege and retire precipitately to Chateau de Loir.

William then inveſted Majol, in hopes of taking the place by aſſault, in which he received ſuch a blow from a ſtone, as had well nigh deprived him of his life. In conſequence of this accident, he deſiſted from the enterprize, and having ravaged the country, returned to England.

There are ſome writers, who commend his haſty departure, to the relief of Mans, as an action worthy admiration and imitation; but there are others, with better judgment, that call it neither prudent nor honorable, as expreſſing rather an intemperate courage, than any ſober reſolution of maintaining his dignity, which would have been better provided for, by keeping a navy in conſtant readineſs.

2. MANS, SURPRISED. Henry II. king of England, very narrowly eſcaped being taken in this city, in the year 1188. He was quartered here with ſeven hundred knights, and a ſmall body of forces, when Philip II. king of France, unexpectedly wheeled about, and marched directly to Mans. The ſudden appearance of the enemy, threw Henry's followers into ſuch confuſion, that Stephen de Tours, ſeneſchal of Anjou, ſetting the ſuburbs on fire, the flames were allowed to ſpread over the walls, and occaſion a conflagration in the city. Geoffrey de Bouillon, endeavoring to ſtop the progreſs of the enemy, by breaking down a ſtone bridge, built over the river, was attacked, wounded, and taken priſoner; and his men flying in diſorder, were purſued by the French to the city, which they entered along with them pell mell. Henry ſeeing it impracticable to rectify the diſorder occaſioned by the fire and the enemy, retired with his troops towards Frenelles, leaving thirty knights and twice that number of ſoldiers, in the caſtle of Le Mans, which, after having been battered three days, was obliged to ſurrender.

MARDICK, TAKEN. [a port town of French Flanders, ſituated four miles weſt from Dunkirk.] By an Engliſh cruſade, in the year 1383, under the command of Spencer, biſhop of Norwich, on the following occaſion.

A ſchiſm had broke out in the church of Rome, in the year 1378, on account of the two anti-popes, Urban VI. and Clement VIII. as he ſtiled himſelf, which continued for more than thirty years. This ſchiſm divided

Chriſtendom

Chriſtendom into two parties, every ſtate declaring itſelf for one or other of the two pretenders, though probably not ſo much upon ſpiritual as temporal and political motives. The French warmly eſpouſed the intereſts of Clement, becauſe a Frenchman, elected by the French cardinals, and reſiding at Avignon. The Engliſh were no leſs warm in their attachments to Urban, probably becauſe the French oppoſed him and declared for his rival. The two holy fathers fought long with ſpiritual arms, and ſatisfied themſelves with darting eccleſiaſtical thunders at one another, and their reſpective partiſans; but in the year 1383, Urban, who had the ſtrongeſt party, finding that anathemas and execrations did not anſwer his intentions, and wiſely judging that the arm of fleſh might be more ſenſibly felt, and carry greater conviction with it, reſolved to employ it. In conſequence of this reſolution, he publiſhes a cruſade againſt Clement and his adherents, and declares the biſhop of Norwich general, granting to all who would engage in this enterpriſe, the ſame indulgencies and encouragements as uſed to be given to thoſe who bore arms againſt the infidels. This cruſade, when publiſhed in England, met with all the ſucceſs that Urban's heart could wiſh; the nobility, gentry, clergy, and people, joining in it with the ſame alacrity, as if they had been engaged to make war in defence of their country, againſt the moſt inveterate enemies of the Chriſtian name. Whilſt they waited for the approbation of the parliament, every one was buſy in preparing himſelf to gain the promiſed indulgencies, by either ſerving perſonally in the war, or contributing money to defray the charges of it.

When the parliament met, it not only approved of the cruſade, but alſo granted a conſiderable ſubſidy to carry it on. Every thing thus ſucceeding in favor of the intended expedition, the biſhop, who was general of the cruſade, embarked his army, conſiſting of fifty thouſand foot, and two thouſand horſe; and on his arrival at Calais, held a council of war, to conſider which way he ſhould turn his arms. Moſt were of opinion that they ought to attack France, as the cruſade was publiſhed againſt Clement and his adherents, of which the king of France was the chief. But the general, for reaſons of his own, which are not recorded in hiſtory, declared for invading Flanders; and by his influence, this opinion at laſt prevailed. The only pretence for a meaſure ſo unaccountable was, that, Flanders being a fief of France, they could not make war againſt it without hurting that kingdom. Thus, contrary to the intention of the court of England, which, without doubt, deſigned that the army ſhould march againſt France, and contrary to the views of Urban, who could have no reſentment againſt the earl of Flanders, ſeeing he had actually acknowledged him as pope, and could not be reckoned one of Clement's adherents, the cruſade invaded Flanders, and took the towns of Mardick, Dunkirk, Graveling, and Bourbourg. The earl of Flanders, ſurpriſed at this unforeſeen attack, aſſembled in haſte about twelve thouſand men, and venturing to give battle to the biſhop's army, was compleatly routed.

Upon this diſaſter, ſeeing his country on the point of being entirely deſtroyed, he applied to the French court, repreſenting to the council of the young king, how much it was the intereſt of France to ſave Flanders, the rather that it did not appear the enemy would reſt ſatisfied with the ſingle conqueſt of this country. The French, rouſed by this alarming repreſentation, thought their intereſt and honor greatly concerned in the affair; and therefore Charles VI. haſtened to the relief of Flanders, at the head of a numerous army. The Engliſh, upon his approach, raiſed the ſiege of Ypres, and retired to Bourbourg, where they were quickly inveſted by the French army.

The general of the cruſade being pent up in this ſmall place, without proviſions, found himſelf involved in difficulties, out of which he could hardly have extricated himſelf, had not the duke of Bretagne interpoſed in his behalf, and by a ſeaſonable mediation, obtained liberty for him to retire with his army, upon making reſtitution of the places he had ſeized in Flanders. In conſequence of this agreement, the Engliſh army returned home, where the biſhop, their general, and ſome of his principal officers, were called to an account for diſobeying their inſtructions; and Mardick, with the other towns they had taken, returned to the obedience of their former maſter.

When Dunkirk began to be very conſiderable, Mardick became a kind of appendage to it, and almoſt always ſhared its fate. Thus both were taken by the marſhal de Thermes, in the year 1538, and a few days thereafter both recovered by the Spaniards. In the year 1646, the French again became maſters of both, Mardick being taken in the beginning of the campaign, by Gaſton, duke of Orleans, and Dunkirk, towards the end of it, by the famous prince of Conde. After this, they were both recovered by Spain at the ſame time, and again wreſted from it, in the year 1658; when the marſhal de Turenne, to make himſelf maſter of Dunkirk, firſt reduced Mardick. They were both, as ſoon as the conqueſt of them was compleated, delivered into the hands of the Engliſh; and in the year 1662, when Dunkirk was ſhamefully ſold to the French, by king Charles II. Mardick ſeems to have been thrown into the bargain.

MARIGNAN or MARIGNANO, BATTLE AT. [a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, ſituated about fifteen miles ſouth from Milan.] When Francis I. aſcended the throne of France, in the year 1515, he found himſelf embroiled with many dangerous enemies; he at firſt ſought peace and the good will of his neighbours, but Ferdinand, king of Navarre, the pope, the emperor, the Swiſs, and Sforza, duke of Milan, entered into a confederacy, to compel Francis to renounce Milan, and other places which he held in Italy. The pacifick diſpoſition which he at firſt entertained, was entirely changed, and he prepared to oppoſe his enemies, at the head of his own army. As the confederates knew he was on his march they diſperſed, all but the Swiſs, who not being able to ſtop his career, ſuffered him to advance as far as Marignan, and were on the point of coming to terms with him, by the mediation of the duke of Savoy, when advice was brought, that fifteen thouſand Germans were in full march to their aſſiſtance, they broke off the treaty, and ſuddenly attacked Francis in his camp, on the thirteenth day of October, 1515. The Swiſs fought with aſtoniſhing fury, but in ſtrange confuſion, they burſt into the French camp like a torrent, and ſuch was their impetuoſity, that the whole French army, unable to ſuſtain the ſhock, fell into diſorder. The king, who at firſt knew nothing of what was doing, till he was acquainted by a gentleman, that the Swiſs had forced the camp, and were driving all before them, haſtened inſtantly with the nobility and the few ſoldiers about him, to the place of action, and bravely continued the fight four hours, at the end of which time, victory was doubtful. It being quite dark, a truce was concluded till daylight, and both armies returned to their quarters, almoſt ſpent with fatigue. The king, with his armor on, reſted upon the carriage of a gun, and was glad to get a little water, though mixed with blood and dirt, to quench his thirſt. The French made excellent preparations during the night, the cavalry, which had ſuffered leaſt, were drawn up in very good order, and the artillery was placed in the moſt advantageous manner.

In the morning, the Swiſs advanced to renew the fight, with their uſual impetuoſity and irregularity, but the French horſe gave them ſo warm a reception in front, which, added to the great execution of their artillery in flank, ſoon obliged the enemy to retire, and their defeat in a ſhort time became total, not a little owing to their own confuſion.

The Swiſs loſt near ten thouſand men killed, wounded, and priſoners, together with all their baggage. The French loſt near half that number. The conſequences of this victory were, the Swiſs departed from their allies and returned home, and the pope, without ſtaying for the emperor or any body elſe, made a peace with the conqueror, on ſuch terms as he was pleaſed to grant, and the city of Milan directly ſurrendered. *Mezerai Guicciardini.*

MARSAGLIA, BATTLE AT. See TURIN.

MARSEILLES, SIEGE OF. [a city and port town of France, in Provence, ſituated on a fine bay of the Mediterranean, three hundred and ſixty miles ſouth-eaſt from

from Paris, and twenty-five north-weſt from Toulon.] This ſiege was undertaken by the duke of Bourbon, in the year 1524. Two years before this tranſaction, the duke of Bourbon was conſtable of France, in which office he did not acquit himſelf to the pleaſure of his ſovereign, Francis I. who being about to perſecute him, he threw himſelf into the arms of the emperor, Charles V. who, having entertained an inveterate hatred againſt Francis, immediately pitched upon the duke to be commander of his army that ſhould invade France, and told him, that if he conquered France, he ſhould have Provence erected into a kingdom for himſelf, and ſhould eſpouſe his ſiſter Eleonora. Emulated by theſe high offers, he anſwered, he would obey the emperor's commands, if it were poſſible.

The view which Charles had, in making Bourbon his general, was, his being in France a man extremely popular, and he thought as ſoon as it was known he was come among them, they would revolt to his ſide. Full of theſe hopes, Charles diſpatched him with only fifteen thouſand foot and five thouſand horſe; with theſe he entered Provence, and reduced Aix and ſome other places, and then came before Marſeilles, which was his chief object; he directly inveſted the place, and began to beſiege it the nineteenth day of Auguſt. As ſoon as Francis had advice of this operation, he inſtantly flew to the relief of his town; but as he was too far diſtant to give it any immediate aſſiſtance, the ſiege was proſecuted with vigor; however, there was a good garriſon, under the command of lord Brion and Renſo de Cervi, well provided with every neceſſary to make a long defence, which they bravely performed ſix weeks, when Bourbon hearing, that Francis was very near to raiſe the ſiege, he did it voluntarily, and retreated in the moſt precipitate manner to Milan, and in the moſt aſtoniſhing too, for he only reſted one day during this march, which coſt him twenty-five: as he impoſed this taſk on himſelf, he buried all his cannon before he left Provence, that he might be the better enabled to perform it.

2. MARSEILLES, SIEGE OF. Charles, though piqued at his diſappointment, for the preſent ſtifled his diſpleaſure, and ſaid very little to the duke concerning his retreat, but in 1536, he undertook the ſiege in perſon. Charles knew that Francis was tired of the war, and therefore in 1535, he ſet a negociation on foot, inſinuating, that he would cede the duchy of Milan, in favor of his third ſon, the duke of Angouleme, on certain conditions, but as he wavered in his propoſals, Francis ordered his generals to ſuſpend all hoſtilities in Piedmont, and ſent the cardinal of Lorrain as his ambaſſador, to demand a categorical anſwer of the emperor, who had repaired to Rome. There in a public conſiſtory, he declaimed againſt the king of France, as the ſole author of all the wars which had afflicted Europe, ſince his acceſſion to the throne, and obſerved, inſtead of ſhedding ſo much innocent blood, he would have acted more like a Chriſtian prince, in deciding the quarrel with Charles, by a ſword and poignard, in ſome boat or iſland. Next day, the French ambaſſador deſired to know, if his intention was to challenge his maſter in ſingle combat, but he replied in the negative, ſaying, his meaning was, that the French king ought to have accepted the expedient, when it was firſt propoſed. The cardinal ſoon perceived that Charles had no intention to beſtow the duchy on a prince of the houſe of France, and wrote to Francis, that he had nothing to expect but war from the emperor. He had already projected the ſcheme of an invaſion againſt France, and began to aſſemble three armies, one to act in Piedmont, under his own command, another in Picardy, and a third in Champaigne.

Francis being appriſed of his deſign, recalled the greateſt part of his troops from Piedmont, which was no ſooner done, than Charles entered Provence, at the head of a numerous army, and having taken Aix, laid ſiege to Marſeilles, the twenty-fifth of Auguſt, 1536. It was defended by a garriſon of ſeven thouſand men, and thirteen gallies in the port; the king of France lay at Avignon, waiting for the reinforcement of twenty thouſand Swiſs and ſix thouſand Germans. The greateſt misfortune Charles met with, was the want of proviſions, which, in a week's time grew ſo ſcarce in his camp, the ſoldiers were ready to mutiny, the parties which he ſent to forage, were always cut off by the peaſants; his convoys from Toulon fell into the hands of Francis; the proviſions which the country afforded, proved poiſon to his troops, ſo that in leſs than a fortnight, they were diminiſhed one-third. Add to theſe, his beſt general, Levi, died of a chagrin. While theſe diſaſters were pouring on the emperor, the king, having received his reinforcements, put his army in motion, as if he intended to raiſe the ſiege, which Charles being informed of, drew off on the ninth of September, and retreated with the utmoſt diſorder and precipitation, terribly harraſſed by the peaſants, a number of which having got together at Frejus, entirely ſtopped his army and put Charles in danger of his life. Francis too might have attacked him with advantage, but he was afraid; therefore Charles, without further moleſtation, got to Genoa on the ſecond of October.

MAXEN, BATTLE AT. [a ſmall village, ſituated in the road between Saxony and Bohemia, near Dippoldſwald.] The king of Pruſſia, after his defeat by the Ruſſians at Cunnerſdorff, returned to Saxony, on which the army of the empire retired, and marechal Daun, notwithſtanding his many boaſted advantages, fell back towards Dreſden, at the appearance of a defeated army. All the king of Pruſſia's poſts were left unmoleſted, and after all his loſſes, and all his neceſſary detachments, he ſtill ſaw himſelf at the head of a gallant army of ſixty thouſand men, ready to execute the moſt deſperate orders in defiance of the extreme cold.

It is true that M. Daun was ſuperior to him in numbers, and yet more ſo in ſituation. He could at any time take poſſeſſion of the famous camp at Pirna, where he could not be attacked with any proſpect of ſucceſs; but then the freezing of the Elbe, the ſnow on the mountains, which divide Bohemia from Saxony, and the continual moleſtations which might be expected from the the Pruſſian parties, made this ſituation as dangerous, in ſome reſpects, as it was deſirable in others.

It was the opinion of many, that theſe advantages on the ſide of the king of Pruſſia, well purſued without aiming at more, would in a ſhort time infallibly have obliged M. Daun to relinquiſh his ſtrong poſt, and to retire into Bohemia, abandoning Dreſden, and with it all the fruits of his victorious campaign. But the king, poſſeſſed by an idea of the ill ſituation of the Auſtrians, thought that advantages of greater moment and more deciſive, might be drawn from it. He knew that the paſſes into Bohemia were ſo difficult, that by ſome poſts properly choſen and ſtrongly guarded, the ſubſiſtance of the Auſtrians might be made impracticable, and that even their retreat rendered ſo difficult, that M. Daun would find himſelf compelled to fight at a diſadvantage, and to put to the hazard of the field, all that his caution and prudence had been ſo long and ſo painfully procuring.

Upon this plan, the king having obliged M. Daun to retreat as far as Plauen, advanced himſelf as far as Keſſeldorf; and ordered general Finck with a ſtrong corps, to turn the Auſtrians, and ſeize the defiles of Maxen and Ottendorf, through which alone it ſeemed poſſible for the Auſtrians to communicate with Bohemia. This was ſo ſucceſsfully executed, that there appeared no doubt that the king had effectually ſecured one of his principal objects, and had placed Daun between two fires.

Whilſt the Pruſſians enjoyed this ſecurity, M. Daun, who was aware of their deſign, had ſo occupied all the eminences about this rough and dangerous place, and all the paſſes into it, that the Pruſſians were hardly attacked, when their defeat ſeemed inevitable. It is probable that they had got too far into theſe defiles, and had not taken proper meaſures to ſecure a retreat, or any ſort of communication with the grand army. They became too late ſenſible of their ſituation, and they made, for a whole day, the moſt intrepid efforts to diſengage themſelves from it; but they were foiled in every attempt, with conſiderable loſs of men, and of the moſt part of their artillery.

Night put a ſtop to the engagement; the Auſtrians employed it, effectually to entangle the Pruſſians, by guarding with double ſtrength and vigilance, every avenue

through which it was poſſible for them to eſcape. So that when the morning appeared, (November twenty-ſix, 1759) they ſaw the hills covered upon every ſide with great bodies of their enemies, and every defile preſented a wall of bayonets, through which it was impoſſible to penetrate. Thus galled with the loſſes of the preceding day, in which it is ſaid they had exhauſted almoſt all their ammunition, ſtripped of the greateſt part of their cannon, ſurrounded by the enemy on all quarters, no reſource, no proſpect of relief appearing, the army loſt all hope, and all ſpirit. To make any efforts in this condition, general Finck thought would only be to throw away unprofitably the lives of many brave men, which might be reſerved for a more hopeful occaſion; he therefore, notwithſtanding the known rigor of his maſter, the apparent ſhame of the thing, and the thouſand circumſtances of embarraſment that muſt have ariſen to a man of honor at ſuch a juncture, came to a reſoſolution of ſurrendering the whole army priſoners of war. Nineteen battalions and thirty-five ſquadrons, compoſing near twenty thouſand men, by the Auſtrian account, above twelve by the Pruſſian confeſſion, ſixty-four pieces of cannon, many ſtandards and colors were taken on this occaſion.

It was unqueſtionably the greateſt blow which the Pruſſians had felt from the beginning of the war; conſidering the critical time, the numbers taken, and the loſs of reputation, which aroſe from the manner in which they were taken. It is no wonder that ſuch an extraordinary advantage, thus cheaply obtained, ſhould greatly have elevated the friends of the houſe of Auſtria. They had put the change upon the Pruſſians, they had caught their enemy in the very trap which they had laid, as they thought, with ſuch addreſs for them. They had now received a full indemnification for the capture of the Saxon army, which had ſurrendered in much the ſame manner, and very near this place, in the year 1756.

The king of Pruſſia had not time to recover from this ſtroke, under which he was yet ſtaggering, when he received another blow, and a ſevere one. General Durceke was poſted at the right of the Elbe, oppoſite to Meiſſen, but on the approach of a large body of Auſtrians, (December twenty-fourth, 1759) they prepared to retreat over the river into that place, into which they thought their retreat ſecure; but having been obliged by an hard froſt, to withdraw their bridge of boats, a thaw ſupervening, when they attempted to lay a bridge of pontoons, ſo many great fragments of ice floated in the river, that they found it impracticable; they were therefore under the neceſſity of paſſing over their army in boats. Whilſt they ſtruggled with theſe difficulties, their rear guard was attacked by the Auſtrians, with great fury, and all the men that compoſed it, together with the general, were killed or made priſoners. The loſs of the Pruſſians on this occaſion, is ſaid to have been three thouſand killed and taken; and this ſecond ſurpriſe brought a new diſcredit, as well as a great detriment to the Pruſſian arms.

M. Daun was not ſo carried away with this flood of ſucceſs, as to depart in the leaſt degree from his uſual cautious management. Two advantages were now obtained, which, with a very few efforts, might be improved, to the entire deſtruction of the king of Pruſſia. At leaſt, many generals would have thought ſo, but M. Daun thought, that the ſame conduct, which, with no riſk, and with little loſs, had reduced the king ſo low, was the moſt likely, if purſued, to bring on his entire ruin. He reſolved to give that monarch no ſort of chance to recover his fortune; Daun, after the two great victories of the Ruſſians his allies, after the two great victories he had himſelf newly obtained, retired behind Dreſden; and, as if he had been beaten, as often as he was victorious, he took refuge in the impregnable camp at Pirna, having ſo diſpoſed matters, that the king of Pruſſia, now too weak to ſend out any great detachments, could not prevent his communication with Bohemia.

MEAUX, SIEGE OF. [a city of France in Champaigne, ſituated on the river Marne, twenty-four miles north-eaſt from Paris.] Notwithſtanding Henry V. king of England, made a conqueſt of France, by his victory at Agincourt, his eſpouſal of the princeſs Catherine, and the treaty of Troye, there were ſeveral places which held out for the Dauphin, particularly Meaux and Melun.

The firſt of theſe places was inveſted by Henry, on the ſixth day of October, 1421, and the ſiege laſted all the winter, during which, he loſt a great number of men, by the inclemency of the weather and fatigue, as well as by the valor of the beſieged, who made incredible efforts in their own defence. The town was divided into two parts, called the city and the marché, the firſt of which was taken by ſtorm, in the winter, but the other was defended with infinite obſtinacy. The lord Cornwall's ſon, a youth of great expectation, and the earl of Dorſet, loſt their lives at this ſiege, beſides a great number of other gallant officers, in two ſucceſſive aſſaults, that miſcarried in ſpite of all Henry's conduct and intrepidity.

At length, the garriſon being reduced to the utmoſt extremity, demanded a capitulation on the ſecond day of May, 1422; but Henry, who was ſo exaſperated at their obſtinacy, inſiſted upon their ſurrendering at diſcretion, he even excluded from all hopes of mercy, the Engliſh, Scots, and Iriſh, who ſhould be found among the defendants. They were obliged to ſubmit to ſuch terms as he was pleaſed to impoſe. After he had taken poſſeſſion of the town, he commanded three officers to be inſtantly beheaded, and the baſtard of Vaurus (a man who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf, by his activity and rancour againſt the Burgundians, who at this time were in alliance with Henry) to be hanged upon a tree, which was diſtinguiſhed by his name, becauſe he had uſed it as a gibbet, for the execution of all the Burgundians that fell into his hands.

2. **MEAUX, SIEGE OF.** In the year 1438, it was wreſted out of the hands of the Engliſh, by the conſtable of Richemont, who, having aſſembled a conſiderable number of men, laid ſiege to it. It was defended by the baſtard of Han, an officer of diſtinguiſhed valor; but notwithſtanding all his vigilance and conduct, the town was, after a ſiege of three weeks, taken by aſſault, and the governor made priſoner in the action. The garriſon retired into the part called the market, which is on the other ſide of the river, and broke down the bridge of communication, ſo that the conſtable was obliged to begin a new ſiege, more difficult than the former. In the mean time, he ordered the governor to be beheaded, becauſe, though a native of France, he ſerved in the army of England. Then he ſurrounded his camp with lines of contravallation, ſtrengthened by redoubts, to prevent all ſuccor from being thrown into the place. Talbot, the Engliſh general, for Henry V. was dead, notwithſtanding all theſe precautions, reſolved to ſuccor the beſieged. He marched at the head of a ſmall body of choſen men, towards the French lines, and taking by ſtorm one of the redoubts that obſtructed his paſſage, entered the place with a convoy. Next day he retired in the ſame manner, before the enemy had recovered of their conſternation, determined to throw in another more ample ſupply, but before this could be prepared, the conſtable, enraged at the affront he had ſuſtained from ſuch an handful of Engliſh, preſſed the garriſon with ſuch impetuoſity and perſeverance, as obliged them to capitulate.

MEER, BATTLE AT. [a place near Meurs, ſituated on the Rhine, in Weſtphalia, about ſixteen miles north from Duſſeldorp.] Although prince Ferdinand gained ſome advantage over the French army at Crevelt, in the year 1758, yet it was more than counter-balanced by that which the duke de Broglio gained at Sanderſhauſen, over the Heſſians, inaſmuch as it opened to the French the poſſeſſion of the Weſer.

They might act in Weſtphalia as they pleaſed, and it was to be feared, that if they availed themſelves of the advantages they had, they might be able to intercept the Britiſh troops. Theſe troops having been landed at Embden, were now on their march under the command of the duke of Marlborough, to reinforce the allied army. The prince in this ſituation of affairs, had no option left but an engagement with the French army, or a retreat over the Rhine. The former was not eaſy to compaſs, as the French induſtriouſly declined a battle, and it became extremely dangerous to remain long in a poſition

ſition with the enemies army on his left, and the ſtrong fortreſs of Gueldre on his right. In this ſituation his ſubſiſtance became every day more difficult. To repaſs the Rhine, had its difficulties too; the roads which led to that river, were rendered almoſt impaſſable by the heavy rains; the river itſelf was ſo ſwelled with them, that the bridge at Rees had been for ſome time uſeleſs.

Theſe diſagreeable circumſtances of the allied army did not eſcape the penetration of monſieur de Chevert, one of the ableſt commanders among the French. He formed a plan upon them, which, if it had ſucceeded, muſt have put the allies into the greateſt perplexity. This general had ſome time before paſſed the Rhine, with an intention of making himſelf maſter of Duſſeldorp, and he had prepared all things with great ability for that enterpriſe. The rains, unuſually heavy for that ſeaſon, and ſome other croſs accidents, had fruſtrated his intentions. But perceiving that the ſame accidents which defeated his deſigns, proved alſo unfavorable to the enemy, he reſolved to turn his diſappointment into an advantage, and from the ruins of his firſt project, to build another of yet greater importance. Baron Imhoff was poſted to the right of the Rhine, in a ſtrong ſituation near Meer. He was to cover the bridge at Rees; to ſecure a conſiderable magazine, and to keep open communication between the Engliſh reinforcements and the main army. The plan of monſieur Chevert was to diſlodge Imhoff, to burn the bridge at Rees, to make himſelf maſter of the magazine, and to render the junction of the Engliſh troops with the Hanoverians, impracticable. To execute this judicious ſcheme, he united ſeveral detachments from the garriſon of Weſel, to a conſiderable corps, which he intended to have employed in the ſiege of Duſſeldorp. The whole made near twelve thouſand men. The troops under Imhoff were but ſix battalions, and four ſquadrons, hardly three thouſand in all.

When that general was appriſed of the deſigns and motions of the French, he ſaw it was in vain to expect ſuccors from the army of prince Ferdinand. The ſwell of the river had rendered all relief impoſſible; all his hopes were therefore in his own genius, and the bravery of his troops. He conſidered that though the poſt he occupied, was ſufficiently ſtrong, the enemy might make themſelves maſters of Rees, by turning his camp, and thus execute one of the principal parts of their deſign; he conſidered the great difference between attacking and being attacked; he conſidered the effect of an attempt altogether unexpected by the enemy: he therefore took the reſolution of abandoning his poſt, and going out to meet them. Perceiving that the French were marching into difficult ground, he did not loſe a moment to begin the action. (Auguſt twenty-fifth, 1758.) He ordered a ſmall party, which he had poſted in a little coppice, to fall upon the enemies left, which he obſerved to be uncovered; and appointed the fire of this party, as a ſignal for all the reſt to advance, and make the onſet with bayonets fixed. The French thus vigorouſly and unexpectedly attacked, fell into confuſion; their courage ill ſeconded the wiſdom of their general; they did not ſtand half an hour; they left the field of battle, eleven pieces of cannon, many priſoners, and much baggage, to the Hanoverians, who drove them under the cannon of Weſel.

This ſignal advantage over ſuch a prodigious ſuperiority, was not more gallantly obtained, than well purſued and improved. Imhoff ſaw that the rains had increaſed to ſuch a degree, as to leave no hopes for the allied army to paſs by the bridge at Rees. Having taken proper care of his magazines, he quitted his poſt at Meer, and being reinforced by ſome parties, who paſſed the river in boats, he marched with the utmoſt diligence towards the route of the Engliſh forces, and happily effected a junction, which had hitherto been attended with ſo many difficulties.

Prince Ferdinand in his retreat, met with no obſtruction, but juſt what was ſufficient to diſplay more fully the gallantry of his officers, and the ſpirit of his troops. A town called Wachtendonck was on his left, as he retreated; this place, though not fortified, is a poſt of much importance, and being an iſland ſurrounded by the river Niers, is extremely difficult of acceſs. The French had thrown a body of troops into this place. The hereditary prince, the firſt in every active ſervice, was employed to force it. The bridge on his approach had been drawn up. The prince ſeeing that if he attempted to get down this bridge, the enemy would gain time to recollect themſeves, threw himſelf into the river; his grenadiers, animated by ſo gallant an example, plunged in after him, and furiouſly attacking the enemy with their bayonets, in a few minutes drove them from that poſt. This advantage, joined to that gained by general Imhoff, and the uncommon reſolution which appeared in both theſe actions, awed the French. They found that their troops, raw, undiſciplined, and little fit for hard ſervice, were not to be relied upon; and they feared to bring on an action, which by being deciſive againſt them, might draw on the moſt fatal conſequences. So that the prince repaſſed the Rhine in a moſt excellent order, even with leſs trouble than he had at firſt paſſed it; and indeed with little moleſtation, but what he met with from the weather.

MELUN, SIEGE OF. [a town of France, in the iſle of France, ſituated on the river Seine, twenty-five miles ſouth-eaſt from Paris.] The motives of this ſiege, the reader will find under the article MEAUX, to the which we refer him, to avoid repetition. Immediately after the ſigning of the treaty of Troye, Henry undertook the ſiege of Melun, about the middle of July, 1420, which was ſtrongly fortified and ſecured by a numerous garriſon, commanded by de Barbazan, an officer of great courage and experience. Henry had juſt received a reinforcement of two thouſand archers and eight hundred men at arms, from England, under the command of the duke of Bedford. All the troops that both chiefs could aſſemble, were ſcarce ſufficient to atchieve the enterpriſe they had undertaken.

The beſieged attacked them, and deſtroyed their works in repeated ſallies: the beſieged were repulſed with great loſs in ſeveral ſucceſſive aſſaults, and when they proceeded by the method of ſapping, they found themſelves countermined by the indefatigable Barbazan, who encountered Henry in a mine, and fought with him hand to hand, until the king, admiring his valor, aſked his name; when he anſwered, Barbazan; "Well, "ſaid Henry, you have fought with the king of Eng-"land." Even after conſiderable breaches were made in the walls, Henry would not venture to give the aſſault againſt ſuch deſperate defendants, and converted the ſiege into a blockade.

The dauphin marched to the relief of the place, at the head of ſixteen thouſand men, but found all the avenues guarded in ſuch a manner, as prevented him from throwing in ſupplies, and he retreated without having made any attempt upon the quarters of the beſiegers.

At length, after a defence of fourteen weeks and four days, the garriſon, having conſumed all their proviſions, and ſubſiſted for ſome time on the fleſh of horſes, dogs, and other domeſtic animals, and ſeeing no proſpect of relief, Barbazan was obliged to ſurrender on capitulation, by which, all the French troops in the garriſon were enſured their lives, except ſuch as ſhould be found to have been concerned in the duke of Burgundy's ill treatment. Barbazan himſelf lay under this imputation, and would certainly have loſt his life, had he not pleaded that he was Henry's brother at arms, as having fought him in ſingle combat. This plea exempted him from an ignominious death, though he was detained priſoner above twenty years in the Chateau Galliard. Henry ordered twenty Scots, who were found in the place, to be hanged up as rebels, on pretence that they had carried arms againſt their own king, who being Henry's priſoner, ſerved as a volunteer on this occaſion: he is likewiſe taxed with having violated the capitulation in other reſpects, in confining the reſt of the garriſon within priſons and dungeons, where they periſhed by famine.

MENIN, SIEGE OF. [a town of Flanders, ſituated on the river Lys, nine miles north from Liſle.] The duke of Marlborough, after his victory at Ramillies, ordered this town to be inveſted, and the trenches were opened on the fourth day of Auguſt, 1706, by general Saliſch; the garriſon, under the command of the marquis de Bullie, were ſaid to amount to ſix thouſand men; the fortifications, which had been the work of the famous Vauban, were in good condition, but with all theſe advantages,

tages they only held out eighteen days. It was taken by the French in 1744, after a ſiege of forty-ſeven days.

MENTZ, SIEGE OF. [capital of the electorate of Mentz in Germany, ſituated at the confluence of the rivers Rhine and Maine, twenty miles weſt from Frankfort.] This town, in the year 1689, being in the poſſeſſion of the French, againſt whom the emperor was at war, he determined to take it from them, and the duke of Lorrain, his general, inveſted it on the ſeventeenth day of July, 1689. The garriſon, under the command of the marquis d'Uxelles, conſiſted of between ten and eleven thouſand men, reſolved to defend the place to the laſt extremity. Nothing material happened, but what is common to every ſiege, till the ſixteenth day of Auguſt, when the beſieged made a ſally upon the Saxons quarter, and preſently overturned every thing before them; but the Imperialiſts coming to their relief, there happened a moſt terrible ſlaughter on both ſides, the French loſing at leaſt five hundred men, and the confederates a great many more.

A few days after, they made three ſallies in two hours; in the two firſt, they made great ſlaughter among the beſiegers, and cleared the trenches; the third was made with three thouſand men, with drums beating and colors flying, the beſiegers did not expect this third effort, and were ſo ſurpriſed, that the French at firſt killed near ſix hundred of them, nailed up ſeveral of their cannon, filled up the trenches, and poſted their main guard of horſe, in a place where the beſiegers had begun to open new ones. The Imperialiſts, by their ſuperiority, rallied and drove back the enemy with prodigious loſs, and in the purſuit they ſeized ſome of the outpoſts of the city and ſecured them.

On the ſixth of September, in the evening, the whole army of the beſiegers marched to give the general aſſault, but with all their impetuoſity, they could gain no more than the outworks, which, however, had ſuch an effect on the garriſon, that they deſired to capitulate on the eleventh, and obtained honorable conditions.

The taking of this town was of ſignal ſervice to the emperor, inaſmuch, as he gained poſſeſſion of the whole electorate by it; but upon the moſt modeſt computation he loſt ſix thouſand men before it, and the brave garriſon were reduced to near half their original number.

MINDEN, BATTLE AT. [a city of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, ſituated on the river Weſer, about forty miles weſt from Hanover.] We are now come to an article, the moſt diſagreeable in the whole work; for in an age like the preſent, where every thing is carried away by prejudice and partiality, to be impartial in the opinion of the world, is an impoſſibility. If we ſpeak our real ſentiments, and gather our relation from the beſt Engliſh, Hanoverian, and French accounts, we are afraid, nay, we are certain, we cannot pleaſe the admirers of duke Ferdinand, and the friends of lord George Sackville; and not to pleaſe, is the ſame thing as to be in an error. If we adhere to one party, no matter which, our account is imperfect, becauſe only the good qualities of one ſide, and only the bad of the other, are ſet down, while the contraſt is omitted in both. Thus either way it appears, we cannot pleaſe every body; for our own ſakes therefore, we would have omitted the article, could we have hoped for that indulgence from the public.

As no ſuch favor would be granted, we muſt procced to give an account of the battle, which we ſhall do in the beſt manner we are able, and beg to obſerve previouſly, that we are not particularly attached to either party, that we ſhall ſpeak according to the beſt of our judgment, and without reſerve.

The reader, by peruſing the article BERGEN, will find, that by that unfortunate ſtroke, the whole plan of operations for the year 1759, was fruſtrated. In conſequence of which, duke Ferdinand retreated, and the duke de Broglio, ſince created a marechal of France, joined his victorious troops to the grand army, commanded by M. de Contades. The French army after this junction, amounted to at leaſt ſixty-eight thouſand men, ſome Gazettes ſaid ſeventy-five thouſand. The allies were not inferior, but were ſoon after conſiderably weakened by making detachments for garriſons. Contades purſued, and as he thought, with great caution; he was fortunate in taking ſuch ſteps, as did not expoſe him to the enemy, but it was rather the effect of chance than judgment; for oftentimes he was obliged to encamp in thoſe places, where he was happily ſecure, when he intended to have gone further. This good luck continued with him all June and moſt part of July. On the thirty-firſt of this month, 1759, the two armies encamped about the diſtance of ſeven miles from each other. The allies extended from Todnhauſen, almoſt to Hille, making a line of little leſs than nine miles, while the French were more compact, they did not take up the ſpace of above three miles. They were a little higher than Minden, having that city and Torffmoor in their front. About evening they ſtruck their tents, and advanced to the moor or march, and in the dead of the night proceeded to Minden heath. Marechal Contades drew up his army in a very imprudent manner, if we may credit the report of his own officers, or the diſlike they expreſſed of it. He placed his infantry on the wings, and his cavalry in the center. He expected to find the allies in that diſpoſition; but ſurely no general would place his infantry on the wings, where there was a probability of being flanked, and as the French army was by much the ſuperior, it could conſequently form a larger front; therefore Contades ſeems ſtrangely erroneous in his judgment, to think that duke Ferdinand ſhould draw up in ſuch a diſadvantageous manner on a plain. He alſo entertained a notion, that the left wing of the duke's army, commanded by lieutenant-general Wangenheim, which extended to the banks of the Weſer, was extremely weak, that it conſiſted rather of a detachment than a wing of the army, becauſe it was ſeparated, and that his main force was at Hille. Certain it is, his main force was near Hille, and Wangenheim's corps was encamped at ſome diſtance from it; but ſtill there was a communication between them.

On the thirtieth and thirty-firſt days of July, marechal Contades, having called in all his detachments, by it alarmed the commander of the allied army, who gueſſed at the marechal's deſign, and therefore on the thirty-firſt, at five o'clock in the afternoon, he ordered the army to hold themſelves in readineſs to march at one in the morning, and gave all his advanced poſts a ſtrict charge to be very attentive to the motions of the enemy, during the night, to prevent a ſurprize.

As ſoon as the French army entered the heath of Minden marechal Contades detached the duke de Broglio, to attack Wangenheim's corps. But before this could be executed, two deſerters came to the tent of prince Ferdinand, and acquainted him with the deſign of the enemy. They had, indeed, left their regiments four hours before, but ſtill they came time enough to confirm thoſe ſuſpicions, which reaſon and experience had ſuggeſted. The prince ſent advice of it to Wangenheim at three o'clock, and at the ſame time, ſent all the aid-de-camps about him, to every part of the army, with orders to move without the leaſt delay. Broglio's corps appeared before Todnhauſen, between three and four o'clock, but did not fire till the cannon of the left wing ſhould play on the village of Hille, which was not till four, then he attacked the advanced guard, but how great was his ſurpriſe, when, inſtead of finding Wangenheim's troops aſleep in their tents, as he expected, they were drawn up in order of battle, and had even an intrenched poſt at Todnhauſen; he however began the attack, by a diſcharge of cannon, which was at firſt but faintly returned, but after ſome more ſalutes of this ſort, they quickly gained the aſcendant, and Broglio thought proper to retreat a little.

At four o'clock the village of Hille was cannonaded from a battery, which the enemy had erected at Eikhorſt. The Engliſh officers were alarmed at this, for they had never been made acquainted that the enemy intended to give battle, though the reſt of the army had. The marquis of Granby, as ſoon as he heard the firing, immediately ordered his horſe, and ſent to lord George Sackville's quarters, to know if there was any orders, and what the firing was; every thing was quiet there, and the meſſenger returned without having been able to learn any thing. The marquis then repaired to the duke's quarters, and preſently found that here it was the enemy had been firing.

About

About this time the army was put in motion, except that part of it under the command of general Wangenheim, which kept its old poſition at Todtnhauſen. By ſome miſtake in the hurry of making ready, the artillery never received orders to advance till very late; the commanding officer enquired after them, and received them from lord George Sackville between ſix and ſeven o'clock.

As ſoon as the army had marched through the great wood, and being got on Minden heath, the infantry were formed in ſight of the enemy; a body of German cavalry was on their left, which preſerved the communication with Wangenheim, and that was all the ſervice they were of, for they were never in the action; another body of cavalry, commanded by lord George Sackville, was on their right, but the wood which ran obliquely and between them, hindered them from ſeeing each other.

What followed, muſt aſtoniſh every military and common capacity: Six regiments of Britiſh infantry, aſſiſted by two of Hanoverian guards, were detached from the right of the line of infantry, to charge the enemy's center, which conſiſted of ſixty ſquadrons of cavalry; they obeyed this order, and to their eternal honor, by half an hour paſt eight, drove the enemy before them, without any other aſſiſtance, than from the artillery of their own country. In vain did the French cavalry attempt to rally; they could not look this little corps of infantry in the face.—In vain was it taken in front and flank by their artillery, its reſolution was not to be daunted; the ground where they marched, was ſtrewed with ſlaughter, and blood, and carnage now paved the path to glory. Juſt before this brave body of infantry advanced to attack, duke Ferdinand ſent captain Winſchingrode, his Heſſian aid-de-camp, with an order to lord George Sackville, to march with the right wing of cavalry, and form a line behind the infantry, which he might do by marching through the wood, which hindered him from ſeeing the infantry; lord George did not underſtand how this march was to be made, and made ſome heſitation concerning the order, which, as the aid-de-camp thought he delivered in a very clear manner, and fully perſuaded that lord George underſtood it, he immediately left him; but as lord George obſerves, "It is very natural for a perſon to ſuppoſe, "that what he means to expreſs, he has expreſſed "plainly, though the perſon to whom he ſpeaks, finds "great difficulty in underſtanding it." No ſooner was Winſchingrode gone, than colonel Ligonier came to lord George Sackville, with an order from the duke, for his lordſhip to march with the cavalry under his command, and profit of the diſorder which appeared in the enemy's cavalry; upon which his lordſhip began to advance when colonel Fitzroy arrived with another order from the duke, for him to advance with the Britiſh cavalry only. Lord George told them their orders diſagreed, "In numbers, "my lord, ſaid Fitzroy, but their deſtination is the "ſame, *to the left.*" Neither of theſe gentlemen could tell which came laſt, as they both ſat out at different times, and both were poſitive in their injunctions. Lord George thereupon went to the duke himſelf, and having received the order from his own mouth, proceeded to obey it. But now it was too late to do any ſervice, the little body of infantry had obliged the enemy to retreat, but they did it in extreme good order, by the ſpecial care and vigilance of the duke de Broglio, who having made no impreſſion on Wangenheim, drew off to ſuccor the centre; and here it is amazing, that the French cavalry did not double up, and incloſe thoſe few combatants, for they were at a diſtance from all their friends.

There is evidently great room to charge all the c———s with miſconduct, lord G. S. for not immediately obeying the order, brought by captain Winſchingrode, duke F. for never putting the allied army in a line, and ſuffering the eight regiments of infantry to be unſuſtained and uncovered in their flanks, though the reſt of the infantry was behind them, and the cavalry of the left wing, nearer to them than the cavalry on their right. It may be thought temerity in us to ſay, that ſince the commander on the right did not obey, it was but reaſonable to aſſiſt them with ſome commander that would.

The marechal de Contades was inexcuſable for his diſpoſitions, which have often loſt his country great advantages, and by which he loſt his command, and Broglio, after he joined the centre, for not ſurrounding the detached body of infantry, which would have given them the victory.

The French not having been moleſted by the cavalry of either wing, in their retreat, had an opportunity of regaining their former advantageous camp. They had indeed loſt the honor of the day, and miſſed the ſtroke which they had meditated. They had likewiſe loſt a great number of men. But all their loſſes and diſgraces might be repaired, and there ſeemed nothing deciſive in the day of Minden. It had certainly happened, as it then appeared, if the duke, who foreſeeing this, had not formed the plan and detached the hereditary prince of Brunſwick, at five in the morning of that day.

This young hero attacked a large body of the French under the duke de Briſac; this body, though poſted in a moſt advantageous manner, he intirely defeated, and obliged them to take refuge in Minden. The news of this blow came with an ill omen to M. de Contades, in the inſtant when the Engliſh infantry began to engage his centre. The enemy himſelf could not help admiring the dexterity of the ſtroke under which he ſunk: and full of aſtoniſhment at a conduct at once ſo daring and judicious, paid the juſt applauſe to a general who could detach with ſecurity ſo large a body from his army, when he was going to attack an enemy already much ſuperior to him in numbers.

This happy ſtroke decided the affair, all the paſſes through which the French could draw ſuccor or proviſion, were ſeized. They relinquiſhed their ſtrong poſt; they fled through Minden, and paſſing the Weſer, retreated to the eaſtward of that river; thus loſing all the advantages which they had made in the campaign, and forced to retreat through a country different from that through which they had advanced, and in which they had taken no meaſures to procure ſubſiſtence.

The loſs of the French in this action, amounted to about ſeven thouſand men killed, wounded, and priſoners; among whom were many officers of conſiderable rank. The loſs of the allies was not more than two thouſand. The Engliſh, as they gained the greateſt glory, ſo they were the greateſt ſufferers. Twelve hundred of the killed and wounded, were of that nation. The prince on the day after the battle, paid the due honors to theſe illuſtrious corps, as well as to the ſeveral of the Hanoverians, who had behaved in the ſame gallant manner. He did juſtice to the merit of the officers; he diſtinguiſhed their names; and even particulariſed ſo low as captains. To ſome in the moſt obliging manner he ſent conſiderable preſents; and he omitted nothing to ſhew that he knew what it is to be well ſerved, and how to encourage the troops and officers to do their duty with ſpirit and chearfulneſs.

Although the Engliſh had the greateſt ſhare in the honor of this ſignal day, and that the French acknowledged their merit in the ſtrongeſt terms, yet a cloud was caſt over their triumph. There were ſome expreſſions in the orders for the rejoicing, which were ſuppoſed to convey a very ſevere reflection on lord G. S. commander in chief of the Engliſh forces. The duke required with an emphaſis, which ſeemed particularly pointed, That his orders by his aid-de-camps for the future ſhould be more exactly obeyed. In a manner ſtill leſs to be miſunderſtood, he expreſſed his concern that the marquis of Granby had not had the command of the Britiſh cavalry. Had he commanded, his highneſs made no doubt that the ſucceſs of the day had been much more compleat and brilliant. The ſevere inſinuation concerning the diſobedience to orders, and the inviduous compliment to a ſubordinate officer, were clear declarations.

The news of a victory ſo glorious to our troops, and of a cenſure ſo diſgraceful to their commander, came at once to England. In proportion to the joy which filled all hearts, in proportion to their opinion of the great general to whom they owed ſo ſeaſonable an advantage, was their indignation againſt the unfortunate commander

to whom it was attributed, that this advantage was not greater. The public, as uſual, judged definitively upon the firſt charge. They never pardon a general whoſe error it is to fall ſhort. In vain they are prayed to ſuſpend their judgment, and to wait for a full diſcuſſion; the matter is already decided; they have a fact againſt an officer, and they look upon all reaſoning in his favor, not ſo much as a defence of his conduct, as the exertion of eloquence and artifice to palliate a neglect of duty. This indeed makes the caſe of officers particularly hard; but then it always ſhews them what they have to do.

The merits of the matter are ſtill regarded in the ſame light by the public. But the heat, the eagerneſs, and curioſity of the firſt movements being over, the matter will be heard whenever it comes to be again diſcuſſed with leſs attention, but with leſs paſſion to. It is not for us to deliver any opinion in ſo nice a controverſy. We have in points of leſs moment hitherto declined it; and we ſhall always decline it, until the proper judges before whom it probably will come, ſhall have taught us what to think. There is indeed no doubt that if the cavalry of the allies right wing, ſituated as it was, had been brought to act at the critical time when it had orders to move, the battle of Minden had proved as deciſive as that of Hocſtet. But whether it was a fault in the giving or the delivering of the orders, or whether it was ſome miſapprehenſion in him who received them, we cannot but ſincerely pity a commander of ſuch admirable talents, who, by the error, or the misfortune of a moment, loſt an opportunity that would have ranked him for ever with the Marlborough's and Henrys.

A few days after the battle, his lordſhip reſigned his command, and returned to London. He was but a few days in London when he was deprived of all his military employments. The marquis of Granby, whom the opinion of duke Ferdinand, and the deſires of the whole army had pointed out, ſucceeded him in his command.

Whilſt theſe changes were making, duke Ferdinand loſt no time to improve his victory, by the purſuit of the French. The allies were not indeed able to overtake the main body of their army, but they harraſſed them extremely, and the French were obliged to ſacrifice a great part of their army piece-meal, to preſerve the reſt entire.

The neceſſity of providing ſubſiſtence, drove them towards Caſſel. The prince purſued them, obliged them to evacuate that place, and once more freed that poor diſtreſſed country from the French tyranny. The caſtle of Ziegenhayn, after an hour's defence, gave the allies about four hundred priſoners. After this, the hereditary prince of Brunſwic, equally conſpicuous in the greater and the leſſer operations of war, made a private march at night, (Auguſt twenty-ſeventh) in order to ſurpriſe a corps of French irregulars, commanded by the famous partizan Fiſcher, which were poſted at Wetter, where it was convenient for the allies to encamp. This corps he entirely routed, killing a great number, and taking four hundred. The French threw a garriſon into Marpurg, in hopes of putting ſome ſtop to the rapid career of the allies. In effect, this did prove an obſtacle for ſome days, but at length the caſtle ſurrendered, and the garriſon, conſiſting of between eight and nine hundred men, became priſoners of war.

Here a bound was ſet of the progreſs of the allied arms; not that they were ſtopped by any conſiderable obſtruction from the main body of the French in that quarter, but from ſome effects in another quarter of the unſucceſsful beginning of the campaign, from which the battle of Minden had not yet perfectly diſengaged them. Munſter was ſtill behind them, and ſtill in the hands of the enemy, who had a powerful garriſon in that city. M. de Contades, who even after his defeat, exceeded the allies in numbers, and had now no further view of an offenſive campaign, ſent a ſtrong body under d'Armentieres, which was reinforced by ſome troops from the Lower Rhine, to near fifteen thouſand men, to cover that place. Duke Ferdinand had before detached general Imhoff from Caſſel, in order to reduce it. On the approach of d'Armentieres, Imhoff was obliged to raiſe the ſiege. But being ſoon after reinforced, the French commander retired in his turn towards Weſel, the poſſeſſion of which place has all along proved of infinite importance to the French, in all their operations. The ſiege of Munſter was again reſumed, but the buſineſs threatened to be difficult and tedious. This, however, was the only rub which the allies encountred. In all other reſpects, they were perfectly fortunate. They had driven their enemy two hundred miles before them, and at the end of the campaign, after all their efforts, and all their ſanguine hopes of conqueſt, ſat them down juſt where they had began it.

The event of the battle of Minden, and the ſubſequent misfortunes of the French arms, threw Verſailles into the utmoſt confuſion. The news of that defeat arrived juſt as the king was taking horſe to hunt. He retired ſilent and dejected into the apartment of madam de Pompadour, and for ſome time ſaw none of his miniſters. The duke of Broglio and M. de Contades mutually accuſed each other, for the ill conduct of that day. The public acquitted Broglio. Belleiſle and his general Contades, loſt all reputation: but the duke ſtill preſerved his employment, and a conſiderable part of his influence at court.

As ſoon as the firſt confuſion and ſurpriſe of ſo unexpected an event was a little abated, it was reſolved to ſend reinforcements to their army in Germany, and at the ſame time to ſend thither ſome officer of experience and authority, who might judge, and compoſe, if poſſible, the differences which ſubſiſted between the commanders; as well as to aſſiſt in the deliberations for retrieving their affairs.

Public misfortunes call great men from their obſcurity. M. de Etrees was choſen on this occaſion, and inveſted with an authority which he unwillingly accepted. When he arrived at the French camp, (September twenty-fifth) he could not avoid a ſigh on viewing the ruins of that army, which had triumphed under his command at Haſtenback. However, his behaviour to M. de Contades, was polite and generous. The old marechal told him, that he was not come to take his command, but to ſerve under him; and whilſt he aſſiſted him with his advice, he would receive his orders.

As ſoon as the officers could leave their poſts, lord George Sackville, at his own requeſt, was admitted to a trial by a court martial. The charge was diſobedience of orders, which was proved, but the c—— incurred the laſh of partiality, and the odium of being under the neceſſity of proving the charge, in order, as it is ſaid, to juſtify the taking away his commiſſions. *Part* of the trial was afterwards laid before the king, who was pleaſed to confirm the ſentence, that he (lord George) was unfit for any military employment.

Partiality and malice never appeared in more ſtriking colors, than in the courſe of this proceeding; the witneſſes for the priſoner, were diſmiſſed from their employments; how the evidence for the crown fared, needs no explanation, take colonel S——r for an inſtance; and admitting lord George to be guilty, obſerve with what indignity he treats his ſuperior officer, as if it were to ſhew his own courageous ſpirit. Thoſe who have read the *whole* trial, cannot but have noticed the malicious obſervations of this inviduous witneſs; and however blameable lord George might appear, whoſe conduct we do not pretend to juſtify, can the attempts made to ſupport ſuch a witneſs, be called impartiality? Good manners was the leaſt favor that could be offered the priſoner; if they were by obligation obliged to be partial, they were not by obligation obliged to be uncivil: good manners compoſe a duty we owe to all mankind, and where this duty is thrown aſide, the void is commonly filled with ſcurrility and abuſe. Even in caſes of murder, we have ſeen the noble priſoner treated with all imaginable reſpect; in that caſe life and death were only depending, but in this, reputation and all were at ſtake.

The orders of his ſerene highneſs prince Ferdinand, of Bronſwick, relative to the behaviour of the troops under him at the battle near Minden, on the firſt of Auguſt, 1759.

His ſerene highneſs orders his greateſt thanks to be given the whole army, for their bravery and good behaviour yeſterday, particularly to the Engliſh infantry, and

and the two battalions of Hanoverian guards; to all the cavalry of the left wing, and to general Wangenheim's corps, particularly the regiment of Holstein, the Hessian cavalry, the Hanoverian regiment du corps and Hemeplin's; the same to all the brigades of heavy artillery. His serene highness declares publicly, that next to God, he attributes the glory of the day to the intrepidity and extraordinary good behaviour of these troops, which he assures them, he shall retain the strongest sense of as long as he lives; and if ever, upon any occasion, he shall be able to serve these brave troops, or any of them in particular, it will give him the utmost pleasure. His serene highness orders his particular thanks to be likewise given to general Sponcken, the duke of Holstein, lieutenant-generals Imhoff and Urff. His serene highness is extremely obliged to the count de Buckeburg, for his extraordinary care and trouble in the management of the artillery, which was served with great effect; likewise to the commanding officers of the several brigades of artillery, viz. Col. Browne, lieutenant-colonel Hutte, major Hasse, and the three English captains, Philips, Drummond, and Foy. His serene highness thinks himself infinitely obliged to major-generals Waldegrave and Kingsley, for their great courage and good order, in which they conducted their brigades. His serene highness further orders it to be declared to lieutenant-general the marquis of Granby, that he is persuaded, that if he had had the good fortune to have had him at the head of the cavalry of the right wing, his presence would have greatly contributed to make the decision of that day more complete and more brilliant. In short, his serene highness orders, that those of his suite whose behaviour he most admired, be named, as the duke of Richmond, colonel Fitztoy, captain Ligonier, colonel Watson, captain Wilson, aid-de-camp to major-general Waldegrave, adjutant-generals Erttoff, Bulow, Durendolle, the counts Lobe and Malerti; his serene highness having much reason to be satisfied with their conduct. And his serene highness desires and orders the generals of the army, that upon all occasions when orders are brought to them by his aid-de-camps, that they be obeyed punctually, and without delay.

And his serene highness on discovering a mistake in the preceding order of thanks, to the officers of the British artillery, by which captain Macbean was omitted to be mentioned, his serene highness was pleased to write a letter with his own hand, to captain Macbean, which was delivered by his excellency count La Lippe Buckeburg, grand master of the artillery in the allied army, and of which the following is a translation.

SIR,

It is from a sense of your merit, and a regard for justice, that I do in this manner declare, I have reason to be infinitely satisfied with your behaviour, activity, and zeal, which in so conspicuous a manner you made appear at the battle of Thonhausen on the first of August. The talents which you possess in your profession, did not a little contribute to render our fire superior to that of the enemy; and it is to you and your brigade that I am indebted, for having silenced the fire of a battery of the enemy, which extremely galled the troops, and particularly the British infantry.

Accept then, Sir, from me, the just tribute of my most perfect acknowledgments, accompanied with my sincere thanks. I shall be happy in every opportunity of obliging you, desiring only occasions of proving it, being with the most distinguished esteem,

Your devoted, and entirely affectionate servant,

FERDINAND,

Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh.

To captain Macbean, of the royal British artillery.

Again his serene highness on the third issued the following order:

In the compliment his serene highness made to the troops yesterday, he forgot four regiments that particularly distinguished themselves, viz. Hardenburgh's, third battalion of Hessian guards, prince William's, and Gilse's: it is not that his serene highness has reason to complain of any others, but as they had particular opportunities of distinguishing themselves, it is for that reason his serene highness mentions the attention he himself gives to their good conduct.

August 7, 1759. Head quarters at Bielefeld.

His serene highness duke Ferdinand sent orders to monsieur Hedeman, his treasurer, to pay the following officers of the British artillery, the undermentioned gratuities, as a testimony of his great satisfaction of their gallant behaviour in the late action of the first of this month:

To captain Philips	1000 crowns.
To captain Macbean	500
To captain Drummond	500
To captain Williams	500
To captain Foy	500

I hope the said gentlemen will accept of this present from his highness, as a mark of his particular esteem for them.

Among the papers which were taken at Detmold, on the fifth of August, by his majesty's light troops, an original letter was found, from the marshal duc de Belleisle to marshal Contades, dated Versailles, July twenty-three, 1759, in which there is the following passage.

I am still afraid that Fischer sets out too late; it is, however, very important, and very essential, that we should raise large contributions. I see no other resource for our most urgent expences, and for refitting the troops but in the money we may draw from the enemy's country; from whence we must likewise procure subsistance of all kinds, (independantly of the money) that is to say, hay, straw, oats, for the winter, bread, corn, cattle, horses, even men, to recruit our foreign troops. The war must not be prolonged, and perhaps it may be necessary, according to the events which may happen, between this time and the end of September, to make a downright desart before the line of the quarters, which it may be proper to keep during the winter, in order that the enemy may be under a real impossibility of approaching us: at the same time reserving for ourselves a bare subsistence on the route, which may be the most convenient for us to take, in the middle of winter, to beat up, or seize upon the enemy's quarters. That this object may be fulfilled, I cause the greatest assiduity to be used, in preparing what is necessary for having all your troops, without exception, well cloathed, well armed, well equipped, and well refitted, in every respect, before the end of November, with new tents, in order that, if it should be adviseable for the king's political and military affairs, you may be well able to assemble the whole, or part of your army, to act offensively, and with vigor, from the beginning of January; and that you may have the satisfaction to shew your enemies, and all Europe, that the French know how to act, and carry on war, in all seasons, when they have such a general as you are, and a minister of the department of war, that can foresee, and concert matters with the general.

You must be sensible, sir, that what I say to you may become not only useful and honorable, but perhaps even necessary, with respect to what you know, and of which I shall say more in my private letter.

M. DUC DE BELLEISLE.

MOHATS, BATTLE AT. [a town of Lower Hungary, situated on the Danube, seventeen miles north-west from Esseck.] In the year 1687, the emperor of the Turks and the emperor of Germany, being at war, their respective armies met here on the fourth day of August, and fought a desperate battle, of which the Turkish writers present us with the following account.

The two armies being very near, first try their fortune by skirmishes, and then fall to work with their cannon, which doing most execution on the part of the Turks, the Germans are forced to give way. The Turks taking this for a flight, follow the enemy, who retreat towards the Danube. Yet while the vizier proceeds more slowly, by reason of his numbers, the duke of Lorrain, the Imperial general, encamps at Mohats, where, having

ing refreſhed his troops, he ſet out for Zikli; but the laſt fcarce left his camp when a great number of Turkiſh horſe appears and attacks the Germans on all ſides, as they moved ſlowly in order to detain them till the vizier came up with his whole army. After three days ſkirmiſhing comes and poſts himſelf in a little wood through which the Imperialiſts were to paſs. Next day, which was the fourth of Shawal (Auguſt firſt), he draws up his army; when obſerving the front of the Germans to be too wide for the wings to aſſiſt each other, commands his troops to annoy the enemy's right wing, with continued, but ſlight attacks; and at the ſame time to ruſh with their whole ſtrength upon the left wing. The Turks accordingly fell upon the left wing with ſuch fury, that they muſt needs have routed it, but for the cannon placed among the enemy's ſoldiers; which killed great numbers of Othmans as they moved incautiouſly forward, and made them retreat to the wood. However they attacked the ſame wing a ſecond time with a larger force, but with no better ſucceſs than the firſt.

The duke of Bavaria, who commanded that body, imagining the courage of the Turks to be abated by theſe two repulſes, leads his troops to attack them in the wood: but before he could execute his deſign, he ſees the Othmans advancing in a body againſt him. Hereupon, he ordered his cannon to be placed in the front, loaded with ſmall bullets and pieces of iron; which did ſuch execution, that they were forced to to retire in haſte. The duke follows them, but had ſcarce continued the purſuit an hour, when to his great ſurpriſe, he ſees the Othman camp intire, and fortified with a ſtrong trench, in ſo ſhort a time. However the trenches being demoliſhed by the imperial cannon, the enemy penetrate into the camp itſelf, and put to the ſword almoſt all the Janizaries, deſerted by their horſe. The vizier, perceiving things to be deſperate, with a few only eſcapes by flight; leaving the whole camp a prey to the victors; who purſue them with their horſe, when he was out of their reach.

Our hiſtorians relate this action with different circumſtances from the Turkiſh. Their account of the battle is this: the duke of Lorrain, joined by the duke of Bavaria, prince Lewis of Baden, Caprara, Heuſler, and other generals, having paſſed the Drave, on the eighteenth of July, marched to Eſſeck, and next day advanced towards the vizier; who was ſtrongly and regularly encamped under that fortreſs, by the direction of ſome French engineers: for at this time the French began to enter into a confidence with the Turks. The Imperialiſts finding it impoſſible either to draw them out to a battle or force their camp, which was impregnable; and being themſelves expoſed, by their ſituation, to one hundred and fifty pieces of the enemy's cannon, as well as in want of proviſion and forage, they determined to repaſs the Drave. The Turks, believing this to be a kind of flight, made ſeveral attacks on their rear; but being repulſed by the ſignal addreſs of the generals, they ſuffered them to croſs the river unmoleſted, without laying hold of the great advantages which the paſſage of it would have given them.

The imperial army, having paſſed the Drave, encamped on the twenty-eighth near Mohatz; where they were joined by five thouſand German foot, and one thouſand horſe. Next day, on advice that the vizier began to paſs that river, all things were diſpoſed for a battle; and the duke, the better to invite him to it, ſtill retreated, being followed by the enemy, who were reported to be eighty thouſand ſtrong, beſides attendants. At length, on the twelfth of Auguſt, when the duke had advanced with his right wing, within an hour's march of Siclos, the elector of Bavaria, who commanded the left, was attacked by eight thouſand Turkiſh horſe, ſupported by ſix thouſand Janizaries; who had the night before entrenched themſelves on the ſide of a hill, from whence they fired many vollies on the cavalry. But prince Lewis of Baden having obſerved a very advantageous poſt, on the ſide of the ſame hill, he was ordered to take

it; which he did with admirable facility: for the Janizaries having but three volleys, when the Bavarians as often furiouſly charged the intrenchments, the brave elector ſet his men firm againſt the frequent and forcible attacks of the enemy. Theſe not being able to endure the fire and unſhaken order of the Imperialiſts, betook themſelves to a diſorderly and precipitate flight: ſo that the horſe, breaking in upon the foot, trampled down the Janizaries, and drove them back to their trenches; into which the Germans entered at the ſame time, and put the whole army to a ſhameful rout, leaving their camp, with all their tents and baggage, behind them. There were found in the camp, ſixty-ſeven pieces of cannon; one thouſand kintals of powder; of match four hundred; eight thouſand cannon ball; three thouſand bombs and carcaſſes; ten thouſand grenadoes; arms of all ſorts, two thouſand oxen; five hundred horſe, and other animals, beſides great plenty of proviſions. In this battle eight thouſand Janizaries with their Aga, were killed; three thouſand others drowned; and two thouſand taken priſoners. Of the Imperialiſts, only one thouſand were ſlain.

MOLWITZ, BATTLE AT. [a little town of Sileſia, ſituate about three miles from Creiſs, and forty ſouth from Breſlau.] In the year 1741, when half the powers in Europe were buſying themſelves about the election of an emperor, Frederic III. the preſent king of Pruſſia, who ſaw the general confuſion, marched an army of ſixty thouſand men directly into Sileſia. His pretenſions were to four duchies, which his family had formerly acquired by purchaſes and by acts of confraternity, which his anceſtors not being able to maintain had been obliged to relinquiſh. The queen of Hungary was intenſed to find herſelf attacked in the day of her diſtreſs, by a prince to whom ſhe had given no ſort of provocation; and his Pruſſian majeſty charged the court of Vienna with a deſign either to aſſaſſinate or carry him off by treachery. A deſign which was diſowned with expreſſions of indignation and diſdain; and which was founded in no other place than his own imagination. Both parties were now inflamed. The queen ordered count Neuperg to aſſemble a body of forces and ſtop the progreſs of the Pruſſians in Sileſia: accordingly, on Monday the tenth day of April 1741, the two armies met at Molwitz, the engagement began about two o'clock in the afternoon. The Auſtrians at firſt drove back the left wing of the Pruſſians commanded by lieutenant-general Schuylemberg. But his Pruſſian majeſty having been informed that the Auſtrians were ſuperior to him in cavalry, had intermixed grenadiers with his horſe, by which means this confuſion was recovered. The attack on the right wing of the Pruſſians was likewiſe very intrepid, but the heat of the action was on the right wing; which having been rallied, now repulſed the Auſtrians in turn, and purſued their advantage ſo well, that at ſix o'clock they began to retire, and made a retreat in very good order, and encamped under the cannon of Neiſs, leaving the field of battle to the king, who dearly purchaſed this ſpot of ground. He loſt at leaſt three thouſand men, beſides his kinſman Frederic margrave of Brandenburgh, and lieutenant-general Schuylemberg. The loſs of the Auſtrians, as they were defeated, muſt have been greater than that of the Pruſſians, though they endeavoured to conceal it; therefore there is no aſcertaining it exactly: but according to all probability, it could not be leſs than four thouſand. Notwithſtanding the king of Pruſſia remained maſter of the field of battle, the action was far from being deciſive. The Auſtrians faced the Pruſſians ſeveral times in their camp, and frequent ſkirmiſhes happened. The neceſſitous affairs of the queen of Hungary, at length obliged general Neuperg to be recalled with his army. The king of Pruſſia then made a conqueſt of Sileſia, for there was no oppoſition.

MONS, SIEGE OF. [a city of the Auſtrian Netherlands, ſituated on a hill, near the confluence of the rivers Haine and Trouille, about twenty-two miles South-Eaſt from Tournay.] The brilliancy of the campaign of 1690, had ſo much revived the military genius of Lewis XIV. that he had a deſire to taſte again of war, and make ſome campaigns yet in his old age. All things had been prepared for opening the campaign for 1691

very

very early with the ſiege of Mons. Oats were bought up for the ſubſiſtance of the cavalry inſtead of forrage. The king ſet out from Verſailles the firſt of March, and put himſelf at the head of his army, compoſed of thirty thouſand horſe, and ſeventy thouſand foot. The mariſhal de Luxemburg begged his majeſty, that he would permit the ladies of the court to partake of the pleaſures and advantages of the field with the generals; thinking that the ſiege of Mons (the confederates not being able to diſturb them in it) would at the ſame time afford leiſure enough to divert themſelves in their tents, which the king very readily granted, deſigning to make this campaign gallant in appearance, as well as glorious in victory.

A few days after the king's arrival, Mons was inveſted and beſieged in form. Whilſt the artillery fired upon the place, and the ſoldiers kept the trenches, the generals had balls in their tents, to entertain the ladies of the court who had followed the army. Lewis ſeemed to be young again, and pleaſed himſelf as much with the converſation of the fair, as the youngeſt general that was there: the court of France never made war with leſs danger, and more pleaſure.

The lines being brought to perfection, the cannon began to play from the batteries with incredible fury; one battery ſeconding the other without intermiſſion, and with ſo much diſpatch, that, by the confeſſion of the moſt expert engineers, never any artillery did greater execution. Four and twenty mortars, and ſixty pieces of cannon were continually employed againſt the place. There was about a million weight of powder laid up in the camp, for the ſupply of them. The king, betwixt the ſiege and his diverſion, was day and night in motion. He viſited the trenches once or twice daily, encouraging every one to do his duty with ſuch ſucceſs, that both the officers and ſoldiers ſhewed the utmoſt eagerneſs in out-braving one another. They frequently worked uncovered, and carried their facines at noon-day, in ſpite of the continual fire of the garriſon, to the trenches. The beſieged ſeemed to have put their chief hopes in their artillery, having not made one ſally during the whole ſiege. The only place that was defended with much gallantry, was a horn-work, which the French, making their way through the granades and carcaſſes of of the enemy, carried ſword in hand. The citizens of Mons were all along in hopes, that king William would come to their relief; and in effect he marched with an army of forty-four thouſand men as far as Hall, within ſix leagues of Mons: but finding himſelf not ſtrong enough to attack the French army, he remained in that poſt till after the ſurrender of the place, which perceiving itſelf not in a condition to ſuſtain a general aſſault, came to a capitulation, after a ſiege of ſixteen days.

After the taking of Mons, the troops on both ſides returned to quarters of refreſhment, and the reſt of the campaign was ſpent in marches and countermarches, without any remarkable action. The confederates had boaſted, ever ſince the beginning of the ſummer, that they would beſiege ſome place or other in Flanders. They attacked Beaumont, a ſmall place without much defence, the garriſon conſiſting only of one hundred and fifty men.

2. MONS, SIEGE OF. The duke of Marlborough, after the battle of Blarignies, or Malplaquet, reſolved on the ſiege of Mons. On the eighteenth of September, 1709, he ordered and haſtened the march of the artillery and ammunition waggons, deſigned for that enterprize; a great number of horſes were ſent from the army, to aſſiſt in bringing up the ſame to the camp, and the nineteenth, the duke of Marlborough removed his head quarters to Havre. The duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene, having taken the neceſſary meaſures to ſecure the march of the artillery, appointed the generals that were to command in this ſiege, under the prince of Orange-Naſſau, the latter gave an account of the diſpoſitions made thereto, and the progreſs thereof till the twenty-ſeventh, in the two following letters to the ſtates general.

High and Mighty Lords,

I received with due reſpect your high mightineſſes letter of the ſixteenth inſtant, in which you expreſs your ſatisfaction in my conduct, ſhewn in the battle of Taiſnieres, or Malplaquet; and as this declaration is very acceptable to me, ſo it ſhall animate me, for the future, not to regard any pains or trouble, but ever to ſacrifice my life in the ſervice of your high mightineſſes, in hopes to deſerve your favor and affection more and more.

The ſiege of Mons being reſolved upon, I have the honor to command it, and under me, of the infantry, the lieutenant-generals Pettendorff, Rantzau, and Dohna; the major-generals, lord North and Gray, Sacken, Els, Ammama, and Ivoy; the brigadiers Evans, earl of Orrery, Weecks, Horſt, Rechteren, and Ockinga; of the cavalry, lieutenant-general Schulemburg; the major generals, Stain, Chanclos, and Cheus; and the brigadiers, Fabricus and Hunderbein.

The moſt part of the thirty battalions, and thirty ſquadrons, appointed for the ſiege, being arrived in this camp, I repaired hither, on the twentieth inſtant, and the projects of the directors of the approaches, in reſpect to the attacks, being approved on, it was, with the advice of the field deputies of your high mightineſſes, and the princes of Savoy and Marlborough, reſolved to open the trenches, to-morrow night, if every thing requiſite and neceſſary thereto be ready in two ſeveral places, viz. at the gate of Bertamont, where the chief attack will be, and the gate of Havre. This evening, one hundred ſoldiers and one hundred workmen are ordered to poſſeſs themſelves of a mill, on the Trouille, and thereby to cut off the enemy's proviſions on that ſide. The ſieur Dru de Caſtillon, captain of the regiment of Guethem, and a peaſant who offered himſelf voluntarily, have been ordered to drain the inundations, between St. Guiſlain and Mons, to execute which, one hundred and fifty pioneers, with a ſufficient guard to ſupport them, are commanded, and they are to begin that work to-morrow.

Thirty ſquadrons, under the command of a lieutenant general, two major-generals, and two brigadiers, have been ordered to guard the artillery hither, which is to break up from Bruſſels to-morrow; all the other poſts are, for their better ſecurity, aſſigned to the commanding officers.

In the mean time, nothing is omitted for making the neceſſary preparations, to continue this important ſiege, with a happy ſucceſs, &c.

Signed,

J. W. F. Prince of Orange and Naſſau.

From the camp before Mons,
September 23, 1709.

The other letter, dated the twenty-ſixth of September, was as follows:

High and Mighty Lords,

On the twenty-third I had the honor to give your high mightineſſes an account of my arrival in this camp, and what had been done to that time, in the preparation towards the proſecuting of this ſiege.

The perſons who were ordered to drain the inundations between Conde and Mons, did ſo happily execute their orders, that the water on one ſide, is already fallen above ſix foot.

The deſign of cutting off the mills on the Trouille, has, likewiſe, had good ſucceſs, the garriſon therein, conſiſting of four and twenty men, under the command of an officer, ſurrendered priſoners of war, without any reſiſtance; whereupon a beginning was made, to draw off the water, on that ſide likewiſe.

Laſt night, at half an hour after nine, the trenches were opened at the attack of Bertamont, with all the ſucceſs imaginable. A parallel of five hundred and fifty foot was drawn before the horn-work of that gate, with a line of communication, from the village of Hyron, to the parallel aforeſaid, and another was begun, from the height of the road of Bavay; but the time falling too ſhort, it could not be joined to the other. We had, on this occaſion, three men killed, and one major, one captain, one ſubaltern, one engineer, and fifty-four common ſoldiers wounded. On the attack of the gate of Havre, engineer de Boeffe run a parallel along the foot of the glacis, but an unforeſeen accident incapacitated him to draw a communication with his line on the rear, which was the reaſon that it could not certainly be known what number were killed and wounded on that

ſide. I was only informed, that lieutenant-general Cadogan, his aid-de-camp, and another officer, who advanced too near, were wounded.

The engineer Rietquetſeler, with three hundred ſoldiers, one hundred pioneers, four pieces of cannon, and the neceſſary ammunition and faſcines, were ordered to make themſelves maſters of the redoubts of Nimy; but the men and other requiſites not being ready, time enough, laſt night, that deſign was deferred till to-morrow morning, &c.

Signed,

J. W. F. Prince of Orange and Naſſau.

P. S. After the concluding of theſe, I received advice, that the redoubt of Nimy had been forced this day, wherein were found two pieces of cannon, five and twenty men, an officer, and a ſubaltern. This afternoon the enemy made a ſally upon our trenches, on the attack of Havre, with three hundred men, on which occaſion, the Engliſh regiment of Hill had about ſixty men killed and wounded; but being ſuſtained by the regiment of prince Albert, the enemy was obliged to retire, with ſome loſs.

The twenty-ſeventh, lieutenant-general Wilks joined the army, with five battalions and ten ſquadrons from Duillemont. The two days following, the beſiegers carried on their approaches, as much as the badneſs of the weather would allow of, and finiſhed their batteries. The thirtieth, another convoy of ammunition and artillery being arrived, thirty-two pieces of cannon were brought to the batteries, at the attack of the gate of Bertamont, and ſixteen to thoſe at the gate of Havre. It is remarkable, that the allies made no lines of circumvallation at this ſiege; a plain mark they were no ways apprehenſive of the enemy; nor did not think them ſo formidable as the marſhal de Villars endeavored to perſuade the king his maſter, that they were.

The firſt of October, purſuant to the diſpoſition made the night before, major general Ivoy, with a detachment, advanced in the morning to attack the horn-work and the redoubt, without the park gate, which covered the mills, where the beſieged uſed to grind their corn. In this ſervice, four cannon and two hawbitzers were uſed, which had not fired above three rounds, when the enemy ſeeing the confederates who had marched a conſiderable way up to the waiſt in water, ready to make an aſſault, yielded themſelves priſoners of war, to the number of fifty-four men, one captain, and two lieutenants; but the officers were permitted to return into town.

By the taking of theſe works, in which the beſiegers found forty ſacks of meal, two pieces of cannon, and ſome ammunition, they became maſters of a ſluice, which was of great uſe for letting out the water; and the ſame day, they began to fire from ſix and twenty pieces of cannon. The ſecond, nothing paſt of any moment. The third, the weather being become fair, the beſiegers obliged the enemy to quit a ſmall redoubt, on the right of the gate of Havre, and continued their approaches, with very little loſs at both attacks, till the eighth, when they were not above ten paces from the counterſcarp of the hornwork, at the gate of Havre, which they attacked that day, and after half an hour's reſiſtance, lodged themſelves on the covered way, with the loſs only of ſixty men, killed and wounded, and among the latter colonel Hara, of the Engliſh artillery, and captain Petit of the guards. They perfected their approaches, lodged themſelves on the covered way of the horn-work, at the gate of Bertamont, and begun to batter the face of that work, from two batteries of twelve pieces of cannon each.

From the eighth to the ſixteenth, nothing happened worthy of notice, only that the beſiegers continued to bombard the place. The ſixteenth in the morning, four hundred grenadiers, ſuſtained by five hundred Fuzileers, and ſeven hundred workmen, attacked the ſecond counterſcarp of the horn-work at the gate of Havre, which the enemy quitted after a ſhort reſiſtance; and thereupon, the allies made a good lodgment, and removed their batteries to the palliſadoes, to batter the horn-work in breach. At ſeven in the morning, they began with a great diſcharge of bombs and grenadoes, to attack the horn-work of Bertamont, by which the enemy were ſo much annoyed, that when the beſiegers had mounted the breach, they found, to their great amazement, that the beſieged had quitted both the ravelin and the horn-work, and they lodged themſelves therein with very little loſs. They took, at the ſame time, a little out-work, on the right of the horn-work, without loſing one man, and in it, a lieutenant and fifteen ſoldiers, priſoners.

They began, the eighteenth, at the attack of Bertamont, to remove the batteries into the horn-work, in order to batter the baſtions, and continued to work on them with all poſſible diligence. The nineteenth in the morning, their batteries began to fire upon the face of the horn-work, at the gate of Havre, and continued to do ſo, with very good ſucceſs, till the twentieth, about noon, when the breaches being almoſt practicable, and the beſiegers making preparations for an attack, they were prevented by the enemy's beating a parley, and hanging out white flags, at both attacks, to ſignify their deſire to capitulate. Hoſtages were hereupon exchanged, and the enemy having ſent to monſieur de Sonnegar, major-general, monſieur Grimalda, a brigadier, and monſieur Lellier; the allies, on their ſide, ſent into the town, major-general Ranck, brigadier Orkinga, and colonel Alberti.

The French hoſtages, having dined with the prince of Naſſau, near the Bertamont attack, went in the afternoon to the duke of Marlborough's quarters, where prince Eugene was, at the ſame time; and having delivered in their propoſals, conſiſting of twenty-two articles, returned into the town in the evening, with their highneſs' anſwer. They came out again the next morning, and after ſome debates, accepted ſuch terms as the confederate generals thought fit to grant them: by which they were allowed to march out, with other marks of honor, but without cannon or mortars.

The articles were ſign'd about ten at night, at prince Eugene's quarters, by that prince, the duke of Marlborough, and the field-deputies of the ſtates-general, on the one part; and general Grimaldi, governor of the town, on the other: and immediately after, five hundred men took poſſeſſion of the gate of Nimy.

The reduction of this important place, after the memorable and bloody battle of Malplaquet, was a plain demonſtration, that the allies obtained in that action, ſomething more ſubſtantial than the name of a victory; ſince the enemy, who had hazarded a battle, to prevent the ſiege of this town, did not make the leaſt motion to relieve it; notwithſtanding the aſſurances given by the marſhals de Villars and Bouflers to his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, that he would not loſe an inch of ground by that action; and their boaſts of marching towards the confederate army, if the king's ſervice required it.

The twenty-third the garriſon marched out with all the marks of honor allowed them by the capitulation; beſides which, the confederate generals granted them two pieces of cannon and one mortar, by way of compliment. The whole did not exceed one hundred men, the reſt being either ſick or wounded, and a great number of Walloons and others, having ſtayed behind in the town, to liſt themſelves in the ſervice of the allies. Count Dohna, who was appointed to command in that place, marched in at the ſame time, with a detachment of troops, which were to be in garriſon during the winter. Of the Britiſh troops, employed in this ſervice, colonel Hill received a hurt in his ſide, colonel Clayton was dangerouſly wounded in the eye, and colonel Foxton and major Mortimer were killed.

The French army commanded by marechal Saxe, took Mons in 1746, with very little trouble.

MULHAUSEN, BATTLE AT. [a town of Germany, in Alſace, ſituated on the river Ill, four miles ſouth from Straſburg.] This battle was fought on one of the laſt days of December, 1674, between the French general M. de Turenne, who was making a conqueſt of Alſace, and the imperial general de Bournonville, who was attempting to ſtop his progreſs. Turenne had been lately obliged to abandon Alſace, being ſo much inferior to the enemy, he could not face them in the field; therefore Louis ordered his army to be reinforced.

The troops ſent to recruit marſhal Turenne arrived upon

upon the river Saar towards the end of October. M. de Turenne was not willing they ſhould join the army; becauſe in the deſign which he had to repaſs Lorrain, in order to return into Alſatia by Betfort, he had a mind to leave them to recruit themſelves thoroughly, that they might be in a condition to make the vanguard of his army, and to give time to the troops which he had with him to recruit themſelves in Lorrain. And in fact, one cannot too much admire his conduct, and how he finiſh'd this campaign.

They tarried ſome time upon the Saar, under the direction of the count de Saulx, afterwards duke of Leſdiguieres, who, during the ſtay there, cauſed the ſiege to be raiſed of a little fort called Bliefcaſtle, attacked by a body of four or five thouſand of the enemy. It was defended by a captain of Gaſcoigne, who had his company there: and, what was very particular, they found this officer reduced to ſuch an extremity, that he had already eat two of his mules, and was ready to eat his maid ſervant, who had died by accident, and for that purpoſe had put her body into a powdering tub. This man well deſerved a reward: but his company being almoſt entirely loſt in the caſtle, and he being poor, and having not wherewithal to recruit them, the year after he was inhumanly broken: ſo unjuſt, hard-hearted, and cruel was Louvois, then ſecretary of war, and moſt powerful firſt miniſter.

Some time after the troops upon the Saar, who were in quarters of refreſhment, received orders from M. de Turenne, to join him, and the body under his command. M. de Turenne took his march through Lorrain along the mountains as far as Betfort. The enemy imagined he was retired to put his army into winter-quarters. They marched into Alſatia, put troops into Schelſtat, Colmar, and Mulhauſen, and alſo poſted one part both of their horſe and foot on the other ſide of the river Ill. While the French marched ſlowly, M. de Turenne ſent his cavalry into Lorrain, where they cauſed ſome diſorder, but recruited themſelves. The intendant often complained, that the country was pillaged: to which the general returned no other anſwer, but that he would give his directions for obſerving better order; and indeed he could ſhow but little regard to theſe remonſtrances, becauſe the buſineſs was to recruit his army. During all this march, four hundred horſe, commanded by the chevalier de Sourdis, then brigadier, advanced two days journey before the army, which had no news but by them, who at the end of December, during one of the ſevereſt winters that had been felt, ſpent all the nights on horſeback.

At laſt the army arrived at Betſort. There M. de Turenne was informed of the ſituation of the enemy, who did not expect him, and thought, that before they could re-aſſemble from all their quarters, he might fall upon ſome of them in their march, if he advanced diligently with the body of his army. Nor was he miſtaken: for at the head of the gendarmes, one of the laſt days of December, he arrived upon the bank of the Ill, with ſeventeen or eighteen hundred horſe; at the ſame time that four thouſand of the enemy's horſe, being re-aſſembled from the quarters which they had on the other ſide of this river, were marching with all their baggage to Mulhauſen. He did not heſitate one moment, whether he ſhould attack them or not.

M. de Bournonville, inſtead of marching directly towards two fords, which were in the river, poſted his right on the bank, and his left on a hill, having a little ravine before him. The French paſſed the two fords, the gendarmes that of the right, and M. de Sourdis, with the light horſe, that of the left, in the enemy's flank, of whom he routed ſome ſquadrons; and at the ſame time the firſt troops of the gendarmes, having formed themſelves, bravely paſſed the little ravine. The Scotch and Engliſh, who made but one ſquadron, engaged three of the emperor's cuiraſſiers, and of his beſt regiments; who, after having made their diſcharge, indeed near enough, turned their backs on a ſudden, and were purſued as far as Mulhauſan. The duke of Lorrain's troops performed better on that occaſion, than thoſe of the emperor; and the light horſe of Burgundy, commanded by the count de Broglio, having charged only the right, and the front of their ſquadron, who were come out of the defile, and made them give way; the rear and flank of the ſame ſquadron took them again in the flank and rear. So that if the marquis de la Farre had not come up with the dauphin's gendarmes, they had been defeated: but he puſh'd this ſquadron, and all that were come out of the defile with them, beyond the hill. In that time M. de Turenne heard, that another body of the enemy, in which there were ſome foot, were marching on the other ſide of the hill. He feared leſt this body, falling upon him, ſhould find his men in diſorder; and therefore rallied them behind the ravine. The count of Luſignan, who, with his little troop of Engliſh and Scotch horſe, was returning from the purſuit of thoſe that fled, being on the other ſide of the ravine, halted there ſome time, before three troops of the enemy, who durſt not engage him. And a moment after, having been joined by two little troops of horſe which came from Mulhauſen, he marched up to them, who turned their backs.

After this fight M. de Turenne continued his march ſtreight to Colmar, where he was told, that all the enemy's army were to rendezvous, and had left behind them three hundred of their dragoons in the caſtle of Ruffack; rightly judging, that thoſe would not eſcape him, when he had put the army to flight. He arrived on the fourth of January, 1675, within half a league of Colmar, where the elector of Brandenburgh had his ammunition and proviſions. The enemy had Colmar on their left, and Turkheim on their right; but their army, though great, could extend itſelf but half a league from Turkheim, into which place they had thrown three hundred dragoons. For the reſt, all their front was covered with the rivulet of Turkheim, fordable in ſome places, but not every where. There were vineyards, and great vine-props, where it was troubleſome even for the foot to march.

M. de Turenne being reſolved to attack the enemy, gave his orders over-night; and the army being encamped in order of battle, he began to march at break of day, upon the eve of the Epiphany. Inſtead of taking the ſtreight way to the rivulet, and to Colmar, he put all the army into two columns in the valley of Turkheim, as if he had deſigned to climb the hill. No man in the leaſt conceived, what was his deſign: for he ſeemed to expoſe his flank to the enemy, who were able to ford the rivulet in ſeveral places, and fall upon him, before he was drawn up in order of battle; when all of a ſudden he cauſed Turkheim, in which were the three hundred dragoons, to be attacked, and took it. But the paſſage to it being only a defile, through which there was no paſſing above four a-breaſt, and it being neceſſary to have one that was larger, he ordered bridges to be laid over the rivulet, half a league below Turkheim, over-againſt a place where the valley grew wider, both on the enemy's ſide, and his own. The enemy marched thither with great part of their infantry; and the French, who a little before night obliged them to quit the other ſide of the river, came to a very warm engagement with thoſe, who had poſted themſelves in this place, to hinder their deſcent.

The elector of Brandenburgh ſeeing M. de Turenne on his flank, thought it proper to retreat during the night; and the viſcount perceived, at break of day, that they had abandoned their camp, and conſequently Alſatia; becauſe beyond Straſburgh there was nothing to ſubſiſt them, ſince they had for a long time been eating up all that country. M. de Turenne, contented to have made them decamp, ordered the count de Roye to obſerve their march, without purſuing them; and a few days after received the news that they had all repaſſed the Rhine on the bridge at Straſburgh.

Thus ended this campaign, the moſt glorious, as it was the laſt, that M. de Turenne ever made: becauſe it decided the ſucceſs of this war, which however was not concluded till the year 1678, by the peace of Nimeguen.

MUSSLEBURGH, BATTLE AT. [a port town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Lothian, ſituated on the Frith of Forth, at the mouth of the river Eſk, about ſix miles eaſt from Edinburgh.] This battle was fought on the tenth day of September, 1547, between the Engliſh and Scots. Henry VIII. had agreed with the Scots, that his

his ſon (now Edward VI. king of England) ſhould marry their young queen. The proſpect of this match, by which the Engliſh would become maſters of Scotland, was extremely diſagreeable to France. Theſe two kingdoms had been ever allied to each other, and the former had always been of great uſe to the latter, in her wars with England. To prevent, therefore, the loſs of ſuch a convenient ally, the French emiſſary in Scotland, eſtabliſhed a powerful oppoſition to the intended alliance with England, and ſucceeded ſo far, that the duke of Somerſet, whom Henry had appointed protector, during the minority of his ſon, thought himſelf obliged by force of arms, to compel the Scots to execute the contract.

Accordingly he entered the Scottiſh territories, at the head of fifteen thouſand foot, and three thouſand horſe. On the other hand, the Scots, to the number of thirty thouſand, with thirty pieces of cannon, were ready to receive the invaders. Before the protector would engage the enemy, he ſent a letter to the earl of Arrar, the Scottiſh regent, aſſuring him, his intention was not to hurt the realm of Scotland, but rather to defend it, by promoting an union of the two kingdoms, on fair and honorable terms, by virtue of the marriage, to which the Scottiſh parliament had agreed in the moſt ſolemn manner. He pointed out the advantages that would accrue to Scotland from ſuch a match. He propoſed that if all the nobility of the kingdom, were not inclined to a peace on ſuch terms, hoſtilities ſhould ceaſe, until the queen ſhould be of age to chooſe for herſelf.

The regent communicated theſe honourable propoſals to his brother John archbiſhop of St. Andrews, and a few other individuals, who being elated with the hope of victory, adviſed him to conceal them from the reſt of the nobility, and in the mean time diffuſed a report through the whole army, that the Engliſh were come to carry off the queen, and enſlave the country. The ſoldiers believed this inſinuation, and took to their arms in a tumultuous manner. Underſtanding that the Engliſh were in motion, they paſſed the river Eſk and took poſſeſſion of a riſing ground, while the protector wheeled about and encamped upon the hill of Pinkencleuch, near the ſide of the Frith, where their fleet lay at anchor.

The enemy imagining he intended to reimbark, quitted their advantageous ground in order to attack, and this precipitate ſtop was the cauſe of their deſtruction. The Engliſh began to be in want of proviſion, and had the Scots maintained their poſt, the protector could not have retreated without expoſing his army to the moſt imminent danger. But the impetuoſity of the enemy ſaved them the riſk of any ſuch diſaſter.

On the tenth day of September they divided their forces into three bodies. The firſt under the command of the earl of Angus, was flanked on the right with four or five pieces of artillery, and on the left with four hundred horſemen. The ſecond line was commanded by the regent. The third by the earl of Argyle, who had brought into the field four hundred highlanders; and theſe were diſpoſed on the left flanks of the ſecond and third bodies. The protector ſeeing them abandon their poſts, congratulated himſelf on the event, and cauſed his army to be drawn up in order of battle. The van was commanded by the earl of Warwick, and took poſt on the ſide of the hill where the great artillary was poſted. The main body under the general was drawn up partly on the hill, and partly on the plain, and the rear was extended on the plain at ſome diſtance from the van and center. The lord Gray who commanded the men at arms, was poſted at the left wing, ſo as to flank the Scots; but, forbidden to charge until the front of both armies ſhould be engaged. The enemy advancing along ſhore, were galled from an Engliſh galley, the ſhot of which killed the lord Graham, and threw the highlanders into confuſion. The lord Gray perceiving their diſorder, advanced immediately to charge the enemy's van in flank; but met with a warm reception from their ſpearmen; that he himſelf was dangerouſly wounded; and as the action happened in broken ground, his men at arms were actually routed, and the ſtandard in great danger of being loſt. Had the Scots been furniſhed with horſe to purſue this advantage, in all probability the Engliſh would have been entirely defeated, though the wind and ſun were full in the faces of the enemy; but as they were deſtitute of cavalry, the lord Gray had time to rally his horſe behind his infantry.

The earl of Warwick detached Sir Peter Mewcas and Peter Gamboa, a Spaniſh officer, with all the muſketry, to attack the Scots, whoſe highland archers were not yet come up. The Engliſh muſketry advancing to a ſlough, where the horſe had been diſcomfited, fired in the faces of the enemy. Theſe were ſuſtained by the archers, who ſhot their arrows over the heads of the muſketeers; and at the ſame time, the artillery planted on the hill on the left, and the ordnance of the galley anchored cloſe to the ſhore on the left made ſuch havoc amongſt them, that they fell in heaps, without having it in their power to annoy their enemies.

In this diſtreſs their van fell back a little, in hope of drawing the Engliſh over the ſlough and broken ground, that they might have an opportunity of acting hand to hand; but the highlanders in the ſecond line immagining their front was defeated, betook themſelves to flight in a body, and this circumſtance overwhelmed their whole army with conſternation. Diſorder and rout immediately enſued. The Scots threw down their arms and fled in the utmoſt confuſion. Then the Engliſh cavalry being rallied, fell in upon the fugitives, and meeting with no reſiſtance, made ſuch a terrible carnage, that they lay like ſheep in a field of paſture. The whole ſurface of the ground was ſtrewed with ſpears and ſwords. The river Eſk and ſeveral petty brooks, were ſwelled with the blood of the ſlain, which amounted to fourteen thouſand, inſomuch that when the ſlaughter was over, the very ſoldiers were aſtoniſhed of their own cruelty; for the Engliſh did not loſe above fifty horſemen, and their infantry did not ſtrike a ſtroke. About three thouſand eccleſiaſtics who had made a ſeparate body for themſelves, were maſſacred without mercy. One thouſand five hundred of the vanquiſhed were taken priſoners, and among theſe the earl of Huntley, the lords Yeſter, Hamilton, and Wemys, together with the maſter of Sempil.

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NAMUR, SIEGE OF. [a ſtrong city of the Auſtrian Netherlands, ſituated at the confluence of the rivers Sambre and Maeſe, thirty five miles ſouth-eaſt from Bruſſels.] This famous ſiege was undertaken in the year 1692, by the French, under the eye of their monarch, Lewis XIV. When he ſet out from Paris, to make the campaign, he had ſo high an opinion of his projects, that he ſaid this campaign would put an end to the war.

At the time this town was beſieged, it was provided with a garriſon of eight thouſand men, and with great ſtore of ammunition and proviſion, under the command of prince Brabanſon, M. de Coehorn, the famous engineer, and others, the braveſt and moſt expert officers among the confederates.

King William III. was at that time in Flanders, and the confederates were ſo numerous on that ſide, that they could bring together an army of one hundred thouſand men. But all theſe obſtacles were not capable of altering the French king's reſolution, who, after every thing was in readineſs for the carrying on of ſo great an enterpriſe, ordered two ſeparate armies to take the field. The leſs numerous of the two was employed in the ſiege; the other to cover it againſt any attempt of the enemy. Theſe two armies conſumed every day two hundred and fifty thouſand rations of bread, and thirty thouſand French buſhels of oats, allowing half a buſhel for each horſe a day. And the miniſtry (as before at the ſiege of Mons, when the king was alſo preſent) had taken ſuch ſure meaſures, as to all the neceſſary ſupplies, that as long as the ſiege laſted, there was always in both camps no leſs than for fifteen days proviſion. Twenty thouſand pioneers were employed in making the lines of circumvallation and contravallation, and the trenches were opened in three days after.

The city made at firſt a vigorous defence, but capitulated on the eighth day, finding itſelf not in a condition to ſuſtain a general aſſault. The trenches were on the lower ſide towards the Maeſe, under the cover of a hill, which came within muſket ſhot of the greateſt part of the ramparts; ſo that king William had not room to come to the relief of the place. Lewis removed afterwards towards the citadel, poſted his army from the Sambre to the Maeſe, and by that means ſhortened the circumvallation.

The ſurrender of this city made the confederates fear that the caſtle, though accounted impregnable, might follow its example: for which reaſon king William, the prince of Waldeck, general of the Dutch forces, and the elector of Bavaria, who had lately been made governor of the remaining part of the Spaniſh Netherlands, advanced and poſted themſelves near the banks of the river Mehaigne. Theſe three bodies made together an army of near one hundred thouſand men, which was continually in motion to intercept the French convoys, or to endeavor to force their quarters, if they ſhould find an opportunity. Marſhal de Luxembourg, ſtill ſuperior in number to the confederates, being encamped on a riſing ground on the other ſide the Mehaigne, at about half a league's diſtance from the river, expected them in good order, there being a large plain betwixt them and the enemy.

But king William, how much ſoever inclination he might have to hazard a battle, could not meet with a favorable opportunity to put his deſign in execution, on

account of the rains, and overflowings of the river. He cauſed five or ſix ſeveral times bridges to be laid over it, which were immediately broken down again. Thus theſe two great armies encamped within ſight of one another for a whole month, exactly obſerving and following one another's motions, and frequently ſaluting one another with their cannon, without coming to cloſe blows.

In the mean while, the ſiege was carried on with all imaginable vigor; the king not only giving his directions, upon all occaſions of moment, but frequently ſeeing them put in execution. Being ſeized with the gout when they were juſt ready to attack a covert-way, he cauſed himſelf to be carried in a chair to a place, from whence he could obſerve all that paſſed, and give the neceſſary orders, as occaſion ſhould require.

Here it was that Lewis-Alexander, count of Thouloufe, one of his natural ſons by madame de Monteſpan, was wounded by his ſide. It was ſaid, there did not appear the leaſt change in the young prince's countenance at this miſhap, which people interpreted as a happy preſage. The king's forces, animated by his preſence and example, never behaved themſelves better in any ſiege whatever, though the beſieged fired without intermiſſion. The weather was extremely bad during the whole ſiege, the ſoldiers being continually fatigued by the rains and tempeſts; beſides which, they met with ſo many rocks in the carrying on of the trenches, that they could advance but ſlowly, and with a great deal of difficulty; being forced to carry them round about ſeveral great hills, and large valleys, which took up a vaſt compaſs. But all theſe obſtacles ſerved only to augment the patience and courage of the French ſoldiers.

The firſt and the braveſt action that happened in the whole ſiege, was near a certain eminence, where the allies having ſtrongly entrenched themſelves, the French were forced to drive them from that poſt, before they could open the trenches before the caſtle. The king's troops attacked them ſword in hand, and with bayonets in their fuzees: the defendants fired very briſkly from their entrenchments, which the French troops having ſuſtained with great bravery, the enemy at their approach quitted the poſt, after they had loſt two or three hundred men. Within ſix days after, they forced the entrenchments of the beſieged, and the redoubts of the hermitage. Fort William, under the brave general Coehorn, the man who built it, defended itſelf ten days: on the tenth they carried the covert-way, not without great ſlaughter on both ſides, when the Dutch garriſon came immediately to a capitulation.

There was remaining as yet the Old Caſtle, with all its out-works, commanded by M. de Brabanſon. This was the moſt difficult taſk; but the works were carried on ſo vigorouſly, that in five days time the beſiegers made an aſſault upon the counterſcarp. The beſieged defended themſelves with all the courage imaginable; but were at laſt forced to give way to the numbers of the aſſailants, who were from time to time ſeconded with freſh troops. Soon after, all their cannon being diſmounted, one of their chief magazines blown up by two bombs, and another being fallen into a great ciſtern which furniſhed the caſtle with water; the mines beſides being ready to ſpring under one of the baſtions of the hornwork; what with hunger and thirſt, what with fear of not being able to ſuſtain a general aſſault,

for want of reſt, occaſioned by the continual throwing in of bombs; they were neceſſitated to hearken to a capitulation, notwithſtanding that the body of the caſtle was entire, and that they had as yet a hornwork left, which would have coſt no ſmall trouble to take. Out of about eight thouſand men, of which the garriſon of Namur conſiſted at the beginning of the ſiege, there were but twelve hundred left in Fort William, and two thouſand five hundred in the caſtle, when they marched out. The reſt periſhed either by ſickneſs, or were killed by the bombs, or in the ſeveral attacks and ſallies.

The taking of Namur, in the ſight of an army of almoſt a hundred thouſand men, put all the Spaniſh Netherlands under a moſt terrible conſternation. The common people, being extremely diſſatisfied that the relief of a place of ſuch conſequence had not been vigorouſly attempted by the confederate army, affronted, nay even aſſaulted the Dutch at Bruſſels, and ſeveral other places, and did not ſtick to grumble at king William. And this victory was doubly agreeable to Lewis XIV. on account both of its importance, and that it was gained in king William's ſight.

2. NAMUR, SIEGE OF. The taking of this important place by the French, could not but greatly affect king William, therefore in 1695, he formed a deſign to regain it; the plan was, without diſpute, well laid, and did honor to William's ſagacity, and with it he opened the campaign. To deceive the duke de Villeroy, the French general, he divided his army into ſeveral bodies. That which he commanded himſelf, compoſed of ſeventy battalions and eighty ſquadrons, encamped near Deynſe: the ſecond, which was to act under the command of the elector of Bavaria, conſiſted of thirty-ſix battalions, and one hundred and thirty ſquadrons, lying near Dendermond: the third, under the command of general Eremburg, was of twenty battalions, and ten ſquadrons: and the fourth, conſiſted of twenty-five battalions, commanded by the baron de Heyden, and was poſted between Bref and Falcis.

His majeſty made a motion with his army towards fort Knock, as if he had deſign to beſiege it. He actually attacked it three times, with ſome loſs. Marſhal Villeroy, who lay ſecure in his lines, thought he had little reaſon to fear, ſince the king was going to make ſo conſiderable a ſiege. But that prince, taking the advantage of his miſtake, ordered Namur to be inveſted by the troops of Liege and Brandenburg. The army then tacked about, and marched with all expedition to the ſiege of that place. At his arrival, he cauſed a plan of the country to be drawn, in order to poſt with all poſſible advantage, the ſeveral bodies of his army to cover the ſiege. The duke of Villeroy was ſurpriſed at this unexpected adventure. Marſhal Boufflers took ſeven regiments of dragoons, a great number of volunteers, engineers, gunners, and miners, and with theſe caſt himſelf into the town. Having made a review of the garriſon, he found them ſixteen thouſand ſtrong, which, conſidered with the ſtrength of the place, gave the marſhal hopes of making ſo vigorous a reſiſtance, that, he ſaid, the king of England would repent of his undertaking that ſiege. An army for a garriſon, a marſhal of France to animate and command it, a hundred thouſand men under marſhal Villeroy to relieve it, a hundred thouſand men employed in the attack, commanded by a king and an elector, both great captains, was the moſt glorious ſpectacle that the whole war had produced.

King William had left only thirty thouſand men, under the command of the prince of Vaudemont, in the Lower Flanders. The French king, having received news of the ſiege, ſent his orders to marſhal Villeroy, to enter that country, and if poſſible, to fight the prince. Purſuant to theſe orders, he advanced towards the enemy, who would infalliably have been put to the rout, if the prince, according to his directions of avoiding any engagement, had not found means to make a ſafe retreat: ſo that in lieu of routing the whole army (of which in all human appearance, but few could have eſcaped) the French were forced to be contented with the defeat of two regiments, who were moſt of them cut to pieces in the purſuit. This was looked upon as one of the moſt fortunate, as well as beſt conducted retreats that ever was made. For if the prince's army had been routed, the confederates muſt of neceſſity have raiſed the ſiege of Namur. And in all probability he had not eſcaped, if Luxemburg had been living to conduct the expedition. That general held it for a maxim in the buſineſs of war, not to give the enemy time to know his deſigns: but the duke de Villeroy, whilſt he was uſing abundance of precaution, ſunk into the greateſt imprudence, by giving the prince of Vaudemont time to make this moſt glorious retreat. This was of a piece with other inſtances of Villeroy's conduct, who with very ſmall talents for war was yet much entruſted.

Ten days after this retreat, the duke de Villeroy beſieged Dixmuyde, which place ſurrendered in twenty-four hours. Deynſe opened its gates at the approach of the French forces. There were above eight thouſand well diſciplined troops in theſe two places, who were all made priſoners of war, beſides which, the French found the magazines full of all ſorts of ammunition; and this part of the country having been preſerved on purpoſe by the confederates, the victorious ſoldiers got an incredible booty. By the conqueſt of theſe two places, the French forces having opened themſelves a way towards Ghent and Antwerp, the Flemings, as well as the Dutch, were extremely alarmed at it; eſpecially when they ſaw king William advance but ſlowly in the ſiege of Namur, though he was plentifully provided with every thing for a vigorous attack.

The beſiegers had raiſed before it thirty batteries, upon which were mounted one hundred and thirty pieces of cannon, and eighty mortars. This dreadful artillery played almoſt without intermiſſion, as long as the ſiege laſted, in which they conſumed three millions of powder. Their army was very formidable, and conſtantly reinforced with freſh troops. What place is able to hold out againſt ſuch an attack? M. de Regnac, who commanded in chief the entrenchments of the beſieged, made ſo many ſallies as filled up the trenches of the confederates, blew up whole battalions by the ſpringing of his mines, and made it coſt them eight days time before they could make themſelves maſters of thoſe out-works. The confederates were at laſt ready to make a general aſſault upon the town, if marſhal Boufflers and count Giſcard, who commanded the garriſon, had the courage to ſtand it. Marſhal Boufflers was of the opinion, not to ſurrender the place but at the laſt extremity: he repoſed a great deal of confidence in the bravery of the dragoons, that he had brought in with him, from whom he expected wonders: but the Engliſh, whoſe extraordinary courage and intrepidity in aſſaults renders them dreadful, brought count Giſcard to other ſentiments. He told the marſhal, that he thought it not adviſeable to venture the loſs of a garriſon compoſed of the beſt troops of France, but rather to put his forces into the caſtle, and ſurrender the town. It did not however capitulate till twenty-four days after opening the trenches, included between the eleventh of July, and the fifth of Auguſt; all their covert-ways, and other out-works being ſo entirely ruined by the confederates great artillery, that without the utmoſt hazard they could not pretend to hold out longer. The firſt aſſault had been the moſt terrible that was ever ſeen in the memory of man, it proving no leſs obſtinate than bloody. The allies renewed the attack four ſeveral times, without being able to lodge themſelves within either of the trenches, though all the time theſe were ſeconded by a ſhower of carcaſſes, bombs, and red hot bullets, which were ſhot within the works of the town.

This brave reſiſtance giving all imaginable hopes, that the caſtle would be able to defend itſelf much longer, marſhal de Villeroy advanced with his army towards Bruſſels, to bombard that city, unleſs the confederates would agree not to bombard any place for the future without a formal ſiege. See BRUSSELS.

The beſt and ſtrongeſt edifices were deſtroyed, and near half of the whole city either burnt, or laid level to the ground. But this expedition, inſtead of ſaving Namur, ſerved only to diminiſh the king's glory, and to render the duke of Villeroy odious. The French, in their turn, underwent no leſs deſolation in their caſtle of Namur. The king of England raiſed five new batteries,

teries, to ruin at once all their principal works; ſo that never was a more terrible fire ſeen, than that which M. Coehorn made at that time.

That famous engineer general, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf greatly, was preſent when the king of England and the elector of Bavaria held a council of war, whereto all the engineers of the army were called, and each had the liberty of giving his opinion concerning the attack. Coehorn, in his turn, gave his ſentiment againſt all the reſt, who had propoſed the ancient method. He alledged, that they ought to avoid the length of a difficult ſiege, and the loſs of abundance of officers and ſoldiers, which was unavoidable, if they followed the accuſtomed method: that as he had helped to raiſe the greateſt part of the place, he knew very well the ſtrength and weakneſs of it: that marſhal Boufflers being entered into the caſtle with a numerous garriſon, they ought to endeavour to deſtroy the garriſon, by a continual fire from their cannon, and with their bombs; and by the favour of that fire to make their approaches, and to puſh forward their works. Coehorn was of a temper ſweet and calm; and when he ſpoke, it was without affectation or paſſion. The novelty of his reaſoning, and the cool air of his countenance, ſurprized the elector of Bavaria, who, whiſpering the king, aſked, who was that philoſopher? the king anſwered, that the philoſopher's name was Coehorn; and that if they would commit the affair to him, they ſhould ſoon take the caſte of Namur.

The bombardment of Bruſſels having produced nothing, the duke of Villeroy returned to put in execution his laſt project. To that end he marches into the plain of Fleurus, where he formed his army conſiſting of one hundred thouſand men, being one hundred battalions, and two hundred ſquadrons. He diſtributed proviſions for twelve days to his ſoldiers, and advanced to the banks of the Meine, threatening to paſs that river: but he found ſo many difficulties in the execution of his deſign, by the diſpoſition of the confederate army, that he could not force the poſts and avenues they were poſſeſſed off, without running the riſque of loſing a battle; which obliged him to retire, letting marſhal Boufflers know that he had no aſſiſtance to expect from him. King William was now joined by the prince of Vaudemont, and another reinforcement, and had left only twenty thouſand men to guard the trenches. The French ſay that Villeroy left nothing unattempted upon this occaſion.

All hopes of relief being cut off, by the retreat of the French army, the confederates attacked the caſtle with new vigour. Their great artillery had done ſuch terrible execution againſt it, that all the out-works appeared no otherwiſe than like ſo many heaps of rubbiſh; the poor ſoldiers being, for the moſt part, forced to ſhelter themſelves in the vaults againſt the fury of the bombs and bullets, which made breaches every where, marſhal de Boufflers having refuſed to hearken to the ſummons ſent him by the confederates, they prepared for a general aſſault, which was made in eleven places at once.

The day appointed for this bloody action being come, the beſieged ſaw about ten o'clock in the morning the enemies infantry appear in two columns above the trenches, advancing in good order towards the breaches. Three thouſand of their beſt men, at the head of whom were the Engliſh grenadiers, out-braved all the reſt in attempting to mount the breach made in the body of the caſtle. There were at leaſt ſix hundred yards diſtance betwixt the head of the trenches and that breach, defended on both ſides with ſeveral out-works, and well provided with a ſufficient number of ſoldiers. But theſe brave fellows, under the command of the famous lord Cuts, made their way through all theſe obſtacles, and advanced ſo briſkly in ſpite of the fire of the French, which galled them both in front and flank, that the firſt battalion planted their colours on the top of the breach. This battalion being ſhocked by the bravery of the beſieged, the ſecond took their place, till being quite broken as well as the former, the flying ſoldiers, preſſing upon one another, brought the reſt that were to ſecond them likewiſe into confuſion, who thereupon retreated in great diſorder. All the other aſſaults were made and repulſed with the ſame bravery, notwithſtanding the garriſon was exhauſted of ſtrength by continual fatigues, and for want of reſt: but being animated by the marſhal, and the reſt of the officers, who alſo remonſtrated to them that the honour of the nation lay at ſtake, and that their ſafety depended only on the points of their ſwords; they gave ſuch proofs of their bravery, that the aſſailants were repulſed in all their attacks with great ſlaughter. This was a moſt glorious day for the beſieged, as well as the beſiegers.

The Engliſh fought moſt deſperately with the French dragoons, which made the marſhal begin to think more ſeriouſly of his future deſtiny. He ſaw himſelf blocked up in a garriſon, in the midſt of a prodigious number of wounded men; and, like a common ſoldier, expoſed to the continual fire of the enemies bombs and cannon: but what neareſt touched him was, to ſee himſelf obliged to capitulate, or be forced ſword in hand by a general aſſault.

Villeroy, full of chagrin to ſee himſelf unable to execute any thing that might ſave Namur, made yet another motion with his army, and ranged it in order of battle near the wood of St. Dennis. Having examined the country, and found the paſſes defended by intrenchments; or otherwiſe impracticable by the defiles, marſhes, or floods of water, which the allies had brought in by cutting the banks of the river; he reſolved to advance to Perwys, having before him the Mehaigne. He had a prince do deal with who watched him very cloſely, and who having penetrated into his deſign, encamped at Offin, where he reſolved to expect him. All theſe ſtratagems of war, which the duke of Villeroy made uſe of, ſerved only to increaſe the chagrin that he had, by not being ſo fortunate as to execute the orders of the court. He was at laſt reſolved to make ſome attempt, that he might avoid the ſhame and reproach of being a ſimple ſpectator of that conqueſt. The marquis de la Floret being detached by king William with thirty ſquadrons, to take a view of the French army; the marſhal ordered forty ſquadrons to paſs the Mehaigne, and attack him. The French were drawn into an ambuſcade, and charged with ſo much vigour and reſolution, that they were obliged precipitately to retire with great loſs.

The allies, animated with this advantage, prepared to make a ſecond general aſſault upon the caſtle. Marſhal Boufflers, and count Giſcard, unwilling to expoſe themſelves to ſo dangerous an experiment, capitulated the ſecond of September. The fifth the caſtle was evacuated, and the beſiegers took poſſeſſion. The French marched out with all marks of honour, through the enemy's army, who opened them a paſſage. But as marſhal Boufflers came along, M. Dykvelt came up to make him a compliment, which indeed did not pleaſe him. He deſired him to ſtep aſide, pretending that he had ſomething particular to communicate to him. Boufflers expected nothing leſs from a deputy of the States-general, one of the moſt able members of that government, than ſome overtures of peace: but he was not a little ſurprized when that miniſter told him, that the king of England had ordered him to be arreſted. He was yet more ſtartled, when M. l'Etange, lieutenant of the body guards of that prince, ſurrounded him with a detachment, and told him, that he had orders to conduct him to Maeſtricht, in repriſal for the garriſons of Deynſe and Dixmudye, that had been detained contrary to the capitulations. Boufflers, in an unexpreſſible fury, deſired leave to ſend to the elector of Bavaria, which was granted him. He diſpatched Langallerie, who being known to his electoral highneſs, that prince made him a thouſand civilities, and told him he was very much concerned at what had happened to the marſhal, but could no ways avoid it; becauſe the king of England, and the other confederate princes, had made uſe of this expedient, to prevent the perpetual infractions that were made upon chartels and capitulations; which were contrary to the law of arms.

As the marſhal's buſineſs was to endeavour to get clear of this arreſt, he thought proper to ſend to court, and give the king a relation of all that had paſſed during the ſiege of Namur; and to repreſent to his majeſty the neceſſity that there was of releaſing the garriſons of Deynſe and Dixmuyde, in order to procure his releaſe. The king

king ſeemed very well ſatisfied with the account, but extremely uneaſy at the loſs of that important place. He immediately gave orders that the garriſons of Deynſe and Dixmuyde, ſhould be releaſed. Boufflers ſent advice of this to the king of England, who gave him his liberty upon his parole, and ſent a guard to protect him to Dinant. Namur was purchaſed at a very dear rate by the confederates, who, beſides the immenſe expences beſtowed in the carrying on of this ſiege, loſt near twenty thouſand men, the flower of their whole army.

3. NAMUR, SIEGE OF. This town having proved itſelf ſo remarkably ſtrong by the two foregoing ſieges, that it was never attempted by the duke of Marlborough. But the French general marechal count de Saxe, in 1746, determined to outdo the duke of Marlborough by laying ſiege to this important place. The duke of Cumberland being in England, prince Charles of Lorrain aſſumed the command of the confederate army July four, at Terheyde: the Heſſian troops from Scotland, and a reinforcement of Auſtrians, under count Palſy, had now augmented this army to eighty-ſeven thouſand men. The confederate generals gueſſed at the marechal Saxe's deſign, and therefore marched into the neighbourhood of Namur, to cover that place from any attacks which the marechal might make. On the eighteenth of July, they were in ſight of the French army, which exceeded one hundred thouſand men, encamped at Gemblours, ten miles north weſt from Namur. The marechal did not chuſe to attack the confederates till he had gained poſſeſſion of Namur, he firſt ſeized Dinant, by which he made himſelf maſter of the Maeſe above Namur. Then Huy, which on account of its convenient ſituation, was of great advantage to him. The loſs to the allies on this occaſion was conſiderable, their grand magazine was taken in Huy, and their communication cut off with Maeſtricht. One would think the allies were in a lethargic infatuation, to ſuffer themſelves to be ſurpriſed in this manner, and what is ſtill more inexcuſable, they ſuffered marechal Saxe, by his poſition, to deprive them of all kinds of ſubſiſtence, which obliged prince Charles of Lorrain to quit his advantageous poſt, and abandon Namur to its own ſtrength. Namur was inveſted immediately by thirty-five thouſand men, under the command of count de Clermont. The garriſon conſiſted of ſeven thouſand Auſtrians, who made a vigorous defence, but a continual ſhower of bombs made ſuch dreadful havoc in the city, that in a few days it was converted in a heap of rubbiſh. However, the garriſon held out till the twenty-third of September, after a ſiege of twenty-one days. The French are ſaid to have acquired this acquiſition at the expence of four thouſand men's lives: the French king ordered Te Deum to be ſung throughout all his kingdom, for the rapid conqueſt of Namur; his miniſters affirmed that their troops were no longer ſenſible of the lengths to which ſieges were carried in former reigns, and that the ſurrender of Namur was the fruit of a campaign, where valor, capacity, and prudence conquered the enemy without fighting them. During the ſiege of Namur, the allied army encamped at Maeſtricht, where they were joined by Sir John Ligonier with ſome Britiſh and Bavarian battalions; upon which the prince reſolved to give the enemy battle: with this view, he paſſed the Maeſe on the thirteenth day of September, and advanced towards marechal Saxe, whom he found ſo advantageouſly poſted at Tongres, that he thought proper to march back again.

NARVA, SIEGE OF, AND BATTLE AT. [a large city and port town of Livonia, ſituated on the river Narva, which divides Livonia from Ruſſia.] This famous battle which has ſo much adorned the annals of Sweden, was fought in the year 1700, between the Swedes and Moſcovites, or Ruſſians, as they are now called. Charles XII. having finiſhed his Daniſh war (ſee 2. COPENHAGEN) he prepared to finiſh his firſt campaign with an attack upon his rival in glory, Peter Alexoſwitz, Czar of Moſcovy. Charles was the more enraged againſt him, ſays Voltaire, as there were three Moſcovite ambaſſadors at Stockholm, who had lately ſworn to renew an inviolable peace. He who valued himſelf upon a ſevere probity, could not comprehend how a legiſlator like the Czar, could make a jeſt of what ought to be held ſo ſacred. The young prince full of honour, did not ſo much as dream, that there could be a different morality for princes and private perſons. The emperor of Moſcovy publiſhed a manifeſto, which he had much better have ſuppreſſed. He alledged, for a reaſon of the war, that they had not paid him ſufficient honours when he paſſed incognito to Riga; and that they ſold proviſions too dear to his ambaſſadors. Theſe were the injuries for which he ravaged Ingria with a hundred thouſand men

He appeared before Narva at the head of this great army on the firſt of October, in a ſeaſon more ſevere in that clime than the month of January is at London. The Czar, who in ſuch weather would ſometimes ride poſt four hundred leagues to ſee a mine or canal, ſpared his troops no more than he ſpared himſelf. Beſides, he knew that the Swedes, ever ſince the time of Guſtavus Adolphus, could make war in the depth of winter as well as in ſummer, and he wanted to accuſtom the Moſcovites alſo to loſe all diſtinction of ſeaſons, and to make them one day at leaſt equal to the Swedes. Thus, at a time when the froſts and ſnows oblige other nations in temperate climates to a ſuſpenſion of arms, the Czar Peter laid ſiege to Narva within thirty degrees of the pole, and Charles XII. was upon his march to relieve it.

The Czar was no ſooner arrived before the place, than he made haſte to put in practice what he had lately learned abroad in his travels. He marked out his camp, fortified it on all ſides, raiſed redoubts at certain diſtances, and opened the trench himſelf. He had given the command of his army to the duke de Croy a German, and an able general, but at that time very little aſſiſted by the Moſcovite officers. For himſelf, he had only the rank of a private lieutenant in his own troops. He judged it neceſſary to give his nobility an example of military obedience, who till then had been undiciplinable, and accuſtomed to march at the head of ill-armed ſlaves without any experience or order. He had a mind to teach them, that places in the army were to be obtained by ſervices. He began himſelf with beating a drum, and was raiſed to an officer by degrees. 'Tis by no means to be wondered at, that he, who at Amſterdam turned carpenter, to procure himſelf fleets, ſhould become a lieutenant at Narva, to teach his nation the art of war.

The Moſcovites are ſtrong and indefatigable, and, it may be, as couragious as the Swedes; but it requires time to form experienced troops, and diſcipline to make them invincible. The only good ſoldiers in the army, were thirty thouſand Streletſes, who were in Moſcovy what the Janiſaries are in Turky. The reſt were Barbarians forced from their foreſts, and covered over with the ſkins of wild beaſts, ſome armed with arrows, and others with clubs; few of them had fuſees, nor had any one of them ſeen a regular ſiege; nor was there one good cannoneer in the whole army. An hundred and fifty cannon, which one would have thought muſt have ſoon laid the little town of Narva in aſhes, were ſcarce able to make a breach; whereas the artillery of the town deſtroyed every moment whole ranks in the trenches. Narva was almoſt without fortifications, and count Hoorn, who commanded there, had not a thouſand regular troops; and yet this immenſe army was not able to reduce it in ten weeks.

On the fifteenth of November the Czar had information, that the king of Sweden, having croſſed the ſea with two hundred tranſports, was upon his march to relieve Narva. The Swedes were no more than twenty thouſand, but the Czar had no advantage except ſuperiority of number. Far therefore from deſpiſing his enemy, he employed all the art he could to cruſh him; and not content with an hundred thouſand men, he was getting ready another army to oppoſe him, and check his progreſs. He had already given orders for near forty thouſand recruits, who were coming up from Pleſcow with great expedition. He went in perſon to haſten their march, that he might hem in the king between the two armies. Nor was this all; a detachment of thirty thouſand men from the camp before Narva were poſted at a league's diſtance from the town, directly in the king of Sweden's road: twenty thouſand Streletſes were placed farther off upon the ſame road, and five thouſand

thouſand others made up an advanced guard; and he muſt neceſſarily force his way through the body of all theſe troops before he could reach the camp, which was fortified with a rampart and double foſſe. The king of Sweden had landed at Pernaw in the gulph of Riga, with about ſixteen thouſand foot, and a few more than four thouſand horſe.

From Pernaw he made a flying march as far as Revel, followed by all his horſe, and only four thouſand of his foot. But he always marched before, without waiting for the reſt of his troops; and ſoon found himſelf, with his eight thouſand men only, before the firſt poſts of the enemy. He without heſitation attacked them one after another, without giving them time to learn with how ſmall a number they had to engage. The Moſcovites ſeeing the Swedes come upon them, made no doubt but they had a whole army to encounter; and the advanced guard of five thouſand men immediately fled upon their approach. The twenty thouſand men beyond them, terrified with the flight of their countrymen, made no reſiſtance, and carried their conſternation and confuſion among the thirty thouſand, who were poſted within a league of the camp; and the panick ſeizing upon them too, they retired to the main body of the army without ſtriking a blow. Theſe three poſts were carried in two days and an half; and what upon other occaſions would have been reckoned three victories, did not retard the king's march the ſpace of one hour. He appeared then at laſt with his eight thouſand men, wearied with the fatigues of ſo long a march, before a camp of an hundred thouſand Moſcovites, with an hundred and fifty pieces of braſs cannon in their front: and he ſcarce allowed them any time for reſt, before he gave his orders for the attack without delay.

The ſignal was two fuſees, and the word in German, *with the aid of God.* A general officer having repreſented to him the great hazard of the attempt, "What, ſays "he, do you make any queſtion, whether I with my "eight thouſand brave Swedes ſhall not rout a hundred "thouſand Moſcovites?" But, upon recollection, fearing there was too much oſtentation in what he ſaid, he ran after the officer in a moment, "And are not you, "ſays he, of the ſame opinion? Have not I a double "advantage over the enemy; the one, that their horſe "can be of no ſervice to them; and the other, that the "place being ſtrait, their great number will only in-"commode them, and thus in reality I ſhall be ſtronger "than they?" The officer did not think fit to differ from him, and thus they marched againſt the Moſcovites about noon, on the thirteenth of November 1700.

As ſoon as the cannon of the Swedes had made a breach in the intrenchments, they advanced with their bayonets at the end of their fuzees. At the ſame time a violent ſtorm of ſnow, which fell at their backs, was driven by the wind full in the face of the enemy. The Muſcovites ſtood their fire for half an hour, without quitting their poſts. The king attacked the czar's quarter, which lay on the other ſide of the camp, and was in hopes of a rencounter, as not knowing that the emperor was gone in queſt of the forty thouſand men, who were daily expected. Upon the firſt diſcharge of the enemy's ſhot, the king received a ball in his left ſhoulder, but it graz'd only in a ſlight manner upon the fleſh; his activity even hindered him from perceiving that he was wounded. Preſently after his horſe was killed under him. A ſecond had his head carried off by a cannon ball. And as he was nimbly mounting a third, "Theſe "fellows, ſays he, make me exerciſe;" and then he went on to engage, and give orders with the ſame preſence of mind as before. Within three hours the entrenchments were carried on all ſides.

The king purſued the right of the enemy, as far as the river of Narva, with his left wing, if one might properly call by that name about four thouſand men, who were in purſuit of near fifty thouſand. The bridge broke under them as they fled, and the river was in a moment covered with the dead. The reſt in deſpair returned to their camp, without knowing whither they went; and finding certain barracks, they took their poſts behind them. There they defended themſelves for a while, as not knowing how to make their eſcape. But at laſt their generals Dolborouky, Gollouin, and Fedorowitz ſurrendered themſelves to the king, and laid their arms at his majeſty's feet. And in the inſtant they were offering them, came up the duke de Croy, the general of the army, to ſurrender himſelf with thirty officers.

Charles received all theſe priſoners of diſtinction with as eaſy a politeneſs, and as obliging an air, as if he had been to pay them the honors of an entertainment in his own court. He only detained the general officers. All the ſubalterns and common ſoldiers were diſarmed and conducted to the river of Narva, where they were furniſhed with boats to carry them over, and return them back to their own homes. In the mean time night came on, and the left wing of the Muſcovites ſtill continued fighting. The Swedes had not loſt fifteen hundred men; eighteen thouſand Muſcovites had been killed in their entrenchments; a great number was drowned; many had paſſed the river; but ſtill there remained enough in the camp to exterminate the Swedes even to the laſt man. But it is not the number of the dead, but the terror of thoſe who ſurvive, that gives the finiſhing ſtroke to victories

The king employed the ſmall remains of the day in ſeizing upon the enemy's artillery. He poſted himſelf to advantage between their camp and the town, and there ſlept ſome hours on the ground, wrapt up in his cloak, expecting to fall at day-break upon the left wing of the enemy, which was not yet entirely routed: but at two o'clock in the morning general Wade, who commanded that wing, having heard of the gracious reception the king had given to the other generals, and how he had ſent home all the ſubaltern officers and ſoldiers, deſired that he would grant him the ſame favor. The conqueror made anſwer, that he ſhould have it, if he would draw near at the head of his troops, and lay down his arms and colors at his feet. The general appeared ſoon after with his Muſcovites, to the number of about thirty thouſand. They marched ſoldiers and officers, with their heads uncovered, a-croſs leſs than ſeven thouſand Swedes. The ſoldiers, as they paſſed before him, threw down their fuzees and ſwords upon the ground, and the officers preſented him with their enſigns and colors. He cauſed the whole multitude to croſs the river, without retaining a ſingle ſoldier priſoner. If he had put them under guard, the number of the priſoners would, at leaſt, have been five times greater than that of the conquerors.

He then entered victorious into Narva, attended by the duke de Croy, and the other general officers of the Muſcovites. He ordered their ſwords to be reſtored to them, and being informed that they wanted money, and that the tradeſmen of Narva refuſed to truſt them, he ſent the duke de Croy a thouſand ducats, and every Muſcovite officer five hundred, who could never ſufficiently admire the civility of their treatment, of which they could not form to themſelves the leaſt idea. Immediately a relation of the victory was drawn up at Narva, to be ſent to Stockholm, and the allies of Sweden, but the king cut off with his own hand whatever was reported too much to his own advantage, or to the detriment of the czar. His modeſty could not hinder their ſtriking at Stockholm ſeveral medals, to perpetuate the memory of theſe events. Among the reſt, they ſtruck one which repreſented him on the one ſide ſtanding on a pedeſtal, to which were chained a Muſcovite, a Dane, and a Polander; and on the reverſe, an Hercules armed with his club, treading upon a Cerberus, with this inſcription,

TRES UNO CONTUDIT ICTU.

Among the priſoners taken at the battle of Narva, there was one who was a great inſtance of the revolutions of fortune. He was the eldeſt ſon and heir to the king of Georgia; they called him the czaraſis, a name which ſignified prince, or ſon of czar, amongſt all the Tartars, as well as in Muſcovy. For the word czar ſignified king among the ancient Scythians, from whom all theſe people are deſcended, and is by no means derived from the Cæſars of Rome, ſo long unknown to theſe barbarians. His father, Mitelleſki Czat, who was maſter of the moſt beautiful part of the country, ſituate between the mountains of Ararat and the eaſtern coaſts of the Black Sea, had been driven from his kingdom by his own ſubjects in

1688, and chose rather to throw himself into the arms of the emperor of Muscovy, than apply to the Turks. This king's son, at nineteen years of age, attended upon Peter the Great, in his expedition against the Swedes, and was taken fighting, by some Finland soldiers, who had already stripped him; and were upon the point of killing him. Count Renchild rescued him from their hands, supplied him with cloaths, and presented him to his master. Charles sent him to Stockholm, where the unfortunate prince died some few years after. Upon his taking leave, the king could not avoid making aloud, in the hearing of his officers, a natural reflection upon the strange fate of an Asiatic prince, born at the foot of mount Caucasus; who was going to live a prisoner among the snows of Sweden. "It is, says he, as if I "was to be one day a prisoner among the Crim Tar-"tars." These words at that time had no impression, but were afterwards but too much thought on, when the event had confirmed the prediction.

The czar was advancing by long marches with an army of forty thousand Russians, in expectation of surrounding his enemy on all sides. In the mid-way he had intelligence of the battle of Narva, and the dispersion of his whole camp. He judged it not convenient with his forty thousand raw and undisciplined men, to engage with a conqueror, who had lately destroyed a hundred thousand intrenched in their camp. He returned back from whence he came, still pursuing his resolution of disciplining his troops, at the same time that he civilized his subjects. "I know, says he, the Swedes will beat "us for some time, but in time they will teach us to "beat them."

Moscow, his capital, was in the utmost terror and desolation at the news of this defeat. And so great was the pride and ignorance of the people, that they could not be persuaded but they had been conquered by more than human power, and that the Swedes had been victorious by the force of magic. This opinion was so general, that public prayers were ordered to be put up to St. Nicholas, the patron of Muscovy, upon the occasion. The form was too singular to be here omitted. It runs thus:

"O thou, who art our perpetual comforter in all our "adversities, great St. Nicholas, infinitely powerful, "by what sin have we offended thee in our sacrifices, "genuflexons, bowings, and thanksgivings, that thou "hast thus forsaken us? We have implored thy assist-"ance against the terrible, insolent, enraged, dreadful, "insuperable destroyers; when, like lions and bears, "who have lost their young, they have fallen upon us, "terrified, wounded, and slain by thousands, us, who "are thy people. As it is impossible this should have "happened without diabolical influence and inchant-"ment, we beseech thee, O great St. Nicholas, to be "our champion and standard-bearer, to deliver us from "this troop of sorcerers, and drive them far off from "our coasts, with the recompense that is due unto them."

Whilst the Muscovites were thus complaining of their defeat to St. Nicholas, Charles XII. returned thanks to God, and prepared himself for new victories.

NASEBY, BATTLE AT. [a village near Rothwell, in Northamptonshire, about ten miles north from Northampton.] In the year 1645, being the time of the grand rebellion, this battle was fought between Charles I. and his parliament. The king marched to Leicester, took that town by assault, and Fairfax followed the same route, in order to give him battle, the two houses, having, at the desire of their general, dispensed with the attendance of Cromwell, who thus preserved his command in their army, notwithstanding the self-denying ordinance. Charles being informed that Fairfax was ordered to besiege Oxford, advanced towards Harborough, where he received intelligence, that he had abandoned his design upon Oxford, and had been repulsed in assaulting the castle of Borstal. The king continued his march, in expectation of being joined by colonel Gerard, with two thousand men from Wales, as well as by lord Goring, at the head of three thousand cavalry.

This officer had wrote to him from Taunton, giving him hopes of reducing that place, and advising him to act on the defensive till he should join the army; but the letter fell into the hands of Fairfax, who thus apprized, resolved to hazard an engagement before the junction could be effected. For this purpose he followed the royalists, and the king seeing it would be impossible to reach Leicester, without exposing his rear to certain destruction, determined to meet him half way. He accordingly marched back, and on the fourteenth day of June, came in sight of the enemy, who were drawn up in order of battle, on a rising ground near Naseby. Prince Rupert led the right of the royalists: the left was under the direction of Sir Marmaduke Langdale: lord Astley commanded the main body, consisting of all the infantry, and the king headed the body of reserve. The cavalry on the enemy's right, was commanded by Cromwell; the left by his son-in-law Ireton; while Fairfax and Skippon, conducted the center. Prince Rupert attacked the left wing with his usual impetuosity and success; they were pursued as far as the village; but the prince in his return, misspent his time in a fruitless attempt to seize their park of artillery. Cromwell in the mean time was furiously engaged with Sir Marmaduke Langdale, whose horse were broken, after a very obstinate dispute. The infantry on both sides maintained the conflict with equal valor for some time, but in spite of Fairfax and Skippon, their battalions began to give way, when Cromwell returned and charged the king's infantry in flank, with such vigor, as they could not resist, so that they were immediately routed and dispersed. By this time prince Rupert had rejoined the king, and the small body of the reserve; but his troops, though victorious, could not be brought to a second charge.

They were at all times licentious and ungovernable, but here they were intimidated; for Fairfax, Skippon, and Cromwell, had by this time reduced their forces into order of battle, and stood ready for either attack or defence. The king would have charged them at the head of his reserve, even before Rupert returned, had not he been prevented by an uncommon incident.

The Scottish earl of Carnwath, who rode by his majesty's side, seizing the bridle of his horse, turned him round, saying, with a loud oath, "Will you go upon your death "in an instant." The troops seeing this motion, wheeled to the right, and rode off in such confusion, that they could not be rallied during the whole action.

The king perceiving the fortune of the day irretrievably lost, was obliged to abandon the victory to his enemies, who took all his cannon, baggage, and about five thousand prisoners. Among other things which fell into their hands, was a casket, containing his private letters to the queen, some of which were published. We cannot omit observing, that such an air of tenderness runs through this correspondence, between Charles and his consort, as must impress every impartial reader, with a very favorable idea of conjugal affection.

NEWARK, SIEGE OF AND BATTLE AT. [a borough town in Nottinghamshire, situated on the river Trent, about fifteen miles north west from Wollingham.] This battle was also fought during the time of the grand rebellion, viz. 1644. Whilst the marquis of Newcastle was in the North, observing the Scottish army, the lord Willoughby of Parham, and Sir John Meldrum with about five thousand men of the parliament-forces, laid siege to Newark, wherein the king had put a garrison. As soon as Charles knew of this proceeding, he sent orders to prince Rupert to endeavour to relive the place. The prince being then at Chester, put himself immediately upon the march, and being joined by other troops, made a body of seven thousand men, with whom he advanced towards Newark. Meldrum who commanded alone at the siege, (the lord Willoughby being gone elsewhere) resolved to fight the prince, and for that purpose, drew up his forces at a little distance from the town. On the twenty-first of March there was a sharp conflict, particularly at a bridge over which Meldrum had resolved to retreat in case of need. The bridge was vigorously attacked, and as bravely defended.

Meanwhile, after the fight was over, Meldrum finding himself too weak to renew it the next day, resolved to retreat over the bridge in the night. But he found the guard he had left there, had deserted, and the bridge in possession of the enemies. So not being able to retreat, and perceiving himself surrounded with the king's forces, Meldrum sent a trumpet to the prince, to desire a parley.

a parley. It was agreed that the foot ſhould march away with their ſwords, colors, and drums, all the officers, with their arms, horſes, and baggage, and the troopers and dragoons, with their ſwords, horſes, and colors. But he was forced to deliver all his ordnance and ammunition, with about three thouſand muſkets.

The prince, after this expedition, which did him great honor, returned to Shropſhire, and from thence into Lancaſhire, to relieve the counteſs of Derby, who, for the ſpace of eighteen weeks was beſieged in her houſe of Latham, and made a gallant defence againſt a body of two thouſand parliamentarians. In a ſally on the ſixth of May, the beſieged ſlew near three hundred of the beſiegers. Prince Rupert in his way to Latham, took Stopworth in Cheſhire, and whilſt he was advancing towards Latham, the beſiegers raiſed the ſiege, and part of them, under the command of colonel Rigby, went and reinforced the garriſon of Bolton in Lancaſhire.

The prince purſued them, and without giving them time to come to themſelves, took the town by ſtorm. After that he took Liverpool, alſo in Lancaſhire. The governor, colonel More, had not ſpirit to make any reſiſtance, he evacuated the town in the moſt precipitate manner: what rich moveables he could put on board the ſhips in the harbor, he did, inſtead of acquitting himſelf honorably, according to the truſt repoſed in him, he minded little elſe but the preſervation of a few trinkets.

Here the prince received a letter from the king, commanding him to relieve York, which was beſieged by the enemy, and gave him battle. See YORK.

NEWBURG, SURPRISAL OF. [a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia.] In the year 1688, this town being in the poſſeſſion of the Germans, againſt whom the French were at war, it was reſolved by marechal Feuquieres to take it.

The enemy had thrown five hundred foot and fifteen hundred dragoons into the place, and this garriſon was well precautioned for its defence, on the ſide of the Phortzheim, but expoſed a little too much towards the other gate, from whence they imagined they had no danger to apprehend, becauſe the ways to it were difficult to paſs. During the day-time they poſted on an eminence, that commanded a view of the gate of Phortzheim, a party of twenty dragoons: ſo that they could diſcover every man who ſhould happen to quit Phortzheim by day. The gate, which was towards the river Entz, and contiguous to the covered bridge, was unprovided with a draw bridge, and had not any work to protect it. There was only one centinel over the gate, and a corps-de-guard of fifteen or twenty men below. The rounds, however, were very frequently made on the wall.

When M. de Feuquieres had gained information of the manner in which theſe incommodious neighbours conducted themſelves, he made the neceſſary diſpoſitions for carrying this poſt by the gate of Entz, becauſe the garriſon was leaſt attentive to that quarter. He waited till the cloſe of the day, that the party of dragoons might not diſcover his march; after which he advanced with ſix hundred men through bye-ways, which conducted him to the head of the bridge of Entz. A prodigious quantity of ſnow had fallen; but the march was ſo ſecret and expeditious, that he arrived about midnight, at the covered bridge. He then advanced upon it with his detachment, and when diſcovered by the centinel, who was ſtationed over the gate, told him in high Dutch, that he belonged to a regiment which he knew was quartered in Wirtemberg, and had lately returned from the war that was carried on towards Fort Lewis. He then deſired to be admitted, as being incapable of ſuſtaining the cold any longer. The officer of the guard, having received information of thoſe particulars from his centinel, aſcended to the place where he was ſtationed, and converſed with the marquis, while he diſpatched a meſſenger to the commandant, who lodged in the caſtle, at a conſiderable diſtance from that gate. During the converſation, Feuquieres's men fixed a petard on the gate, which was not perceived by the officer, till it was ready to operate. He then ordered the centinel to fire and cauſed a drum to beat an alarm, though too late; for the gate was forced in a moment, and the marquis formed his troops in order of battle, on the ſpot, before the garriſon was in any ſtate of defence; ſo that the troops who compoſed it, were cut in pieces, in retaliation for the murder of a lieutenant, and twenty troopers of the regiment of Villeroy, by the Imperialiſts, after they had taken them priſoners, and promiſed them to allow them quarter. The French found two hundred horſes in the town, and diſtributed them among the troopers and dragoons of the garriſon of Phortzheim; after which, the marquis ordered the town to be ſet on fire.

To this we ſhall add the ſurpriſal of Entzwahingen, as it was in conſequence of that of Newburg. Entzwahingen is a little town, ſituated in an open country on the river Entz, not far from Newburg; its garriſon was compoſed of five hundred horſe and foot; and, in imitation of the garriſon of Newburg, had a poſt in the day-time, on an eminence near Phortzheim, from whence the ſoldiers, who were ſtationed there, had a view of all thoſe who came out of that town. After the marquis had remounted all his cavalry and dragoons, on the horſes taken at Newburg, he marched to Entzwahingen, during the next night. The cavalry were ordered to advance on the other ſide of the Entz, to prevent thoſe of the enemy from ſaving themſelves, by paſſing that river; while the general attacked the two gates with his infantry, and marched with ſix hundred foot, divided into two bodies, in order to form an attack. Theſe gates were ſituated one towards Phortzheim, and the other towards Hailbron. They were unprovided with draw-bridges, and were not ſo well built as thoſe of Newburg. However, they were covered with a palliſaded reden, capable of containing about fifteen men, who retired at night into the town; and in the day-time it only protected the guard, who were poſted at the gate. As the enemy had no more than one hundred and fifty foot in the place, the marquis judged that the guard at the gates would be weak, and that it would be neceſſary to attack thoſe gates with vigor. He ordered hatchets, therefore to be delivered to the men who were detached, for that particular ſervice, and as they were protected by the fire of the infantry, they ſoon cut down the barriers and gates ſo effectually, that the troops entered in good order, notwithſtanding the darkneſs of the night. All the troops of the garriſon were cut to pieces, to retaliate the maſſacre beforementioned; above ſix hundred horſes were taken, and ſent to Phortzheim, and the town was burnt and plundered.

NEWBURY, BATTLE AT. [a market town of Berkſhire, fifteen miles weſt from Reading.] This battle was fought in the year 1643, between the royaliſts and the parliamentarians, during the time of the grand rebellion. Charles after his fruitleſs expedition into Glocesterſhire, returned towards London, and ſo did the earl of Eſſex, who had narrowly watched his motions.

Prince Rupert was immediately detached over the hills, to intercept him in his march, and amuſe him with ſkirmiſhes, until the king in perſon ſhould bring up the infantry. He performed this ſervice with ſuch expedition, that before the enemy had reached Newbury, he charged, and put their rear in confuſion; and, though they behaved with great conduct and reſolution, he compelled them to ſhorten their intended march, and take up their quarters at Hungerford. Next day, which was the ſeventeenth of September, the king took poſſeſſion of Newbury with his foot; ſo that Eſſex was obliged to paſs the night in the open field; and was, indeed, in ſuch a ſituation, that in all probability, he would have found it extremely difficult to extricate himſelf, had the royaliſts avoided a battle: but he was obliged to the impetuoſity of ſome young officers, who deſpiſed ſuch maxims of caution. He drew up his men in order of battle, upon Bigs hill, within a ſhort mile of Newbury, and made ſuch a diſpoſition, as became a general of his conduct and experience. The royaliſts began to ſkirmiſh in ſmall ſucceſſive parties, until they were inſenſibly engaged too far, that the king found it neceſſary to hazard a general action. The king's horſe charged with their uſual intrepidity, and even routed the cavalry of Eſſex; but they could make no impreſſion on his foot, behind which the horſe rallied as often as they were put in confuſion. The London trained-bands, in particular, oppoſed themſelves like a rampart againſt the efforts of the royaliſts, and managed their pikes with ſuch dexterity,

lity, that prince Rupert attacked them in vain at the head of his choice cavalry. The battle was fought all day, with equal obſtinacy on both ſides; and night parted the combatants, before either army could claim the victory. The king recalled his troops from the field; and next morning the earl of Eſſex purſued his march towards Reading, which he reached with his cannon and baggage, after his rear had been ſeverely handled by prince Rupert, who charged it when entangled in defiles, at the head of his horſe, and one thouſand muſqueteers. Though the number of men ſlain in the battle of Newbury was not very conſiderable, the king ſuſtained irreparable loſs in the fate of ſome worthy noblemen who fell in the engagement. The earl of Sunderland, a young nobleman of promiſing parts, was killed by a cannon-bullet.

The earl of Caenarvon, who had ſerved his royal maſter with ſuch courage and ability, was run through the body with a ſword, and expired in an hour after he had received the wound; but the theme of univerſal lamentation was the death of the great, the good, the amiable Lucius Cary lord viſcount Falkland, ſecretary of ſtate, the darling of the muſes, the patron of learning and merit, the mirrour of integrity, and the pattern of conſummate virtue. This excellent perſon had conſtantly oppoſed the crown in thoſe meaſures which he deemed dangerous to the liberty of the ſubject, and the privileges of parliament: but when he perceived the drift of the demagogues was to ruin the conſtitution; that the king had ſufficiently attoned for the errors of his conduct, during the firſt part of his reign, by the manyfold conceſſions he had made in favour of his people, he diſclaimed their proceeding, and eſpouſed the cauſe of his ſovereign in diſtreſs: yet he was ſo much afflicted at ſeeing his country involved in the calamities of a civil war, that he loſt his former ſerenity of temper; he became ſilent, penſive, and reſerved; and, in the midſt of his friends, the word "peace" often broke from him in a profound ſigh. He eagerly forwarded every overture of an accommodation; and, that this conduct might not ſeem the reſult of perſonal timidity, he expoſed himſelf on all occaſions to the moſt imminent hazard, as if he had deſpiſed life, or been enamoured of danger. When his temper firſt changed, he began to neglect the exterior ornaments of his perſon, in which he had been formerly exact and curious; but, in the morning of the battle, as if he had foreſeen his fate, he beſtowed extraordinary pains upon his apparel, ſaying, the enemy ſhould not find his body in a ſlovenly condition. "I am weary of the times (added he) and foreſee much "miſery to my country; but I believe I ſhall not be out "of it before night." He charged in the front of lord Byron's regiment, and being ſhot in the belly, fell from his horſe; but his body was not found till next morning. This is one of the moſt finiſhed characters which we find upon record; and his death the more lamentable, as he died in the four and thirtieth year of his age.

2. NEWBURY, BATTLE AT. Next year the forces of the parliament reſolved to make themſelves maſters of Newbury, which the king ſuſpecting, he reſolved to prevent them by entrenching himſelf there. The earl of Eſſex, with a ſuperiority of numbers, marched from Reading to attack him. On the twenty-ſeventh of October, the earl attacked Charles's entrenchments in two different parts, and the action was maintained with great violence from four o'clock in the afternoon, till night, when the aſſailants forced the lines in one place, and took ſeveral pieces of cannon, but the darkneſs prevented them from making uſe of that advantage. On the other ſide, they had been repulſed with conſiderable loſs: nevertheleſs the king thought proper to retire in the night to Wallingford, leaving his artillery and baggage in the caſtle of Donnington, which the earl of Mancheſter next day ſummoned to ſurrender. Though the governor refuſed to capitulate, they took no ſtep towards the reduction of the place, but remained inactive at Newbury. The king retired unmoleſted to Oxford, where being joined by prince Rupert, with the northern horſe, as well as by the earl of Northampton, and reinforced with draughts from different garriſons, he found himſelf at the head of eleven thouſand men, with whom he marched back to Donnington, and drew up his army in order of battle, between that caſtle and the town of Newbury. The enemy likewiſe appeared in battalia; but they did not think proper to attack the king, who happily returned to Oxford with all the artillery, ammunition and baggage, which he had left in the caſtle.

NEWCASTLE, BATTLE NEAR. [the county town of Northumberland, ſituated on the river Tine.] In 1637, Charles ſent into Scotland a book of canons for the government of the kirk, and afterwards the liturgy, with orders that it ſhould be read in all the churches in that kingdom. This occaſioned great tumults and diſturbances at Edinburgh, where the people dreading the leaſt innovation in their religion diſapproved by their miniſtry, would not ſuffer the liturgy to be read. When the tumults were appeaſed, the whole nation fell to petitioning in behalf of their religion; but the king reſolving to puniſh ſeverely the authors of the diſturbances, only anſwered their petitions with proclamations which were by no means ſatisfactory to the people. At laſt the Scots perceiving that the court was reſolved to make them worſhip God after a new manner, and to introduce epiſcopacy, and an entire new form of church government among them, aſſociated themſelves together, (nobility, clergy, gentry, and common people) for the maintenance of their religion from all innovations. This is the famous covenant, which like an alarm-bell, brought all the Scots together, and in one day the court loſt all authority in that kingdom. The king far from taking proper meaſures to diſpel this ſtorm of his own raiſing, reſolved to perſiſt in his undertaking. But ſo far was his conduct from ſtopping the breach, that he only made it wider. To crown all, he reſolved to compel them by arms to ſubmit to his intended regulations. For this purpoſe he raiſed forces without a parliament, reſolving never to call another: the clergy and the catholicks furniſhed him with what money he wanted. The Scots alſo raiſed forces, and reſolved to defend themſelves.

The two armies met on the borders, and a battle was every day expected. But the king who was with his troops, beginning to repent of his undertaking, reſolved to act on the defenſive, tho' vaſtly ſuperior to the Scots. In truth, both ſides were in the ſame humour, and when it was leaſt expected, commiſſioners from each party were appointed to negociate a peace. But at length, after both ſides had diſbanded their troops, the rupture broke out afreſh. And now the king was adviſed to call a parliament, which he did, but that aſſembly declined medling with the Scotch affairs, applying all their attention to the petitions ſent them from all parts of the kingdom, complaining of great grievances, particularly breaches of parlimentary privileges, innovations in religion, and invaded property. This induced Charles to diſſolve them, and ſend ſeveral of the members to the tower. Hereupon the diſcontent of the people greatly increaſed; and what ſtill more inflamed them, was to ſee the catholicks countenanced, protected, and conſidered as the king's beſt ſubjects. Count Rozetti, an agent from the pope, reſided at London, who openly went to court in great pomp, and whoſe houſe was a general rendezvous for papiſts. Charles had married a French princeſs, who had prevailed on him to receive this agent as a ſort of nuncio, and by that, as well as the avowed protection ſhe afforded to thoſe of her religion, ſhe drew upon herſelf the implacable hatred of the people.

In Auguſt, the army deſigned againſt Scotland arrived on the frontiers, while the Scots paſſed the Tweed, and entered England. The latter being advanced as far as Newburn near Newcaſtle, there the Engliſh endeavoured to prevent their paſſing the Tine. After a fight very faintly maintained by the latter, the Scots forced their paſſage, and the next day Newcaſtle fell into their hands; where they found all the artillery and ſtores ordered thither by Charles, who deſigned that town for the magazine of his army. This event broke all the king's meaſures. The earl of Strafford, his great favourite, ſpeaking a little too roughly to the troops defeated at Newburn, put them upon magnifying, in their own vindication, the valour and number of the enemy. The Engliſh malecontents laid hold of this opportunity to

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ſpeak more boldly againſt the government. And on the other hand, the Scots took care to convince the Engliſh, that their deſign in entering England was not to injure the natives, but only to procure acceſs to the king, in order to lay their grievances before him: by this means they ſeparated the king's cauſe from that of the people of England, and by their great moderation, made the Engliſh backward to ſerve againſt them.

NEWPORT, SIEGE OF AND BATTLE AT, [a port town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Flanders, ſituated nine miles weſt from Oſtend, and ſixteen north eaſt from Dunkirk.] This battle was fought in the year 1600, between the Spaniards under the command of the arch-duke Albert, and the Dutch under their famous prince Maurice, who had alſo ſome Engliſh and French in his army. The arch-duke, it ſeems, intended to make a conqueſt of Holland, which prince Maurice being apprized of, he reſolved to be in the field before him, and reached Newport all on a ſudden, having ſecured all the places behind him, in caſe of a retreat. He laid ſiege to Newport, but the arch-duke having received intelligence of this unexpected march of the prince, at the head of a conſiderable army, into the very heart of Flanders, did all that lay in his power to bring together a ſufficient force to ſtop his progreſs; for which purpoſe having found means to appeaſe the mutiny of the ſoldiers, by great promiſes (the princeſs Iſabella his wife promiſing to diſpoſe even of her jewels for the payment of their arrears) and recalled his forces out of Guelders and ſome other places, had brought together an army of ten thouſand foot and one thouſand ſix hundred horſe, at the head whereof the arch-duke marched in perſon, to encounter the enemy. Thoſe left in the caſtle of Aldenburgh and other places, being amazed at ſo ſudden an approach of ſo formidable an army, at a time when they had flattered themſelves with certain hopes that the diſcords that reigned among them had put them beyond any poſſibility of gathering into a body, partly deſerted the places committed to their care before they got ſight of the Spaniards, contrary to the capitulation; the fault whereof was afterwards laid upon the mutinous part of the ſoldiery.

It was pretty late at night before prince Maurice was ſurprized with the news, that the Spaniſh army, was advancing that way, headed by the arch-duke in perſon: it is confeſſed on all hands, that the United Provinces for many years paſſed had not been reduced to ſo great a hazard as at this time, when the enemy was ſo near at hand, that they had neither time to entrench themſelves, nor if they could have done it would it have ſtood them in any ſtead, ſince the enemy ſtood betwixt them and Oſtend, from whence they muſt expect their ſupplies, and to endeavour to fight their way to the frontiers of France, would have expoſed them to the utmoſt danger of being all cut to pieces before they could reach them. In this exigency of affairs, prince Maurice having recourſe to that unparalleled preſence of mind, which was his conſtant companion in all his great actions, ordered count Erneſt of Naſſau, to to march with all expedition with nineteen companies of foot and four troops of horſe, to poſſeſs himſelf of the bridge of Liffingen, or if he found the enemy had already gained that poſt, to detain him in his march by ſkirmiſhes, till he might gain time to conſider what was beſt to be done, and to put his troops in order of battle. Count Erneſt haſtened his march with all poſſible ſpeed, to gain the bridge before the enemy, but coming too late poſted his forces near the fort of Albert, and from thence attacked the enemy with ſuch vigour, that they did imagine no otherwiſe, than that prince Maurice was there in perſon, either with the whole or the greateſt part of his army; but ſoon after having found their miſtake, they charged the Dutch troops ſo furiouſly on all ſides, that being forced to give way to their number, they were put to an entire rout with the ſlaughter of eight hundred; many of whom were ſlain after quarter given.

However, the loſs of theſe brave men proved the preſervation of the whole army; for as they fought with an unparalleled reſolution, and ſold their lives at the deareſt rate they could; prince Maurice had thereby leiſure given him to poſt his horſe, and make a kind of entrenchment of waggons near the ſea-ſhore, towards Oſtend: for had the Spaniards immediately after this defeat, attacked the Hollanders, they would in all probability, have obtained an entire victory; but being elevated with the preſent advantage, which they looked upon as the ſure fore-runner either of the flight or conqueſt of the enemy, they gave opportunity to the prince to put his forces in full order of battle; whilſt they contented themſelves with proclaiming their victory throughout the Netherlands. Prince Maurice in the mean time, was not idle to improve the little time he had left, ordering Sir Francis Veere with the Engliſh and Freſelanders, and two companies of the Dutch guards, to lead the van; the French, Swiſſers, and the forces lately come over out of St. Andrews fort, compoſing the main battle under count Solms, and the Dutch and Germans cloſing the rear: the horſe were poſted partly in the front and flanks, the reſt to cover the rear; having at the ſame time ordered ſome troops to obſerve the garriſon of Newport, he commanded the tranſport ſhips to ſail to Oſtend, to cut off all hopes of retreat from his forces.

It was ſcarce noon, when a ſtrong body of the Spaniſh horſe being advanced a great way before the foot, engaged the Dutch van-guard, but were forced to retreat ſoon after to the adjacent hills, to expect the coming up of their foot, who marching along the ſea-ſhore, were not a little annoyed by the Dutch cannon. It was then taken into deliberation in prince Maurice's army, whether they ſhould immediately attack the Spaniſh horſe, before they could be ſeconded by the foot, or expect the enemy's coming in the ſame place they were poſted in before. Thoſe that were for the firſt, urged the preſent opportunity of improving the advantage they had got in beating back the horſe, and encouraging the ſoldiers by this happy beginning: but the wiſer ſort being of opinion, that they had better expect the enemy in their poſt, in order to receive them with the more vigour; after they ſhould have been tired by a troubleſome march over the ſandy hills, the laſt prevailed.

In the afternoon the whole Spaniſh army being advanced within full ſight of the Dutch, and finding them drawn up in very good order, ready to receive them, many of the old officers among the Spaniards began to to reflect more ſeriouſly upon the matter; and therefore not to come to a deciſive battle, but to endeavour, by fortifying their camp, to cut off all manner of ſupplies from the enemy; and before all, to attempt the retaking of the fort of Albert; but the moſt of the young commanders elevated with their late ſucceſs, and ſeconded by the common ſoldiers, (who thought themſelves aſſured of victory) crying out aloud, to be led on againſt the half vanquiſhed Enemy; this laſt opinion prevailed.

Prince Maurice by this time, being ready to give the ſignal of battle, ordered two pieces of cannon to be planted in the front of his battalions on an eminence; which being performed with incredible alacrity, by ſome Dutch ſeamen, by means of hurdles and boards to keep them from ſinking into ſands. The ſame did great execution among the Spaniards, who briſkly anſwered the Dutch, from eight pieces of cannon, planted near the ſea-ſhore, but with much leſs effect; the Dutch having the advantage of the riſing ground, and the cannon of ſome of their frigates, making ſuch terrible havock among the Spaniards, that they were forced to to draw farther from the ſhore, up among the adjacent downs being a ridge of ſandy hills, caſt up by the ſea. Here the battle begun moſt furiouſly, both ſides fighting with equal obſtinacy, and the victory remaining dubious for ſeveral hours, ſometimes one, then the other advancing or retreating, according to the advantage or diſadvantage of the ground: Sir Francis Veere, who was to attack the enemy's right wing, told the prince at parting, that whether dead or living, he ſhould have occaſion to remember him for this day's action, which he performed to a miracle; for having repulſed the enemies muſqueteers, he led on the choiceſt of his troops to break in upon their pikes; but having received two wounds, one in his leg, the other in his thigh, and his horſe ſhot under him, (which he made uſe of to conceal his being wounded) was ſeaſonably relieved by his brother

ther Horace Vere. At the ſame time his troops being charged in the flank by the enemies horſe, not without great ſlaughter, they began to give way; and being hardly preſſed upon on all ſides, ſome of them were forced into the ſea; but the reſt making good their ground, prince Maurice ſent to their relief a good body of French, who fired ſo furiouſly from the next hill, upon the enemies pikes, that they were forced to retreat backwards.

By this time the Flemmings and Iriſh troops being engaged with the Swiſs, and the mutineers of St. Andrews Fort; they were bravely ſeconded by the regiments of Holland and Utrecht; and theſe being again relieved in their turn by the German troops, they at laſt forced them to give way. Prince Maurice having wiſely pitched upon this expedient, to tire out the enemy, by charging them ſeparately, and renewing the fight with freſh troops, which had the deſired effect: for whilſt the enemy purſued with more fury than conduct, thoſe that gave way before them, they were continually charged by others; who keeping them in play till the former returned to the charge, they could gain no ground upou the Dutch troops: at the ſame time, count Lewis of Naſſau, with nine troops of horſe having charged the enemies cavalry, was ſo well ſeconded by Gent, with ſome freſh troops, that they forced the Spaniſh horſe to quit their foot; which done, three troops were ſent to charge their foot in the flank; which being followed by ſix troops of curiaſſiers, led on by count Lewis himſelf, they made a terrible havock among the enemy. Upon this occaſion count Lewis acquired immortal honour, having charged more than once through the enemy's horſe, and being ſurrounded with ten only of his men, by a whole troop of Spaniards; yet fought his way through them with unſpeakable bravery. Prince Maurice finding himſelf ſuperior in horſe to the enemy, ordered towards evening, Sir Francis Veere's and Bate's troops of horſe to charge the enemy near the ſea-ſhore, by the ordnance; which being done accordingly, and the enemy preſſing moſt furiouſly upon them, they received ſo warm a ſalute from the artillery, that they were glad to wheel off to the next hills; and returning to the charge, received a ſecond ſalute, which put them intirely into confuſion. The Engliſh then charging the Spaniſh foot with more vigour than ever, and theſe perceiving their main battle alſo gave way, began alſo to look for their ſafety in an open flight, in which Sapana and Villarſa their commanders in chief, were taken priſoners, the firſt dying ſoon after of his wounds.

The Spaniards imputing the loſs of this battle to their being out numbered by the enemy, and their having the ſea and wind in their faces; and laſtly to the diſadvantage they lay under in regard of their artillery, which being ſwallowed up for the moſt part in the ſands, could do them but little ſervice; whereas thoſe of prince Maurice being ſuſtained by hurdles and planks, did terrible execution among them; their artillery being diſcharged thirty times during the action. Arch-duke Albert did all that could be expected from a general, encouraging his men with his face uncovered, in all places where his preſence was moſt neceſſary; and ſometimes alſo leading them to the charge with ſo much bravery, that he received a ſlight wound in the ear by a launce, and his horſe was ſeized by the bridle by a trooper, who had certainly carried him off, had not ſome of his guards haſtened ſeaſonably to his relief: at laſt finding no hopes of reſtoring the battle, he thought fit to ſecure his perſon, which however would have been in no ſmall danger of being taken, had the garriſon of Oſtend ſallied out upon the flying Spaniards, or had not thoſe ſent to poſſeſs themſelves of the bridge of Leffingen quitted that poſt, dreading the ſame fate many of their companions had met with the ſame morning near that place. After the arch-duke had left the battle, his forces fled in great confuſion, except four thouſand Germans, who retreated in good order, without being purſued by the Dutch. It was objected by ſome to prince Maurice, that had he improved this victory by purſuing the enemy, during the firſt conſternation; he might infallibly have opened himſelf a way into the province of Flanders, but what with his loſs near Leffingen bridge, and in the battle; what with the approaching night, in a country where the enemy was poſſeſſed of all the forts and avenues round about him, he thought it his ſafeſt way rather to reſt ſatisfied with what advantage he had got than to expoſe his tired and hungry forces (for they had eaten nothing all that day) to any uncertain events.

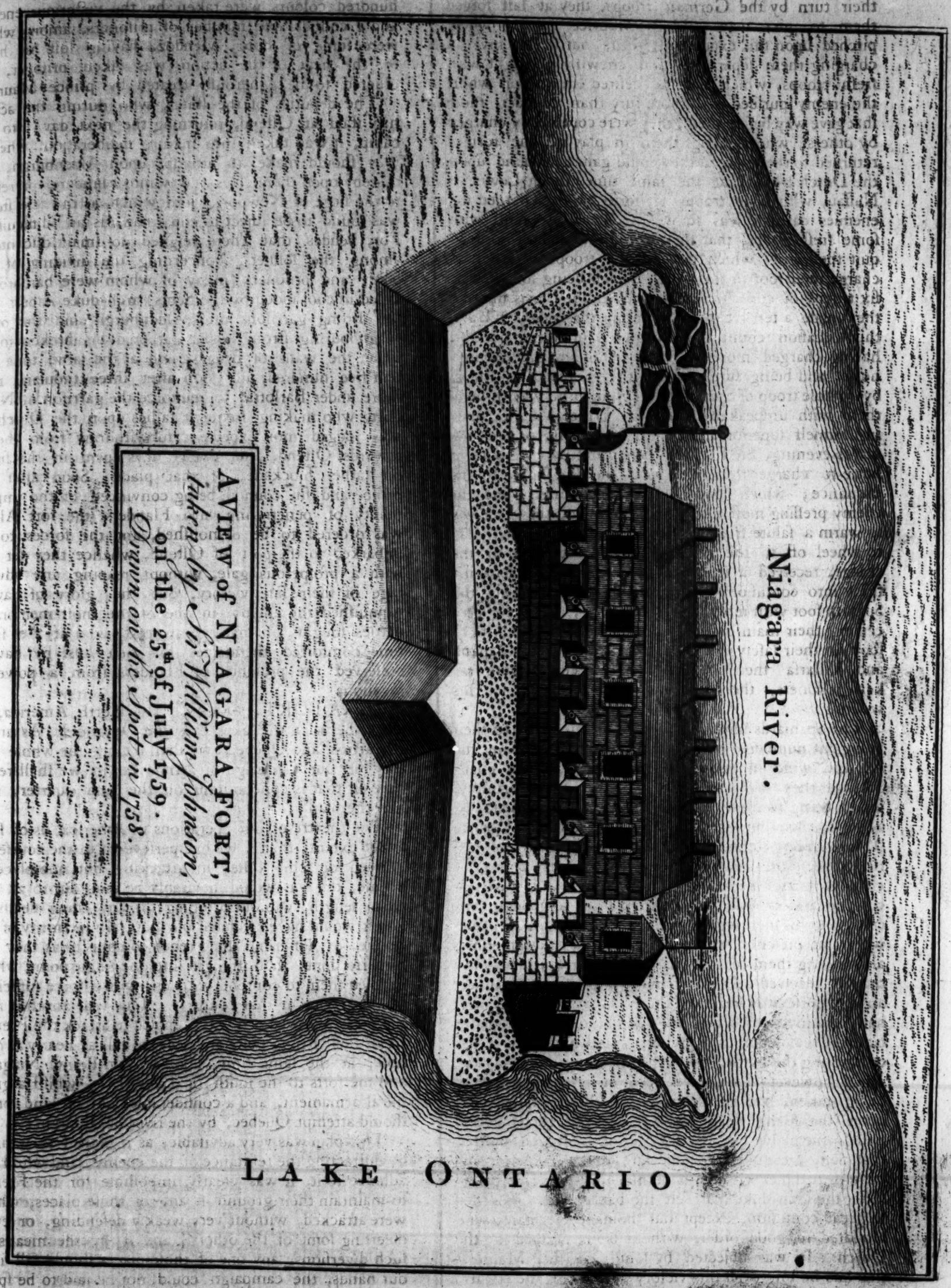
The Spaniards had above three thouſand men killed in this battle, and the Dutch one thouſand (beſides thoſe ſlain in the morning under count Erneſt) moſt Engliſh, who having ſuſtained the main brunt of the battle, had eight captains killed and all the reſt wounded except two. All their ordnance and one hundred colours were taken by the victorious enemy, and a conſiderable number of priſoners, among whom were ſome of note; Mendoza having loſt his horſe in the heat of the action was taken priſoner, and ordered to be generouſly treated by prince Maurice.

The deputies of the ſtates, who during the action had ſtaid at Oſtend, returning the next day into the camp, it was taken into mature deliberation, whether they ſhould make an attempt upon Aldenburgh, and thereby open themſelves a way into Flanders, or return to the ſiege of Newport, both which as the caſe ſtood, was found to be ſuject to equal hazards and difficulties. For, beſides that there reigned no ſmall diſcontents among the ſoldiers, concerning the dividing of the booty and priſoners (many of whom were barbarouſly killed in cool blood by the Scots) arch-duke Albert had put ſtrong garriſons into Aldenburgh and the other neighbouring ſtrong holds, gathered his broken forces under the walls of Bruges, and at the ſame time had ſent five hundred, and ſoon after three thouſand men more under Barlotta, to reinforce the garriſon of Newport, who making frequent ſallies upon the Dutch, it was judged moſt expedient to withdraw from thence towards Oſtend, after twelve days ſpent in the ſiege, or rather blockade, of that place. Soon after the prince and his council being convinced of the impoſſibility of penetrating into Flanders, the fort Albert was ordered to be demoliſhed, and the forces to be imbarked in the port of Oſtend, whence they ſet ſail with a proſperous gale, without reaping any advantage of their late victory, but the glory of having vanquiſhed the enemy in one of the moſt memorable battles fought for many years paſt, who at the ſame time comforted themſelves for their loſs, by having preſerved the province of Flanders from a powerful invaſion.

NIAGARA FORT, TAKEN. [in North America, ſituated between the lakes Erie and Ontario.] As under this article and Quebec, we ſhall include the whole hiſtory of our campaign in America, ſo we ſhall relate here all that is concomitant on the land quarter, and firſt the plan:

The theatre of our operations in America, is of ſuch a vaſt extent, that if we had perſevered in the courſe we purſued for ſome time, in attacking but one place at a time, the war would inevitably be ſpun out to an extreme length, without bringing on any thing deciſive; and it would have rendered our natural ſuperiority of little uſe, by ſuffering the French to collect, as they had hitherto done, their ſtrength into one ſingle point, which enabled them to contend with us, with a force ſufficient for the ſervice in that country. This year another method was followed. It was propoſed to attack the French in all their ſtrong poſts at once; to fall as nearly as poſſible, at the ſame time, upon Crown Point, Niagara, and the forts to the ſouth of Lake Erie, whilſt a great naval armament, and a conſiderable body of land forces ſhould attempt Quebec, by the river St. Laurence.

This plan was very adviſable, as it tended to weaken by diſtracting the reſiſtance of the enemy, and whilſt we adhered to it, it was clearly impoſſible for the French to maintain their ground in any of thoſe places, which were attacked, without very weakly defending, or even deſerting ſome of the others; and if by the means of ſuch diverſions, any one of thoſe places ſhould fall into our hands, the campaign could not be ſaid to be ſpent to no purpoſe. But, beſides the end in diſtracting the enemies defence, there was another propoſed, of no leſs conſequence; which was, to make a concurrence in all the



A VIEW of NIAGARA FORT,
taken by Sr. William Johnson,
on the 25th of July 1759.
Drawn on the Spot in 1758.

BRITISH MUSEUM

the various operations, ſo that whilſt they divided the enemy, they might mutually ſupport one another.

General Amherſt who commands the American forces in chief, with the moſt conſiderable body, amounting in regulars and provincials to about twelve thouſand men, was to attack Ticonderoga and Crown Point, by Lake George; the reduction of thoſe forts would naturally lay open the Lake Champlain, where having eſtabliſhed a ſufficient naval force, he was by the river Sorrel, which forms the communication between this lake and the great river St. Laurence, to proceed directly to Quebec, the capital of Canada. Here he was to make a junction with general Wolfe and admiral Saunders, who having entered the river St. Laurence, at the oppoſite quarter, would probably have commenced the ſiege of Quebec, by the time that general Amherſt might find it practicable to join them. It was not doubted, that if this junction could be effected, the reduction of that city would follow of courſe.

The third of the grand operations was againſt the fort, near the falls of Niagara; a place of very great conſequence, both in war and in peace. The reduction of this was committed to brigadier-general Prideaux, under whom Sir William Johnſon commanded the provincials of New-York, and ſeveral Indians of the five nations, who were engaged in our ſervice by the credit that gentleman has obtained among their tribes.

The object of this operation lay too remote from the others, to expect with any great confidence, that they could be aſſiſted by its ſucceſs in any other manner than by weakening the enemies forces.

However, it was hoped that if they ſhould be fortunate enough to take Niagara, early in the ſeaſon, the troops might be embarked on the Lake Ontario, and find no longer any obſtruction from Fort Frontenac, which was deſtroyed laſt year, might fall down the river St. Laurence, and poſſibly make themſelves maſters of Montreal, or by their approach at leaſt, draw ſuch a force to that part as greatly to facilitate our deſigns upon Quebec and Crown Point. But if this ſcheme, in addition to its own end, ſhould not facilitate either of the two capital undertakings, it would probably, as it was the moſt important place the French had in that part of the world, draw all the troops they had upon the lakes to attempt its relief, which would leave the forts on thoſe lakes, expoſed to a fourth, though inferior expedition, which was made againſt them under general Stanwix. In reality, it afterwards had that effect.

The army under general Amherſt was the firſt in motion. The Lake George, or as the French call it, Lake Sacrament, is a long, but in proportion, narrow water, about forty miles in length, and incloſed on either ſide with marſhy grounds. This communicates by another long and very narrow ſtreight with Lake Champlain. This ſtreight is ſecured at each ſide by a fort; that to the ſide of Lake George is called Ticonderoga; that to the Champlain lake is called Fort Frederic, or Crown Point; both extremely ſtrong in their ſituation; and the former of which had repulſed our troops with a very conſiderable ſlaughter, as has been related amongſt the events of laſt year.

Amherſt, after he had paſſed Lake George, arrived with very little oppoſition from the enemy before Ticonderoga; at firſt the French made ſome appearance, as if they meant to defend the place; but as they knew the ſtrength of our forces, as they ſaw that the preparations for the attack were making with as much judgment as vigor, and as the enterprize, which was preparing againſt Quebec, did not leave them a force ſo conſiderable as they had there in the preceding campaign, they abandoned their fort in the night, July the ſeventh, 1759, having damaged it as much as they could, and retired to Crown Point.

General Amherſt immediately ſet himſelf about repairing the fortifications of this poſt, which effectually ſecured the Lake George; covered our colonies, and was of ſuch vaſt importance, to enable him to puſh forward his offenſive operations, or to favor his retreat in caſe of a reverſe of fortune. The only loſs of any conſequence which the Engliſh army ſuffered, in making this valuable acquiſition, was the death of colonel Townſend, who was killed in reconnoitring, by a ſhot from

the fort. The ſteady bravery, the promiſing genius, and the agreeable manners of this officer, cauſed this loſs to be conſidered as a very great one. They compared this melancholy event with the death of lord Howe; they remembered how much theſe young ſoldiers reſembled each other, both in their virtues, and in the circumſtances of their fate. Both dear to the troops, and having both loſt their lives on an expedition againſt this place.

Although the general had reaſon to imagine, that the ſame reaſons which had induced the enemy to abandon their fort and lines at Ticonderoga, would perſuade them alſo to relinquiſh Crown Point; he took all his meaſures with the ſame care, as if he expected an obſtinate defence at the fort, and attempt to ſurpriſe him on his march. He remembered how fatal ſecurity had proved to us in that part of the world upon many occaſions.

The French abandoned the fort, as it had been foreſeen. The general retired with about three thouſand five hundred men, to the bottom of Lake Champlain, and poſted himſelf at the iſland called Iſle du Noix. He was ſtill pretty ſtrong on the lake, having ſeveral armed boats and ſloops, with which he hoped to prevent the progreſs of the Engliſh into the interior parts of Canada. Amherſt, as ſoon as he had taken poſſeſſion of Crown Point, Auguſt fourteenth, uſed every endeavor to attain a naval ſuperiority on the lake, and in the mean time began to fortify this poſt as he had that at Ticonderoga. To this time the French were actually eſtabliſhed in the heart of our territories; ſo that during a war of three years, we had, in effect, been only acting on the defenſive. It was on the day on which Mr. Amherſt took poſſeſſion of Crown Point, that he received the agreeable news of the reduction of Niagara, by the troops under Sir William Johnſon; and he had the pleaſure and encouragement of ſeeing two of the great objects of the campaign, accompliſhed, whilſt he prepared himſelf to co-operate in the accompliſhment of the third, which was to be deciſive of the whole. The body which had been appointed for Niagara, under general Prideaux, without any accident, arrived at the fort, which lies at the bottom of the lake towards the ſouth-weſt.

This is, without exception, the moſt important poſt in America, and ſecures the greateſt number of communications. For it is ſituated at the very entrance of a ſtreight, by which the lake Ontario is joined to that of Erie, which is connected with the other three great ſeas of freſh water, by the courſe of the vaſt river St. Laurence, which runs through them all, and carries off their ſuperfluous waters to the ocean. A little above the fort is the cataract of Niagara, which is eſteemed the moſt remarkable in the world, for the quantity of water and the greatneſs of the fall. This fall would interrupt the commerce between the lakes, but for a road which the French have made up the hilly country, that lies by the ſtreight, ſo that there is here a good carrying place, and not very tedious; for after a portage of about eight miles you reimbark again, and proceed without any interruption to the lake Erie.

As the great communication of thoſe who go by water is along the ſtreight, and carrying-place, ſo thoſe who travel by land are obliged to croſs it. The lakes are ſo diſpoſed, that without a ſomewhat hazardous voyage, the Indians cannot any otherwiſe paſs from the north-weſt to the ſouth-eaſt parts of North America, for many hundred miles. The fort of Niagara thus naturally commands all the five nations, and all thoſe Indian tribes that lie to the northward of the lakes, as well as thoſe that are ſcattered along the banks of the Ohio, Ouabache, and Miſſiſippi, and according as it is poſſeſſed by the Engliſh or the French, connects or disjoints the colonies of Canada and Louiſiana, protects or lays open our own, and is, in all reſpects, of ſo much conſequence, that it was the opinion of perſons the moſt converſant in American buſineſs, that this attempt ought to have been made much earlier; and that if ſuch an attempt, made at ſuch a time, had ſucceeded, it would have contributed very much to the ſecurity of thoſe parts of our colonies, which were the moſt expoſed, and would have at the ſame time greatly facilitated all our offenſive meaſures, and ſhortened the war.

From the time that the French were acquainted with this place, they were fully poſſeſſed with an opinion of its importance, both with regard to commerce and to dominion. They made ſeveral attempts to eſtabliſh themſelves here, but the Indians, who ſeemed more ſenſible of the conſequences than we were, conſtantly oppoſed it. They obliged them to relinquiſh a fort which they had built, and guarded this ſpot for a long time with a very ſevere and prudent jealouſy.

But whilſt we neglected, confiding in our ſtrength, to cultivate the Indians, and the French ſenſible of their weakneſs, omitted no endeavor to gain theſe ſavage people to their intereſts, and they prevailed at laſt, under the name of a trading houſe, to erect a ſtrong fort at the mouth of the ſtreight, on the very beſt harbor, not only on this, but on any of the lakes; an harbor which is ſafe from every wind, and open for the whole year. A French officer, an able and enterpriſing man, had been a priſoner among the Iroquois for a long time, and having, according to their cuſtom, been naturaliſed, he grew extremely popular amongſt them, and at laſt acquired his liberty. He communicated to the then governor of Canada, the plan of an eſtabliſhment at Niagara, and he himſelf undertook to execute it.

He returned amongſt the Iroquois, and pretending great love for their nation, which was now his own, told them that he would gladly come to make frequent viſits to his brethren; but it was proper for that purpoſe, that they ſhould allow him to build an houſe, where he might live at eaſe, and according to his own manner: at the ſame time he propoſed to them advantages in trade from this eſtabliſhment. A requeſt which ſeemed a compliment to thoſe to whom it was made, was readily granted. The houſe was built. By degrees this houſe extended itſelf; it was ſtrengthened by various additions; and it grew at laſt to a regular fortreſs, which has ever ſince awed the five nations, and checked our colonies.

The ſiege of this place, had not been long formed before general Prideaux was killed in the trenches by the burſting of a cohorn. July twentieth. As ſoon as this accident happened, which threatened to throw a damp on the operations, an expreſs was ſent to general Amherſt who, always attentive to the ſervice, loſt no time to ſend an officer of character, to command in his place. But the command, which in the interim, devolved upon Sir William Johnſon, could not have been better beſtowed. He omitted nothing to continue the vigorous meaſures of the late general, and added to them every thing his own genius could ſuggeſt. Reſpected by the regular troops, dear to the provincials, almoſt adored by the Indians, poſſeſſed of that genius for acquiring popularity amongſt all kinds of men, and that verſatile diſpoſition, which we ſo ſeldom ſee united with diſintereſtedneſs and integrity, he emplowed thoſe talents ſolely for the benefit of his country. The troops remembering that it was under that general, the firſt advantage had been obtained over the French, puſhed on the ſiege with ſo much alacrity, that in a few days they had brought their approaches within an hundred yards of the covered way.

The French were alarmed at the imminent danger of this intereſting place. They therefore collected all the regular troops and provincials, which they could draw from all their poſts about the lakes, and to thoſe joined a large body of ſavages, in order to give the Engliſh battle, and to raiſe the ſiege. They amounted in all to ſeventeen hundred men.

When general Johnſon was appriſed of their approach, he ordered his light infantry, ſupported by ſome grenadiers and regular foot, to take poſt on the road to his left, by which the French were to take their route. He placed his Indians on his flanks. Whilſt he took meaſures to receive the French, who came to relieve the place, he poſted a ſtrong body in ſuch a manner, as to ſecure his trenches from any attempt of the garriſon, during an engagement.

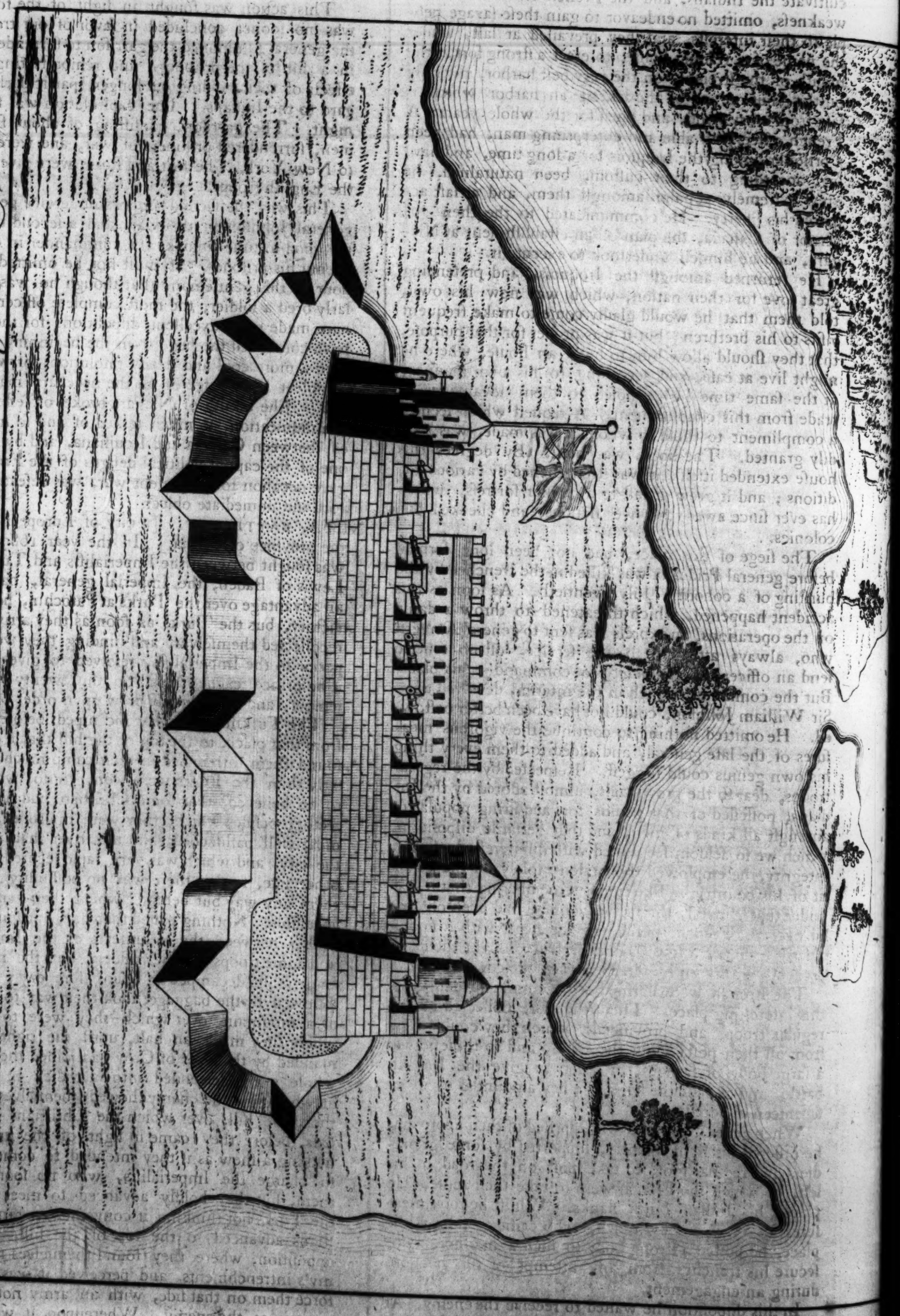
In this diſpoſition he waited to receive the enemy. At nine in the morning, July the firſt, the engagement began by a violent and horrid ſcream of the enemy's ſavages, according to their barbarous cuſtom. It was this ſcream, perhaps the moſt horrid ſound that can be imagined, which is ſaid to have ſtruck a panic into the troops of general Braddock, and was one of the principal cauſes of that defeat, by which our endeavors in America were ſo long fruſtrated; but on this occaſion it had no effect. The enemy was ſo well received by the troops in front, and by the Indians on their flanks, that in leſs than an hour's time their whole army was ruined. The purſuit was hot and bloody; and it continued for five miles. Seventeen officers were made priſoners, among whom were the firſt and ſecond in command.

This action was fought in ſight of the fort; and it was no ſooner concluded in favor of our troops, than the general ſummoned the garriſon to ſurrender; ſending in a liſt of the priſoners, and remonſtrating on the ill effects of their holding out longer, particularly with regard to the Indians. The capitulation was ſigned that night. The garriſon, conſiſting of about ſix hundred men, ſurrendered priſoners of war, and were conducted to New-York. The fort and ſtores were given up to the the Engliſh troops.

This was the ſecond important ſervice performed by general Johnſon in this war, and a ſecond time he had the good fortune to make the commander in chief of the enemy his priſoner. It muſt not be omitted to the honour of this gentleman, that though he was not regularly bred a ſoldier, the moſt complete officer could not have made more excellent diſpoſitions for the battle, or have conducted the ſiege from the beginning to the end, with a more cool and ſteady reſolution, or with a more compleat knowledge of all the neceſſary manœuvres of war. The taking of Niagara broke off effectually that communication, ſo much talked of and ſo much dreaded, between Canada and Louiſiana, and by this ſtroke one of the capital political deſigns of the French, which gave occaſion to the preſent war, was defeated in its direct and immediate object.

NISSA, BATTLE AT. [a city of European Turky, in the province of Servia.] In the year 1689, this battle was fought between the Imperialiſts and Turks. Prince Lewis of Baden, the Imperial general, having gained an advantage over the Turks at Patochin, he purſued his victory, but the Turks as ſoon as they arrived at Niſſa, recollected themſelves, and finding they were now ſuperior to the Imperialiſts, reſolved to give them battle. The prince reached Niſſa on the twenty-third of September, and immediately drew up in order of battle.

The Turkiſh army lay incamped before Niſſa and from that place, to the top of the hill that ſecured it; he found them intrenched in their camp much more regularly than the Turks were wont to do, which made it to be believed, that ſome Chriſtian had been their director; beſides which, they were invironed with a deep moat well palliſadoed, and the river that ran through the city, and which was very rapid ſecured them on the other ſide, ſo that there was no poſſibility of attacking them any way but behind, where their camp was only acceſſible. Nothing paſſed that day, but ſome petty ſkirmiſhes between the volunteers of the Imperial camp, and ſome troops of the Infidels, but the next day the Imperialiſts decamped an hour before day; the left wing followed by the baggage, took their way to the left ſide of a mountain, over which they were to march, and where they made an halt, until the right wing commanded by the duke of Croy had joined them; then the whole army deſcended into a valley in battle-array, at what time the enemy ſhewed themſelves upon another little hill, over which the Chriſtians were alſo to paſs, before they came in ſight of the infidel's camp, making a ſhew as if they intended to come down, and to charge the Imperialiſts, who no ſooner perceived them, but they boldly advanced to meet them. But the Turks not thinking it convenient to tarry, the Chriſtians advanced to the top of the hill, without any oppoſition, where they found themſelves near the enemy's intrenchments, and perceived it was impoſſible to force them on that ſide, with an army not half ſo numerous as the enemy. Whereupon it was concluded they ſhould ſeek out a more acceſſible place, and to that purpoſe they marched along a valley, coaſting the enemy that lay on the right ſide, with a deſign to fall



A View of Fort Frederic or Point Pleasant

BRITISH MUSEUM

fall upon them in the rear; but becauſe they were not well acquainted with the ways, count Cziaki was ſent out with a party of huſſars, to view the avenues on that ſide. In the mean time, ſeveral ſlight ſkirmiſhes paſſed between parties of both armies, which, however, did not hinder the Imperialiſts from keeping on their way, expecting count Cziaki, who returned at length, and aſſured them they might march on without any danger; the which was alſo confirmed by a priſoner taken at the ſame time, who added withal, that behind the hills, which the army had in view before it, there were two villages upon the left, and to the right a ſpacious plain, large enough to embattle the army, and where they might attack the enemy's rear.

When the Turks perceived the Chriſtians deſigns, they began to intrench that part of the camp which they had neglected before, not dreaming of being attacked that way; the flower of the janizaries were ordered to guard the hills, which they ſaw the right wing of the Chriſtians going to poſſeſs themſelves of, and ſent out four thouſand horſe, to charge the rear of the laſt wing, commanded by Picolomini, who ſending out a detachment of three ſquadrons of Noirkermer's regiment, they charged the enemy ſo briſkly, that they were repulſed, and purſued above three hundred paces.

In the mean time the right wing was engaged with the janizaries, who made a ſtout reſiſtance, and coſt the life of the brave major-general Vellon; but the Chriſtians, rather animated than borne down with the reſiſtance they met with, redoubled their fury, and after they had beaten off the janizaries, gained the hill, whither they brought their cannon, and played briſkly upon the enemy, who were retired into a bottom, from whence they alſo fired continually upon the Chriſtians. And now the Spahi's, who had been beaten by a detachment of the left wing, returned again to the charge, endeavoring ſtill, all they could, to flank the Chriſtians, and fell on with much greater fury than before, as if the ignominy of their flight had given life anew to their courage; which onſet was firmly ſuſtained by Palfi's regiment of Heydukes, who being ſeconded by others, put the whole Ottoman cavalry into diſorder, and drove them even upon the janizaries; who ſeeing the cowardice of the Spahi's, fired upon them; which being done alſo by the Turks, poſted on the other ſide of the river. This manner of treatment forced the fugitives to renew the charge.

But alas! that ſerved only to augment the confuſion that was already very great in the Ottoman army; for the Chriſtians taking advantage of the diſorders, flew upon the enemy from all parts, who then betook themſelves to their heels, not knowing whither to fly; So that only night protected them from the fury of the victors. But ſeveral of them in ſeeking to ſave their lives in the dark, but not being able, becauſe of that to find the way to the bridge, adventured in hopes to paſs the river, to eſcape by ſwimming; but the ſtream was ſo rapid, that moſt of them were drowned, inſomuch, that of all the Turkiſh cavalry, there were but very few that eſcaped: in their camp the Imperialiſts found great ſtore of utenſils for pioneers, thirty pieces of cannon of an extraordinary bigneſs, of which ſome were four ſquare, a great number of carcaſſes, glaſs grenadoes, biſket, barley, rice, meal, oats, tobacco, camels, and other things; but of all the plunder, the prince of Baden reſerved only for himſelf the Seraſquier's tent, which was very magnificent, and which had been ſent him by the grand vizier, in regard he had loſt his own in the former battle. After the army had pillaged the camp, they entered Niſſa, without oppoſition, where they found proviſions enough for the ſubſiſtance of the whole army, for five or ſix weeks, and took above three thouſand horſes and mules; and what ſtill made this victory more conſiderable, was, the ſmallneſs of the Imperialiſts loſs, there being not above three hundred killed, and not many more wounded, whereas the Turks were computed to have been worſe for this battle by eight thouſand men.

The prince, ſtill to purſue this great advantage, diſpatched away the very next day three thouſand horſe, under the command of Picolomini, to look after the fugitive Turks, with orders to advance as far as Sophia, and view the country, who returned the thirteenth of October, without having been able to meet with any of the enemy, but reported the country was very good, having ſuffered but little from the war; and that he had put garriſons into Pio and Muſſa Paſora, which the Turks had quitted upon his approach; and that he underſtood by ſome priſoners he had taken, that the infidels were retired to Sophia, where they endeavored to rally their broken troops. Which intelligence moved the prince to fortify Niſſa, and ſo much the rather, becauſe the country people, who came in great numbers to implore his protection, aſſured him, that the country was good and fertile, and if preſerved, ſufficient to furniſh an army with all neceſſary proviſions; and when he had done, he made count Picolomini commander of the place, and the adjacent country depending on it; and ſoon after count Tekely, who had ſome time before poſſeſſed himſelf of Orſowa, thought convenient to quit it, but he firſt ſet the town on fire, and then retired to Siliſtria; while the prince of Baden, not willing to conclude this glorious campaign with this laſt action, ſet forward on the ſixth of October, with his army, for Widen, another important place with a good caſtle upon the Danube; and upon the eleventh arrived at Breſlau, where he ſtaid one day in expectation of the baggage, and from thence ſent a detachment of Germans and Hungarians to view the country, and to get ſome intelligence of the enemy, who returned next day with ſome priſoners, and reported that the two Baſſa's were retired near Widin, with their forces, and that Tekely had taken the road to Sophia. Whereupon the prince reſumed his march, and on the fourteenth, by ten in the morning, got to the plains of Widin, when the enemy, who knew nothing of the army's march, were ſtrangely ſurpriſed to ſee the Imperial foragers foraging very near their camp; and their conſternation was ſo great, that before they could recover themſelves, the prince's right wing had paſſed the ſtone bridges that were built upon the moraſs, and was drawn up in order of battle, expecting the coming up of the left wing, which paſſed immediately after. Neither did the enemy endeavor to hinder them, which gave the right wing an opportunity to take up their poſts very near the city, and to ſecure themſelves with the Danube. The Turks ſeemed at firſt very couragious, but they were charged with ſo much bravery by the right wing, where the prince of Baden was in perſon, that they were driven to an intrenchment they had made about the town, upon whom, however, the Imperial cavalry advanced, receiving the fire of the janizaries, which killed ſome horſemen, and made the reſt recoil: but they preſently rallied again behind a riſing ground, and advanced within forty paces of the enemy's moats, where they ſtood their ground, till the reſt of the right wing had planted themſelves near a church yard that was there.

In the mean time general Veterani, who commanded the left wing, ordered two hundred dragoons to alight, and attack the enemy's intrenchments, which they did ſo well, that they entered in a ſhort time the city pell mell, and were ſoon ſeconded by the cavalry, and the reſt of the forces, killing in the whole of this action, near two thouſand Turks, with the loſs of four hundred of their own men.

Thoſe of the Turks that could not ſave themſelves in the barks that lay upon the Danube, or with that part of the cavalry that fled to Sophia, retired to the caſtle of Widen, where they reſolved to hold out a formal ſiege, which made the prince ſend to Semendria for his great cannon; and in the mean time ordered his men to begin to open the trenches, that all might be ready upon their arrival, for widening a breach, and ſtorming the place; but the beſieged upon better thoughts, would not ſtay for the cannon, and therefore, upon the eighteenth of October, they capitulated, to march out of the place with arms and baggage, and were conducted by water to Nicopolis, with which the prince of Baden concluded this long and moſt glorious campaign, diſtributing his army into winter quarters in Tranſilvania and Vallachia, ſore againſt the will of the Hoſpodar, who could not help it, and then returned to Vienna.

NORRITTEN, BATTLE AT. [a village of Ducal Pruſſia, ſituated between Konigſbergh and Great Jagerſdorff.] This is one of thoſe battles that have been fought during the courſe of the preſent war, between the Pruſſians and the Ruſſians. The king of Pruſſia having been obliged to retreat, in conſequence of his defeat at Collin; the Ruſſians emboldened by the ſucceſs of their allies, now ventured to invade, to the number of ninety thouſand men. They preſently made a conqueſt of Memel, and ſome other ſea-port towns, and advanced almoſt to Konigſbergh, the capital.

The only army that was to oppoſe them, was thirty thouſand men, under the command of marechal Lehwald, and half of theſe raw and undiſciplined. The affairs of the king of Pruſſia, ſeemed to be verging on deſtruction, and deſperate means were now to be made uſe of. He ſent a poſitive command to marechal Lehwald to fight the Ruſſians at all events. The old marechal, with reluctance, made the neceſſary preparations for ſuch a mad precipitate enterpriſe, for ſuch he was ſenſible it muſt be, though he proceeded with the greateſt caution.

The king thought he heſitated, and therefore ſent to him again, ſtrictly charging him to fight immediately. On the thirtieth of Auguſt, 1757, this order was put in execution; the marechal found the Ruſſians intrenched at Norkitten, he attacked them with great fury, but was repulſed, he led on to the charge again, but the enemy's grape ſhot ſo ſeverely galled his troops, that they could by no means ſuſtain it. The regiments Kalmein, Lehwald, and Conitz, were entirely cut to pieces. Of the ſquadron which count Minjean commanded, only ſix men eſcaped. In ſhort, the Pruſſians loſt moſt of their artillery, baggage, &c. and not leſs than ſeven thouſand men.

The Ruſſians did not fail to boaſt greatly of their victory and the Auſtrians helped them; however, their loſs could not be much leſs than that of the Pruſſians, but the action proved itſelf to be of no advantage to them, at leaſt they did not make any of it, for all on a ſudden ſoon after, they made a moſt precipitate retreat, abandoning all the Pruſſian territories, except Memel.

Their general, the prince and marechal Apraxin, had it not been for his ill ſtate of health, would have been brought to Peterſburgh and examined touching his conduct, but a ſickneſs confined him on the frontiers, where he died very little regretted.

NORLINGEN, BATTLE AT. [a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, thirty-four miles from Ulm.] This battle was fought in the year 1645, between the French, under the command of the duke d'Enguien, and the Imperialiſts, under count de Merci. The French were attempting to conquer Suabia, and the count de Merci having ſome little advantage in the field, reſolved to give them battle. He entrenched part of his army on a mountain, while the remainder, alſo in entrenchments, occupied a paſs at the foot of it, through which the French muſt proceed to proſecute their deſign. Merci himſelf, commanded the right wing, and general Gleen the left.

The duke d'Enguien, having examined their ſituation, found that he muſt accept of the offer, and therefore made the neceſſary preparations for fighting: Turenne, with the German cavalry, was oppoſed to count Merci; Grammont, at the head of the French horſe, had to deal with Gleen; major-general Caſtlenau commanded the centre, which conſiſted of infantry, and the chevalier Chabot led a corps of reſerve. The duke, as generaliſſimo, took no poſt, that he might be ready where his preſence was neceſſary.

In order to make a general action of it, it was neceſſary to force a village, which defended count Merci's wing. With this view they begun early in the morning, on the third of Auguſt, by cannonading it, and marching up a large detachment of infantry, under Caſtlenau. Both the attack and the defence was very vigorous, but the French gained the place. They were near being driven out again, when the duke d'Enghien, at the head of the gens-darmes, diſmounted, came to ſupport them, and expoſing himſelf, received a contuſion in his thigh. Meantime, Turenne attempted to paſs between the village and the hill, on which count Merci had planted ſome cannon. This was the only way to victory. Turenne gained his point, and extended his troops, and prepared to attack the enemy's left wing. Juſt then, general Gleen attacked marechal Grammont, and broke the French horſe, who behaved very ill, and took the marechal priſoner. But Gleen unadviſedly purſued the fugitives, inſtead of falling on the main body in flank, where it was open. He penetrated to the baggage, but could not take it.

The duke and Turenne, informed of this diſorder, haſtened to redreſs it. They attached count Merci ſo furiouſly, that they effectually broke his troops, before general Gleen could come to his ſupport. He was entirely defeated, almoſt all his wing cut to pieces, and himſelf found among the dead, fifteen pieces of cannon, many colors and ſtandards, almoſt all the baggage, and two thouſand priſoners, were authentic proofs of this victory.

The enemy's victorious left wing, ſeeing itſelf in danger of being ſurrounded, diſbanded on the ſpot. The ſoldiers without a leader, diſperſed themſelves, and it was two months before the Imperialiſts could appear in the field again.

The loſs of the French, in this battle, was ſo great, that Mazarine told the regent, there was little room to rejoice for the victory. Yet as there was no enemy in the field, they took Norlingen and Dunkelſpiel without reſiſtance. They then marched to Hailbron, before which the duke d'Enguien falling dangerouſly ill, the command devolved on viſcount Turenne. He took the town on the fourteenth of September, and made the garriſon priſoners of war. Here he ſtaid to repoſe his troops, and raiſe contributions.

In the mean time, the Imperialiſts recruited their army, and being joined by general Gallas, with ſeven thouſand horſe, were ſuperior to the French, and advanced to attack them. Turenne did not think proper to wait for them; he repaſſed the Necker, abandoned to them Norlingen and Dunkelſpiel, and retreated to Philipſburgh. Soon after which both armies went into winter quarters.

NORTHALLERTON, BATTLE AT. [a town of Yorkſhire, ſituated about twenty-two miles north weſt from York.] In the year 1138, David king of Scotland, entered Northumberland at the head of a powerful army, (though the year before he refuſed the poſſeſſion of it) Stephen king of England marched an army to oppoſe his progreſs, upon which he retired to Roxburgh, where the king finding the Scots too advantageouſly poſted to be attacked with any proſpect of ſucceſs, and diſcovering ſome treachery among his followers, retreated to the ſouth without having hazarded an action. The Scots were then at liberty to waſte Northumberland with impunity; they took Norham, and dividing into different detachments, ravaged the whole country, committing every where the moſt barbarous outrages. At length, when the ſummer was far advanced, their ſcattered parties joined, they advanced as far as Northallerton, where they were met by an Engliſh army under the command of William earl of Albemarle, accompanied by Walter Eſpec, Roger Moubray, Robert de Bruce, Bernard de Baliol, Walter de Gant, and all the northern barons. In a ſort of wheel-carriage they had erected a large pole, at the top of which was a croſs, and under this a banner, from whence the battle that enſued acquired the name of the battle of the Standard. Around this enſign, the Engliſh were drawn up in a firm compact body, the front compoſed of pike-men and archers intermixed, to receive the firſt ſhock of the enemy. There was a diſpute in the Scottiſh army about the manner in which they ſhould begin the attack; David and his principal nobility were of opinion, they ſhould charge with their heavy-armed troops and bowmen; but the men of Galloway who had no other than ſlight offenſive weapons, inſiſted upon the privilege of forming the van, and the diſpute growing warm between Alan de Percy and the earl of Stratherne, the king in order to prevent a mutiny, ordered the Gallovidians to take their poſt and begin the battle. The ſecond line was compoſed of the borderers, and lowlanders, commanded by the prince of Scotland, under the direction of Euſtace Fitzjohn, an Engliſh noble-

man

man who had been oppreſſed by Stephen, and joined the Scots from reſentment. The body of reſerve conſiſted of the Highlanders and Murraymen, commanded by the king, attended by a body-guard of Engliſh and Norman knights. The Gallovidians marched up to the attack with three huzzas, and charged the Engliſh lancemen with ſuch fury that they gave ground, but they were ſuſtained by the ſecond line, and the aſſailants having no defenſive armor, were gauled in ſuch a manner by the Engliſh arrows and puſh of pike, that their firſt fire being exhauſted, and their two chieftains Ulrick and Donald ſlain, they turned their backs and fled with great confuſion. The prince of Scotland then advanced to attack with ſuch impetuoſity, that he bore down all before him, and even penetrated to the rear of the Engliſh, who terrified at his ſucceſs, began to fall into diſorder and give way, when their total defeat was prevented by the ſtratagem of an old ſoldier, who cutting off a man's head erected it on the point of his ſpear, and calling aloud, "behold the head of the "Scotch king," rallied the troops and renewed the battle. The Scotch confounded at this apparition, and diſſpirited by the flight of the Gallovidians, fought no longer with alacrity, but began to give ground on all quarters; nor could David, who fought on foot with undaunted courage, bring them back to the charge, ſo that he was obliged to mount on horſe back and quit the field.

The fugitives ſeeing the royal banner ſtill diſplayed, were convinced of their king's being alive, and crouded around him in ſuch numbers, that he was able to form a conſiderable body, with which he retreated in good order to Carliſle, where he was on the third day after the battle joined by his ſon. The prince, finding himſelf with a few ſoldiers in the heart of the Engliſh army during the engagement, had thrown away his badges of diſtinction, and mixed with the enemy until he made ſhift to eſcape through bye ways to his father, who was diſconſolate at his being miſſing, and therefore thought himſelf happy at his return. David loſt ſome thouſands, not in the battle, but in the retreat of ſcattered parties, who inſtead of joining the royal banner, endeavoured to eſcape into their own country, and were maſſacreed by the inhabitants of the country through which they paſſed. Stephen was ſo well pleaſed with this victory, that he conferred upon William of Albemarle the additional title of Yorkſhire, and beſtowed the earldom of Derby on Ferrers, by whom the other had been ſo ſtrongly reinforced.

NORTHAMPTON, BATTLE NEAR. [capital of the county of its own name, ſituated on the river Nen, about ſixty miles north from London.] Notwithſtanding the adherents of the houſe of York were diſpirited and diſperſed by the proclamation of a free pardon publiſhed by Henry VI. ſoon after the battle at BLOREHEATH (which ſee) in 1459, the malecontent lords ſtill entertained hopes of raiſing to the throne the duke of York, but queen Margaret, who exerted herſelf to fruſtrate every attempt of that kind, kept a ſtrict eye upon all their proceedings. The famous earl of Warwick was governor of Calais, an employment ſhe reſolved to deprive him of, and therefore ſent her favourite the duke of Somerſet to ſuperſede him; but Somerſet met with ſuch a warm reception, as obliged him to land in another place, from which he marched to Guiſnes, and there he ſent out detachments to ſkirmiſh with the garriſon of Calais, by whom his men were generally repulſed to their quarters. Warwick was ſo beloved by the nation in general, that when Somerſet had landed with his troops, the ſailors ſteered the ſhips directly into the harbour of Calais. The queen being determined to wreſt the government of this fortreſs from the hands of her enemies, equipped a fleet for the aſſiſtance of Somerſet, and ordered a conſiderable body of troops to be put on board, under the command of lord Rivers and his ſon Sir Anthony Wideville. While the fleet lay in the harbour of Sandwich, waiting for a wind, the earl of Warwick having received intelligence of their deſtination, manned the ſhips which had lately deſerted to him, and embarking ſome troops with Sir John Denham, they ſailed to Sandwich, where they ſurpriſed Rivers, and all his officers, who were conveyed to Calais, together with their ſhips, the ſailors themſelves favouring the enterpriſe. Warwick being thus reinforced with ſhipping, ſailed for Ireland, in order to conſult with the duke of York, about the meaſures to be taken for another inſurrection in England, where the people eſpouſed their cauſe, and their friends expected them with impatience. The duke agreed with him in opinion, that the lords at Calais ſhould make a deſcent among their adherents and well wiſhers in the county of Kent, and proceed directly to the capital, which they did not doubt, would receive them with open arms. The earl of Warwick in his return to Calais, fell in with the Engliſh fleet commanded by the duke of Exeter, who had lately ſuperſeded him in the poſt of admiral, and been ſent out to intercept him in his paſſage. But the ſailors and ſoldiers on board the duke's ſquadron refuſing to fight againſt their old commander, he, in order to prevent a total revolt, ſailed into Dartmouth, where the greateſt part of his men deſerted for want of pay and proviſion.

The queen and the miniſtry did not doubt but the interview between the duke of York and the earl of Warwick, would produce a new rebellion, which in order to weaken by anticipation, the council reſolved to ſet on foot an exact inquiſition in all the towns and counties in the kingdom, for the diſcovery and puniſhment of all the partiſans of the malecontents; the earl of Wiltſhire and the lord Scales were veſted with a commiſſion to make this enquiry, and puniſh all thoſe who had carried arms for York, and his adherents, in the late rebellion, and they began to execute their powers with great ſeverity, in ſome towns which openly favouted the lords of the oppoſition. Of all the counties in England, Kent had the greateſt cauſe to dread the reſentment of the court, for it had always expreſſed a particular attachment to the duke of York, and the conduct of the inhabitants under Cade was not forgotten, believing therefore, that their ruin was inevitable if not prevented by ſome vigorous reſolution, they ſent an intimation to the lords at Calais, aſſuring them, that if they would land in Kent, the inhabitants would receive them with open arms, and hazard their lives and fortunes in their ſervice. Sir Simon Montfort had been detached by Margaret with a body of freſh forces to guard Sandwich and other harbours that lay next the enemy, and ſhips had been equipped for convoying the duke of Somerſet to England, where his preſence was thought neceſſary by the council. But Warwick ſurpriſed this armament, pillaged the town of Sandwich, took Montfort, and carried the ſhips to Calais. It was during this ſhort expedition that he became acquainted with the ſtate of affairs in England, the knowledge of which, together with the invitation of the Kentiſh men, determined him and his aſſociates to land without delay. Nothing was wanting but a ſum of money to purchaſe neceſſaries, and the earl of Warwick borrowed on his own credit eighteen thouſand pound from the merchants of the ſtaple. Thus ſupplied, he began to make preparations, and in the mean time ſent over his uncle the lord Falconbridge to Kent, where he was joined by a great number of people belonging to that and the adjacent counties. He was ſoon followed by Warwick himſelf, with the earls of March and Saliſbury, who landed, where they were met by Thomas Bourchier archbiſhop of Canterbury, the lord Cobham, and other perſons of diſtinction. Before they ſet ſail from Cadiz, they diſperſed a manifeſto in England, aſſuring the nation, that their ſole motive for taking arms, was to deliver the people from the oppreſſion under which they groaned, and to ſecure their liberties and privileges; towards the re-eſtabliſhment of which, they ſolicited the aſſiſtance of all true-hearted Engliſhmen. They had informed the duke of York of their intended operations, and the day on which they ſet ſail for England. They brought over about fifteen hundred men, who being reinforced by four thouſand under the lord Cobham, they began their march towards London, and ſuch numbers joined them in their rout, that they entered the city in triumph, with an army of forty thouſand men devoted to their ſervice.

Mean while the queen was not idle at Coventry. She had endeavoured to prevent their being received in London, by ſending thither the lord Scales with a ſtrong body

body of forces; but he was refuſed admittance by the mayor, even before the arrival of malecontents, and threw himſelf into the tower, from whence he threatened to cannonade the city ſhould the magiſtrates adhere to the rebels; to theſe menaces however, they paid no regard. Margaret ſtill continued to aſſemble her forces, until her army being completed, ſhe beſtowed the joint command of it upon the dukes of Somerſet and Buckingham, though ſhe herſelf was in effect the general; and iſſued out all the orders in the name of Henry, who was there in perſon.

As ſoon as the young earl of March underſtood that ſhe was advancing towards London, he left the earl of Saliſbury with good part of his troops in that capital, and marched out with the earl of Warwick, at the head of twenty-five thouſand men, to attack her before her army ſhould be increaſed. The two parties met in the neighbourhood of Northampton, after the queen had paſſed a river by which they were divided. Before they proceeded to battle, the aſſociated lords ſent the biſhop of Saliſbury to the king, with a meſſage intreating his majeſty would ſuſpend his indignation, and join with them in ſome ſalutary meaſures to prevent the effuſion of Engliſh blood. This addreſs was looked upon as a meer ceremony to ſerve appearances, and being rejected as ſuch, both ſides prepared for an engagement. On the nineteenth of July 1460, the malecontents drew up their army in order of battle, the earl of Warwick commanded the right wing, the lord Cobham conducted the left, and the earl of March took his ſtation in the center. The royal army was commanded by the dukes of Somerſet and Buckingham, the queen remained at a little diſtance, from whence ſhe could obſerve the particulars of the action, and give her directions according to the emergency of the occaſion, and Henry ſtaying in his tent waiting the event of a battle on which the fate of his crown depended.

The Yorkiſts having publiſhed orders through their army to reſpect the king's perſon, and ſpare the common ſoldiers; but to give no quarters to the officers, proceeded to the attack about two o'clock in the afternoon, and the action beginning with great fury on both ſides, continued till ſeven in the evening, when the lord Grew of Ruthwin, who commanded a conſiderable part of Henry's army, ſuddenly revolted to the rebels. This unexpected defection, threw the reſt of the king's forces into ſuch conſternation, that they forthwith began to give ground, and were routed with great ſlaughter. The Duke of Buckingham, the earl of Shrewſbury (ſon to the famous Talbot) the lord Beaumont, and many other perſons of diſtinction were killed upon the ſpot. The queen, the prince of Wales and the duke of Somerſet fled with ſuch precipitation, that they did not halt until they reached Durham. Henry fell into the hands of the victors, who treated him with all the exterior reſpect due to their ſovereign, and this deference in ſome meaſure conſoled him for the miſchance of the day, which would have rendered him a very great object of compaſſion, had not his natural indolence and want of ſenſibility, fortified him againſt the viciſſitudes of fortune. He was immediately conducted to Northampton, with all the marks of honour and regard, and after a ſhort ſtay in that place, repaired to London ſurrounded by a crowd of noblemen and others, who had ſo lately appeared againſt him in the field of battle. Mean time the queen who did not think herſelf ſafe at Durham, retired privately to Wales, in order to elude the ſearch of her enemies, but ſhe ſoon quitted that retreat, and with her ſon took refuge in Scotland. Immediately after the king's arrival in London, the tower ſurrendered for want of

proviſions, and the lord Scales, who acted as governor, attempting to get to the coaſt of Eſſex, in order to paſſage at Weſtminſter, was diſcovered and aſſaſſinated by the watermen. The next memorable event was the battle of Wakefield, which ſee.

NOYON, BATTLE AT. [a town of France, ſituated on the river Oyſe, in the iſle of France, fifty miles north weſt from Paris.] As the Normans conquered England by their victory at the abbey of St. Martin, ſo did the Engliſh forty years after conquer Normandy by their victory at Tenerchebray; but this victory was not ſo complete and deciſive as the other, for what Henry I. king of England, got by the ſword, he was neceſſitated to keep by the ſame means, becauſe Lewis le Gros, the French king, having taken William, ſon of Robert duke of Normandy, who was a priſoner in England, into his protection, and furniſhed him with men and money, in order to recover his father's dominions

This young prince, though under age, found Henry employment enough in Normandy; where the latter was obliged to be conſtantly in arms, in defence of this troubleſome acquiſition. This conduct of Lewis, brought on an open rupture between the two kings. The French formed a deſign of ſurpriſing Noyon, which Henry being informed of, he reſolved to fruſtrate it, and marched his forces with ſuch expedition, that the enemy had ſcarce time to draw up their firſt line, when the battle begun. Nevertheleſs, they behaved with great gallantry, under the command of William, duke Robert's ſon, who charged the Engliſh with ſuch impetuoſity, that they fell back upon the main body, commanded by the king in perſon, whoſe utmoſt efforts could not ſuſtain the attack.

While he exerted all his endeavors to rally his troops, he was ſingled out by a brave Norman knight, who diſcharged at his head two ſuch furious ſtrokes, of a ſabre, as penetrated his helmet and wounded him ſeverely. At the ſight of his own blood, which ruſhed down his viſage, he was enraged to a double exertion of his ſtrength and retorted the blows with ſuch intereſt, that his antagoniſt was unhorſed and taken priſoner.

Had the valor of young William been properly ſeconded, the French would certainly have obtained a complete victory; but inſtead of forming from their line a march in a regular manner, they no ſooner ſaw the ſucceſs of the Norman prince, than they ruſhed forward in confuſion, and the rear of the Engliſh advancing to the attack in a compact body, found them in ſuch diſorder, that the ſcale was quite turned, and the French fled with the utmoſt precipitation. Lewis himſelf being unhorſed in the tumult, was obliged to make his eſcape on foot to Audley, where he was joined by his fugitive troops, and receiving a reinforcement, ſent a herald with a defiance to Henry who declined the invitation. He diſmiſſed all the priſoners but about two hundred and forty knights, and the young Norman prince's horſe being taken in the field, after he had diſmounted to rally the troops, was ſent back with a compliment, and ſome valuable preſents from his couſin William, who admired his courage.

While the king of England employed his victorious troops in reducing the Normans to obedience, Lewis took Chartres from the count de Blois, reduced Ivry, and the war continued with various ſucceſs. At length pope Calixtus II. having held a council at Rheims, came afterwards to viſit Henry at Giſors, where he offered his mediation, which was accepted. The places taken on both ſides were reſtored, and the priſoners ſet at liberty.

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OCEAN, ENGAGEMENT ON. [ſuppoſed to be in the mouth of the channel.] the motives for committing this hoſtility have been related (ſee 5 LONDON) therefore it is needleſs to repeat them. Lewis the dauphin of France, finding himſelf hard preſſed in England, in the year 1217, ſent over for a reinforcement which his princeſs Blanche prepared with all poſſible diſpatch at Calais, but the governors of the Cinque-ports in England, hearing of the deſign, equipt a fleet to attack the enemy, and put to ſea. The two fleets met on the twenty-fourth day of Auguſt 1217, the Engliſh were not intimidated though the French had eighty ſhips, and they but forty, for perceiving the enemy to have this advantage, they made uſe of their ſuperior ſkill; ſo that, taking advantage of the wind, they ran down many of the tranſports and ſunk them with all on board. Their long bows did them notable ſervice, and to prevent the French from boarding them, they laid heaps of lime upon their decks, which the wind blowing freſh drove in the faces of the enemies, and in a manner blinded them, ſo that declining the diſpute, they, as faſt as poſſible, bore away for the ſhore, and landing at Sandwich, Lewis in revenge for the miſchief their ſhips had done him, burnt it. The Engliſh were every way gainers by this engagement, as on the other hand, it entirely ruined the affairs of Lewis, who was now forced to ſhut himſelf up in London, where very ſoon after he was beſieged; the Engliſh fleet in the mean time, blocking up the mouth of the Thames. He quickly ſaw how great his danger was, and in this ſituation he did all that was left for him to do, that is to ſay, he entered into a treaty with the earl of Pembroke, whereby he renounced all his pretended right to the kingdom of England, and provided the beſt he could for himſelf and his adherents, which freed the kingdom from the plague of foreigners, and remains an inconteſtable proof, that nothing but our inteſtine diviſions can invite an invaſion; ſo while we retain the ſovereignty of the ſeas, ſuch attempts in the end muſt prove fatal to thoſe who undertake them.

As we promiſed under the article 5 LONDON, to give an account of this engagement here, we have kept our word, but it is neceſſary to inform the reader, that the naval engagements cannot be ſo conveniently arranged in a dictionary, as many of them are not known by any other name than *a naval engagement*, and that it will be much better to ſtate them in the priority of time, and ſeparately between the ſeveral nations for the greater eaſe in finding any particular one. See the NAVAL HISTORY at the end of this dictionary; the method of which is new and peculiarly adapted to this work: but all naval engagements which have taken their name from ſome cape, iſland, &c. may be found in the dictionary.

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OLMUTZ, SIEGE OF. [the capital of Moravia, ſituated on the river Morava, about ſeventy-five miles north from Vienna.] At the beginning of the year 1758, the king of Pruſſia reſolved to make Moravia the theatre of war. Moravia was freſh ground, a country as yet untouched by the ravages of war. If he had ſucceeded in his operations in this country, his ſucceſſes by opening to him the neareſt road to Vienna, muſt prove more deciſive than they could any where elſe. If he ſhould fail, the Auſtrians were at a diſtance from the center of his affairs, and would find it difficult to improve their advantages to his ruin. After the reduction of Schweidnitz, the king ordered two bodies of his troops to poſt themſelves in ſuch a manner, as to make it appear that he intended to carry the war into Bohemia. Whilſt he drew away the enemies attention from the real objects by theſe diſpoſitions, the main of his army, by a very rapid march, entered into Moravia in two columns, and made themſelves maſters, in a ſhort time, and with little or no oppoſition, of all the poſts neceſſary to cover the troops to be employed in the ſiege of Olmutz. On the twenty-ſeventh of May the trenches were opened before that city.

M. Daun was no ſooner appriſed of the king's march towards Moravia, that he took his route through Bohemia to that province. Notwithſtanding that the Empreſs Queen omitted no poſſible endeavours to aſſemble a juſt army againſt the king of Pruſſia, though ſhe had for that purpoſe exhauſted the Milaneſe and Tuſcany, and ſwept up the laſt recruits in her Danubian territories, M. Daun was not yet in a condition to give the king of Pruſſia battle; neither did his character lead him to truſt that to fortune, which he might enſure, though more ſlowly, by conduct. This wiſe general took his poſts from Gewics to Littau, in in a mountainous country, in a ſituation where it was impoſſible to attack him. He had the fertile country of Bohemia, from whence he readily and certainly drew ſupplies, at his rear. He was from his poſition at the ſame time ennabled to harraſs the Pruſſian army before Olmutz, and to intercept the convoys which were brought to them from Sileſia.

Olmutz, by the extent of its works, and other advantageous circumſtances, is a city which it is very difficult compleatly to inveſt. So that ſome of the king's poſts being neceſſarily weakened by occupying ſo great an extent of country, were attacked by Daun's detachments from time to time, with ſuch ſucceſs, that abundant ſuccours both of men and ammunition were thrown into the place. Theſe attacks were always made by night, and very few nights paſſed without ſome attack. The ſucceſs was various. But the operations of the ſiege were greatly diſturbed by theſe continual alarms. Beſides, it is ſaid that the Auſtrians, before the king's invaſion of this province, had deſtroyed all the forage in the neighbourhood of Olmutz. The horſe were obliged to forage at a great diſtance, which harraſſed them extremely. M. Daun took advantage of all theſe circumſtances. It was in vain that the king of Pruſſia endeavoured by all the arts of a great commander to provoke or entice him to an engagement. He profited of the advantages he had made, without being tempted by them to throw out of his hands the ſecure game he was playing.

The great object of marſhal Daun was the Pruſſian convoys. On receiving advice that a large and important one was to leave Troppau on the twenty-fifth of June, he took meaſures to intercept it. He ordered general Jahnus, who was at Muglitz on the left, to advance towards Bahrn, and a detachment which was at Prerau at a conſiderable diſtance to the right, to march to Stadt-Leibe; ſo that thoſe two corps ſhould on different ſides attack the convoy at one and the ſame time. To further the execution of this project, M. Daun himſelf approached the pruſſian army, and directed all his

motions as if he intended to give them battle. However, the king was too great a maſter in the game of generalſhip, which was now playing, to be deceived by this feint. He detached a conſiderable party under general Ziethen, to ſupport his convoy, which was already about ſeven thouſand ſtrong. Before this detachment could come up, the convoy was attacked, but the Auſtrians were repulſed. But M. Daun who provided for every thing, quickly reinforced his parties, who renewed the engagement the next day. They firſt ſuffered the head of the convoy to go unmoleſted; but as the center was ſtill embarraſſed in a dangerous defile, they eaſily cut off the head from the reſt, and then they attacked the center with the greateſt fury. The Pruſſians made as good a reſiſtance as the nature of the ground would ſuffer. General Ziethen did every thing which could be expected from an accompliſhed officer; but in the end they were entirely routed; all the waggons in that diviſion were taken; the rear was puſhed back towards Troppau; the head alone with great difficulty arrived at the Pruſſian camp.

This was a fatal ſtroke, becauſe it came at a time when it was impoſſible to repair it. The ſiege of Olmutz had been all along attended with great difficulties; and now the news which every day arrived of the nearer and nearer approach of the Ruſſians, called the king loudly to the defence of his own dominions. Already the Coſſacks and Calmucks made incurſions into Sileſia, and by their ravages and cruelties, announced the approach of the great army. The ſiege muſt be raiſed; Moravia muſt be abandoned; marſhal Daun muſt have the honour of freeing his country, and driving away ſuch an adverſary as the king of Pruſſia, from a conqueſt deemed certain; all was performed without a battle, by a ſeries of the moſt refined and vigorous manœuvres that ever was put in practice.

When the king of Pruſſia ſaw that the unproſperous ſituation of his affairs obliged him to retreat; he took a reſolution, ſuch as a victory inſpires in others. He took advantage even of the excellent movement of M. Daun, by which that able general had advanced his quarters to Poſnitz, and placed himſelf ſo as to ſupport Olmutz in the moſt effectual manner; by this movement, however, he was obliged to uncover the frontiers of Bohemia. The king of Pruſſia, whom nothing could eſcape, was ſenſible of this advantage; and therefore inſtead of falling back upon Sileſia, which ſtep would immediately have drawn the Auſtrian army into his dominions, he determined to retreat from one part of the enemies territories into another.

The day before the ſiege was raiſed the firing of the Pruſſians continued as briſk as ever, and ſhewed no ſort of ſigns of an intention to depart; but in the night (July 1.) the whole army took the road to Bohemia in two columns, and gained an entire march upon the Auſtrians. So that notwithſtanding the utmoſt efforts which the enemy could make to overtake and harraſs the king upon his march, he advanced into Bohemia with little moleſtation, ſeized upon a large magazine at Leutomiſſel, defeated ſome corps of Auſtrians who had attempted to diſturb him in his progreſs, and arrived at Konigſgratz, one of the moſt important poſts in Bohemia, with all his ſick and wounded, with all his heavy baggage, all his heavy artillery, and military ſtores compleat. This place he poſſeſſed after driving from it a body of ſeven thouſand Auſtrians who were entrenched there. He immediately laid this city and ſeveral other diſtricts under contribution; but his plan not admitting any further operations on that ſide, he took no other advantage from this momentous poſt. He ſoon re-entered Sileſia, and marched with the moſt amazing diligence to encounter the Ruſſians, who had at this time united their divided corps under Brown and Fermor, and fixed the long fluctuating plan of their operations, by entering the New Marche of Brandenburgh and laying ſiege to Cuſtrin. The reduction of this place could leave them but a few days march to Berlin; count Dohna was not in a condition to oppoſe their progreſs, the king was ſtill at a great diſtance. So that on the whole, it is difficult to ſay, which gained the greateſt glory, the king of Pruſſia by his retreat, or M. Daun by the meaſures which obliged him to it.

ORLEANS, SIEGE OF. A city of France, ſituated on the Loire, about ſeventy miles ſouth from Paris. This famous ſiege was undertaken by the Engliſh in the year 1428, during the reign of Henry VI. of England, and Charles VII. of France. About the beginning of this year the earl of Saliſbury arrived in France with a body of five thouſand men, whom he had raiſed at his own expence in England, in conſequence of a convention with the council. As ſoon as he brought that reinforcement to Paris, the regent beſtowed on him the command of an army of ſixteen thouſand men, in order to reduce all the places that were poſſeſſed by Charles on this ſide the Loire, and to drive him entirely out of the northern provinces. He began his march towards the Loire accompanied by the earl of Suffolk, by Talbot, Faſtolfe, and ſeveral other officers of diſtinction; and in a council of war reſolved to undertake the ſiege of Orleans, though this reſolution was taken without the knowledge and contrary to the opinion of the duke of Bedford. As it was neceſſary to reduce the neighbouring places from which they might have been incommoded during the ſiege, the months of Auguſt and September were ſpent in ſubduing Jenville, Mehun, Baugemi, Gergeau, Clevy, Sully, and other ſmall places, and at length they appeared before Orleans on the twelfth day of October. Charles perceiving the intention of the Engliſh, had ſupplied the place with great ſtore of proviſion, ammunition, and a numerous garriſon commanded by Gaucour, although at that time a priſoner with the Engliſh, releaſed on parole to raiſe the money for his ranſom, and the Baſtard of Orleans with d'Orval, Lahirly, Xaintrailles, Thouars, Bouſſac, Chabannes, la Fayatte, Gaville, and ſeveral other perſons of diſtinction, had thrown themſelves in the place, to ſignalize their courage and addreſs.

In order to deprive the town of all poſſibility of receiving ſuccour, the earl of Saliſbury ordered ſixty ſmall forts or redoubts to be built around it, of which ſix were more conſiderable than the reſt for commanding the principal avenues of the place, and theſe were ſupplied with great artillery, by which the walls were inceſſantly battered. This was a place of the utmoſt conſequence to Charles, and as ſuch defended by the garriſon with uncommon valor, in a word, both the aſſailants and defendants ſeemed to fight for glory more than for any other advantage, and on both ſides exploits of gallantry were daily performed. Charles being deſtitute of troops and money, could not pretend to raiſe the ſiege, but notwithſtanding the vigilance of the Engliſh, he made a ſhift to introduce ſuccour from time to time; ſo that the garriſon which originally conſiſted of one thouſand two hundred men, was by the latter end of December augmented to three thouſand, and the number of the beſiegers increaſed to twenty-three thouſand by the reinforcements they received from the regent. The bulwark of Tournelle being damaged by the cannon of the beſiegers, was ſet on fire by the defendants, but the flames were extinguiſhed by the Engliſh who made a lodgment in that part, and at the ſame time took the tower of the bridge from whence they overlooked the whole city. In this place the earl of Saliſbury was killed by a cannon ball while he ſtood obſerving the poſture of the enemy at a window, but his death did not one moment interrupt the ſiege, which was carried on with the ſame vigour under the direction of the earl of Suffolk, aſſiſted by the renowned Talbot, one of the greateſt captains which that age produced.

Four months had been already ſpent in continual ſallies and attacks, when the regent ordered a convoy of ſalt fiſh to ſet out from Paris, for the uſe of the beſiegers in Lent, guarded by ſeventeen hundred men, under the command of Sir John Faſtolfe, an officer of approved valor and experience. Charles receiving intelligence of the day on which he intended to begin his march, ordered the count de Clermont to attack him with three thouſand men, on the road to Orleans, and that nobleman executed his orders on the twelfth day of February. Faſtolfe being appriſed of his approach, drew up his men behind a barricade of waggons, where they ſuſtained the firſt ſhock of the enemy, who attacked them with their uſual impetuoſity, but far from breaking through the

on the retrenchment, they met with such a warm reception, as threw them into confusion; and the English commander seeing their disorder, caused openings to be made in his barricade, through which he charged the enemy before they could rally, and routed them with great carnage.

In this action, which was denominated the battle of Herrings, a hundred and twenty noblemen, or officers of distinction, lost their lives, besides a great number of common soldiers, but the Bastard of Orleans, who had joined Clermont, retreated to the town with four hundred men in good order.

Charles was so disheartened at this overthrow, that he began to look upon his affairs as desperate, but that he might not be wanting to his own interest, in neglecting any step that might contribute towards the preservation of Orleans, he sent Xaintrailles to the regent at Paris, to propose that the city might be deposited in the hands of the duke of Burgundy, until the war should be finished.

This proposal being rejected by the duke of Bedford, the king had actually determined to retire into Dauphiné, when his affairs were restored by a surprising revolution. About the latter end of February, a country wench, called Joan of Arc, native of the village of Daurémy in Lorraine, addressed herself to Robert de Baudricourt, governor of Vau-couleurs, and affirmed that she had a commission from heaven to raise the siege of Orleans, and conduct Charles to Rheims, where he should be anointed and consecrated.

Robert sent this damsel to the king, at Chinon; and whether she was really a visionary, who thought herself actuated by divine inspiration, or only used it as an instrument for the execution of a scheme, which the court had contrived, to revive the spirits of the French, broken by so many repeated defeats; certain it is, she was received as something supernatural. She discovered the king, whom she had never seen before, in spite of a disguise he had assumed to deceive her, and the doctors of theology, being ordered to examine her, declared that her vocation was altogether miraculous.

The parliament of Poictiers, after the like enquiry, espoused the same opinion, and the king gave out that she had explained to him certain secrets, which she could not possibly know, but by divine revelation. By these means every body was prepossessed in favor of the maiden, and the people in general believed, she was expressly sent from God, for the salvation of the kingdom. Hitherto the scheme, as in all probability it was, succeeded to the wish of the projector. Joan of Arc was looked upon with adoration, and the French troops glowed with impatience to relieve their honor, under the auspices of this female champion.

She was certainly endowed with the courage and address of an Amazon, and her natural intrepidity was flattered by the arts of superstition, so that she was wrought up to a degree of enthusiasm, that overlooked every species of danger. She assumed the habit and armour of a man, and was furnished with a sword from the tomb of a renowned knight, in the church of St. Catherine de Fierbois.

The French soldiery being thus animated, Charles sent a convoy to Orleans, guarded by a strong body of troops, whom the maiden had assured of success, and when they approached the gate of Burgundy, the Bastard made a sally to favor their entrance: a long and obstinate engagement ensued, and the English being defeated, Joan entered Orleans at the head of the convoy, amidst the acclamations of the people, who were now fully satisfied of her divine mission.

That this spirit might not be allowed to cool, she on the fourth day of May, attacked the fort of St. Loup, which was one of those which the English had raised for the blockade of the place, and after a furious dispute of four hours, carried it sword in hand, against a garrison of twelve hundred men, four hundred of whom were killed in the assault.

In two days after this action, she proceeded against fort St. John, where she met with very little resistance from the English, who had well nigh abandoned it, before her approach. Having secured this conquest, she marched immediately against the fort of London, which

was the most considerable of the whole number, and took it by storm, after a very obstinate engagement. Without giving her troops the least respite, she led them that same evening against the fort of Tournelles, but for want of daylight, was obliged to postpone the attack till next morning, when she begun the assault, which continued fourteen hours without intermission. The French were repulsed four times, and as often led back to the charge, by Joan in person, notwithstanding her being shot with an arrow between the neck and shoulder; at length the fort was taken, and six hundred of the garrison cut in pieces.

Such a series of success, evidently owing to this Virago, who was extolled as an apostle from Heaven, produced universal consternation amongst the English. Though they did not believe the divinity of her mission, they conceived a notion rather more absurd, and supposed that she acted by compact with the devil. The loss of so many forts and dejection of the soldiers, rendering it impossible to carry on the operations of the siege, the earl of Suffolk abandoned the enterprise, after having lain seven months before the place, and retired in disorder, not without considerable loss from the besieged, who now pursued them in their turn, though greatly inferior in number.

Such a panic prevailed among the English, that they were afraid of facing those troops, whom they had so often defeated and so lately despised. The very generals seemed stupified with terror, for instead of keeping their forces together in a body, until they should have recollected themselves from this imputation, they distributed great part of the army in places near the Loire, which they had reduced before they undertook the siege of Orleans, and retreated with the rest to a great distance, so that the enemy had leisure to retake the towns and fortresses, which they had thus garrisoned; which being done, Charles proceeded to his consecration at Rheims.

OSTEND, SIEGE OF. [a city and port town of the Austrian Netherlands in Flanders.] This memorable siege was undertaken on the twenty-fifth of July, 1601, by the Spaniards, under the command of the archduke Albert, who was urged to this undertaking by prince Maurice, the year before failing in his designs upon Newport, (see NEWPORT.) Prince Maurice had, indeed, intelligence of the archduke's intentions, and he reinforced the garrison of Ostend with twenty companies of English troops, and appointed Sir Francis Vere, an English gentleman, governor: he was cool and intrepid, and shewed by his vigorous defence, he was not unworthy of the trust reposed in him. He extended his outworks and lines to such a considerable distance, that the Spaniards found it very difficult to clear away these obstacles, in order to approach the walls of Ostend.

In one of the little redoubts, captain Robert Coote, with only forty men, defended himself against nine battalions, twenty hours, and afterwards obtained an honorable capitulation to join the garrison. As the harbor was open, the place frequently received supplies of every kind; the Spaniards endeavored to choak the passage, by throwing into the channel, sacks filled with sand, large stones, &c. but the violence of the tide rendered their attempts abortive, therefore they proceeded to a vigorous siege on the west side of the town, where they made some impression, but the wind forcing the sea into their trenches, they could not pursue their advantage, and the besieged repaired their breaches.

Winter coming on, the Spaniards found they had a more formidable enemy to encounter than the Dutch, the vigor of the season swept away multitudes, nor did the garrison escape unhurt, it was reduced from seven thousand to four thousand; indeed part of that number, the English particularly, were gone home. However, the Spaniards received large reinforcements, and encouraged by such assistance, they came to a resolution of giving a general assault with their whole army, which the governor being advised of, he, to amuse the enemy, beat a parley, and promised to surrender in so many days, but in the mean time receiving a supply of five companies of Zealanders, he broke off the treaty, and renewed hostilities. This was a terrible mortification to the arch-duke, because he had invited a great number of quality to be spectators of the surrender of this important

tant place. He was greatly exaſperated at the affront, and therefore commanded ſome of the outworks to be inſtantly ſtormed, but after a very obſtinate and bloody diſpute, his troops were obliged to draw off, and the blockade continued without any thing material, till Midſummer, 1602, when prince Maurice made ſome attempts to relieve it, and Sir Francis Vere reſigned his office as governor, it having been agreed that every ſix months there ſhould be a new governor. Frederic Dorp ſucceeded him, and he with great ſkill and diligence filled that important poſt. Several attacks were made, and ſometimes ſome of the outworks were gained, but then the beſieged, by their well concerted ſallies, always regained them.

Winter again returning, hoſtilities were not ſo frequent, and the ſiege for the ſeaſon was changed into a blockade. It will now be neceſſary to take a review of all the military tranſactions of the armies, Spaniſh and Dutch, for the years 1603 and 1604, as they were occaſioned by, and relate to the ſiege of Oſtend.

About the middle of ſummer, the arch-duke having received a conſiderable reinforcement out of Spain and Italy, under the conduct of Ambroſe Spinola, he detached ſeven thouſand foot and three thouſand horſe from his camp before Oſtend, under the command of Frederic Herenbergh, to reduce ſome rebellious ſoldiers at Hoogſtraten; but thoſe having obtained aſſiſtance (under certain conditions) from prince Maurice, left only eight hundred for the defence of that place, the reſt, conſiſting of fifteen hundred foot and one thouſand horſe, encamped under the walls; where being joined by ten thouſand foot and three thouſand horſe, under prince Maurice, they marched together to Getrudſberg. Herenberg lay encamped not far from thence, on the other ſide of a great plain, which the prince, though not without great difficulty, by reaſon of the fenny ground, having paſſed with a great part of his artillery, offered battle to the Spaniards; but they keeping within their retrenchments, only ſome ſlight ſkirmiſhes happened between the horſe; and next night marched off without beat of drum towards Herrendaal. The next morning, diſcovering their retreat, the rebellious ſoldiers of Hoogſtraten followed them and attacked them in the rear, with good ſucceſs, whilſt prince Maurice was following with the whole army, in hopes to attack them in their march, in ſome defiles they were of neceſſity to paſs; but being detained in his paſſage over a brook, and the badneſs of the roads, the enemy got into the open plains; where not thinking it adviſable to attack them without his cannon, they continued their march, and he ſat down before Hartogenbuſh.

Within three days after, Herenberg advancing likewiſe towards the city, entrenched himſelf near the village of Dalem; and after ſome time ſpent in light ſkirmiſhes, ordered a fort to be made between prince Maurice's camp and that of the mutineers of Hoogſtraten, to intercept their convoys from Hueſden. The management thereof being committed to two thouſand choſen men, under the conduct of Bella, an Italian, they advanced the work with ſo much expedition, that by night they had carried it on to a man's height, before prince Maurice had any notice of it. He being ſenſible of the danger that muſt needs enſue thence, if the ſame were brought to perfection, marched thither in perſon with ſome of his beſt troops; the Engliſh being the firſt who aſſaulted this new work with great bravery, were as bravely repulſed; but being ſeconded by the French, they carried the poſt, after a ſlaughter of two thouſand of the enemy.

The arch-duke came ſome time after into the town, and perceiving that prince Maurice had erected a quadrangular fort near the ſame place where the attack had been made, commanded the ſame to be attacked by break of day, and that with ſuch fury, that before prince Maurice could come to its relief, the fortifications were laid level with the ground, and the garriſon ready to abandon the fort; but being encouraged by his approach, and a conſiderable ſupply of ſome great guns and ammunition, they forced the enemy to deſiſt from their enterpriſe.

After this misfortune, arch-duke Albert found means to engage the city to receive a garriſon of three thouſand men, and ordered a ſtrong fort to be erected for their better ſecurity; the approaching winter obliged both the armies to ſeek out for their winter quarters. The mutinous ſoldiers of Hoogſtraten, in conſideration of their ſignal ſervices done this campaign, having the city of Grave aſſigned them for their retreat.

In the mean while, the ſiege of Oſtend was carried on with incredible labour and charge; for in the ſpring, the Spaniards having again attempted a general aſſault, were repulſed with great loſs; having only made themſelves maſters of ſome remote and inconſiderable redoubts, ſlightly guarded by the beſieged, becauſe they were under a neceſſity of employing their chief ſtrength in the defence of other places of much greater conſequence. About Midſummer, Nott being ſent to ſucceed Dorp in the government of Oſtend, Ambroſe Spinola came into the enemy's camp, having obtained the ſupreme command in the ſiege. As he had been advanced to this dignity upon great promiſes of attacking the place in a more ſucceſsful and expeditious way than before; and furniſhed himſelf with a conſiderable ſum for that purpoſe, he employed many Italian engineers in building machines, to obſtruct, or at leaſt to annoy their entrance of the port; moſt of which, though they not wholly anſwered the deſired effect, yet by his indefatigable care and induſtry, rendered the paſſage into the port dangerous and difficult. He alſo took effectual care to open to himſelf a way to the town, by making ſeveral broad roads, by means of hurdles, faſcines, and other materials, to the chiefeſt outworks; with an intention to take them one after another.

The ſtates of the United Provinces, at the beginning of the year 1604, being ſenſible of the danger of Oſtend, reſolved either to attempt its relief, or by a powerful diverſion, either to draw the enemy thence, or at leaſt to open themſelves a door into Flanders by another way. Accordingly, prince Maurice having brought together an army of twelve thouſand men, the ſame was tranſported out of the iſle of Walchren into Catſand, another iſle made by the ſea, the port of Sluice, and an adjacent river, called the Black River, where they landed their men on this ſide of the river, the oppoſite banks being defended by two thouſand men, under the conduct of Pompejo Juſtiniani, an Italian commander. Prince Maurice having ſpent ſome days in battering a fort on the oppoſite ſide, and endeavoring to paſs the river, but in vain; a country fellow at laſt diſcovered a fordable paſſage at a good diſtance thence, whereupon the prince having detached a ſelect body to wade through the river, the ſame was done accordingly; and having, without any oppoſition, made themſelves maſters of an adjacent caſtle, a bridge was laid there over the river, affording an eaſy paſſage for the whole army.

Not far from thence, were two conſiderable forts, called St. Catherine and Philip, defended by Trivulcio, and a good body of the country militia, beſides ſome regular troops; the firſt being battered for ſome time by prince Maurice, with ſlender ſucceſs, he ordered the cannon to be drawn off; which not being done without much noiſe and confuſion, the beſieged (thinking they were preparing for an aſſault) were ſo terrified, that they retreated to fort Philip, and thence to fort Iſendike, leaving only ſixty men to guard the former, who ſurrendered upon the firſt ſight of the Dutch troops: in the fort of Iſendike, they defended themſelves for ſeven days, when having received a peremptory ſummons, they alſo capitulated.

In the mean while the Spaniards attemped the recovery of Catſand; for which purpoſe, a conſiderable number of them having croſſed the river in boats, in the night-time, ſix hundred of them had already poſted themſelves on the bank, when the Scots quartered there taking the alarm, forced them to retreat with great loſs.

After the taking of the beforementioned forts, prince Maurice having taken poſſeſſion of, and put a garriſon in Ardenburgh, formerly a noted city; had directed his march to that tract of ground which parts the two rivers leading from Damme and Bruges to Sluice: but as he was approaching the lake of Morkerk, he found the narrow paſſes thereabouts poſſeſſed by Albert Lewis Velaſco; who having obtained a ſmall advantage over the van of the Dutch, was ſo eager to purſue his victory, without

without ſtaying for his horſe, that being fallen in with the main body, he was put to an entire rout, with the loſs of five hundred men ſlain and drowned, and two hundred taken priſoners. By this victory, having opened themſelves a free paſſage over the rivers, all the forts to the weſt of Sluice were abandoned by the enemy, except that of St. George, which alſo capitulated as ſoon as they ſaw the heavy cannon brought againſt them.

Prince Maurice then poſted his army in three diſtinct bodies, commanded by himſelf; count William and count Erneſt, of Naſſau, about the town of Sluice, ordering at the ſame time Nott (lately returned from his government of Oſtend) to draw a line from the other ſide of the rivers, as far as Ardenburgh, and by the means of boats and frequent guards diſpoſed in convenient places, to obſerve the enemy's motions. But before theſe lines were brought to perfection, the Spaniards found means to throw a conſiderable reinforcement of men into the town; but as they ſtood more in want of proviſions than men, this rather forwarded than prevented the enſuing ſurrender.

The relief of Sluice was committed to the conduct of Spinola; who, though much againſt his will, having accepted this charge, firſt endeavored to force the paſs near the lake of Morkerk, but being repulſed thence, he attacked count William's camp, where having met with the ſame reception, he turned all his fury againſt the forts of St. Catherine and Philip, which being ſoon taken, for want of ſufficient garriſons, he attempted the ſurpriſing of the iſle of Catſand, in the night-time, at low water; but prince Maurice having got ſcent of the matter, went thither in perſon, and provided ſo well for the ſecurity of this important poſt, that the ſame ill ſucceſs attended the Spaniards there, as in their former attempts. The garriſon ſeeing themſelves thus deprived of all hopes of relief, and being reduced to the uttermoſt extremity, were glad to capitulate; three thouſand of them, like ſkeletons, marched out of the place, after having endured a ſiege, or rather a blockade of three months. The Dutch found ſeventy pieces of cannon, ten gallies, and fourteen hundred galley ſlaves in the place; theſe laſt were ſet at liberty: Aurelius Spinola, a near kinſman of Ambroſe Spinola, was not diſmiſſed, but on condition that all the Dutch ſeamen in the archduke's hands, ſhould be ſent home.

Whilſt the Spaniards had been obliged to divide their forces for the defence of Flanders, thoſe of Oſtend got a little breathing-time; but the campaign being ended on that ſide, by the ſurrender of Sluice, the beſieged renewed their attacks with more vigor than ever: for after having in vain tried all the inventions of ſtopping the paſſage into the harbor, they had recourſe again to mines, cannonading, and frequent aſſaults, by which, at laſt, they carried the forts, called the Gullet of Hell, and the Hedgehog; but this ſort of ſervice, proved too hot for the Spaniards and Italians, they ſhewed but little inclination for the like attempts again. The Germans were prevailed upon, by promiſes of reward, to attack the Sand-Fort, which they did with ſuch undaunted bravery, that though they ſaw the firſt aſſailants blown up into the air, the reſt purſued the aſſault, and made a lodgement in the breach. By the taking of theſe forts, the beſiegers now advanced to the body of the place; the beſieged did all in their power to defend the place, by making new works and retrenchments, inſtead of the old ones; but as they were made in haſte, ſo they were not long proof againſt the fury of the enemy's artillery, which laid them almoſt level with the ground. The ſtates general conſidering the danger the garriſon was expoſed to, and the ſmall hope there was of relieving a place, the avenues of which were in the poſſeſſion of the enemy; and judging the taking of Rhineberg, Grave, Sluice, a ſufficient equivalent for the loſs of Oſtend, they ordered Marketta, then governor, to ſend away the greateſt part of the artillery by ſea, and then ſurrender upon honorable terms; which being done accordingly, three thouſand men, capable of bearing arms, marched out of the place with four pieces of cannon, to Sluice, leaving the enemy nothing but a heap of rubbiſh, in recompence for a ſiege of three years, in which they owned to have loſt no leſs than forty thouſand men; though the defence of this town, ſtood the Hollanders very dear, it having been computed that they loſt at leaſt as many men.

2. OSTEND, SIEGE OF. In the year 1706, the duke of Marlborough laid ſiege to it. The natives of the place were at this time diſpoſed to return to the Auſtrian family, the French having ſeized it, on the death of the late king of Spain, for the duke of Anjou; but their garriſon had ſo loſt all heart and ſpirit, that they made not the reſiſtance which was expected.

In ten days after the confederates had ſat down before it, and within four days after the batteries were finiſhed, the place capitulated. The taking of this place in ſo ſhort a time, was ſo much the greater honor to the confederates, as before it had withſtood ſo long and vigorous a ſiege. The French, in order to juſtify monſieur de la Mothe, the governor, ſay, that the place was entirely defenceleſs, the ſoldiers were in want of arms, and there was a miſunderſtanding among the officers, add to theſe, the inhabitants were ready to mutiny.

OSWEGO, SIEGE OF. [a town of the Iroquois, in North America, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the lake Ontario, about three hundred miles weſt from Albany.] The attack of this place was reſolved on early in the ſpring of 1756, by the marquis de Vaudreuil, governor of Canada, and with this view he firſt made himſelf maſter of the adjacent country; which, it is true, was not very prudent, as it ought to have given us the alarm, but ſuch a contemptible opinion had the French then conceived of our conduct, that they deſpiſed any thing we ſhould do for the defence of Oſwego, or for the attack of Crown Point, which had been reſolved upon by the Engliſh officers; therefore inſtead of ſending a reinforcement to Crown Point, they ſent all the troops they raiſed at Quebec and Montreal, amounting to thirteen hundred regulars and ſeventeen hundred militia, beſides Indians, up the river St. Laurence, to fort Frontignac, where they rendezvouſed in July, and on the twenty-ninth of that month, the marquis de Montcalm, who was to have the command of this expedition, arrived there. His firſt care was to ſend out two armed veſſels, one of ſixteen and the other of twelve guns, to cruiſe off Oſwego, in order to prevent the garriſon's receiving any intelligence by water; and at the ſame time he ſent a ſtrong party of Canadians and Indians by land, with orders to poſt themſelves on the road between Oſwego and Albany, ſo as to intercept every courier that might attempt to paſs from either of thoſe places to the other. All the forces, and the veſſels with the artillery and ſtores, being arrived in the bay of Nixoure, the place of general rendezvous, Montcalm ordered his advanced guard to proceed to a creek, called Anſe aux Cabannes, three leagues from Oſwego. The firſt diviſion having arrived at that creek, on the tenth of Auguſt, in the morning; the van guard proceeded at four in the afternoon, by land, acroſs woods, to another creek, within half a league of Oſwego, in order to favor the debarkation; and at midnight the firſt diviſion arrived at this creek, where they erected a battery, pointing to the lake Ontario, for the protection of their ſhips and veſſels. The eleventh and twelfth were employed in making gabions, ſauciſſons, and faſcines, and in cutting a road acroſs the woods, from the place of landing to the place where the trenches were to be opened. The ſecond diviſion arrived on the twelfth, in the morning, with the artillery and proviſions, which were immediately landed.

This is the account given by the French themſelves, of their preparations for this important ſiege; and as we never had any authentic account publiſhed, we muſt go on with giving an account of the ſiege itſelf, which was as follows:

Though diſpoſitions were made on the twelfth, for opening the trenches at night, it was midnight before we could begin the trench, which was rather a parallel of about a hundred toiſes in front, and opened at the diſtance of about ninety toiſes from the Foſſé of Fort Ontario, in ground embarraſſed with trunks of trees, &c.

This parallel being finiſhed at five in the morning, the workmen began to erect the batteries. The fire of the enemy, which had been very hot from day-break,

ceaſed at ſix in the evening, and we perceived that they had evacuated the fort, and retired acroſs the river into Oſwego. Mr. Montcalm immediately took poſſeſſion of Fort Ontario, and ordered the communication of the parallel to be continued to the bank of the river, where, the beginning of the night, we began a grand battery, placed in ſuch a manner, that it could not only batter Fort Oſwego, and the way from thence to Fort George, but alſo the intrenchments of Oſwego.

On the fourteenth, a body of Canadians and ſavages croſſed the river, ſome by ſwimming and others by wading, with the water up to their middles, in order to inveſt and attack the fort on the ſide of the woods. This bold action, by which the communication between the two forts was cut off, the celerity with which the works were carried on, in ground that the enemy thought impracticable, and the fire of a battery of nine guns, forced the enemy to hang out a white flag.

By virtue of the capitulation, the garriſon ſurrendered priſoners of war, and we immediately took poſſeſſion of Oſwego and Fort St. George, which we entirely deſtroyed, agreeably to our orders, after removing the artillery, warlike ſtores, and proviſions. There were at Oſwego ſeven armed ſhips, viz. one of eighteen guns, one of fourteen, one of ten, one of eight, and three others mounted with ſwivels, beſides two hundred batteaux of different ſizes, the officers and crews of all which were included in the capitulation.

The enemy had a hundred and fifty two men killed and wounded; colonel Mercer, the commander, is of the number of the former. On our ſide we had only one engineer, one Canadian, one ſoldier, and one gunner, killed, and twenty ſlightly wounded. We have made ſixteen hundred priſoners, including eighty officers. Theſe are Shirley's and Pepperel's regiments, and a part of Schuyler's regiment of militia.

We found in the forts one hundred and twenty-one pieces of artillery, fifty-five of which are cannon of different bores, and fourteen mortars, with a great quantity of ammunition and proviſion.

We wiſh we could with any public authority ſay, that this account of our loſs at Oſwego was as falſe and extravagant, as the French accounts of their military exploits uſually are; but if we judge from what they ſay of the number of priſoners, we muſt conclude, that the French of Canada have not yet got the rodomontading humor of their countrymen in Europe; for in November a French frigate, called the Renommée, arrived at Plymouth, from Quebec, with three hundred and eighty-four officers and ſoldiers of the garriſon of Oſwego on board, to be exchanged for French priſoners here, beſides what had been exchanged or redeemed in America; where, it ſeems, we had neither money nor priſoners to give in exchange for the whole number; and beſide ſome that were ſent priſoners to France, and not exchanged till the year following.

But though no account of this affair was publiſhed here by authority, we ſhall add ſome things from an account of this ſiege, given by an officer who was one of thoſe made priſoners at this place. This gentleman tells us, that the enemy had employed in this ſiege fifteen hundred reguiars, three thouſand Canadians and Indians, and one thouſand battoe men, thirty-eight pieces of cannon, and ſeveral mortars; that our people were on the thirteenth, obliged to deſert Fort Ontario, becauſe its works were not cannon proof, but that they fired away all their ſhells and ammunition, and ſpiked up their cannon, before they left it; that the fort they retired to, was ſo much expoſed, that the enemy could, from Fort Ontario, ſee the buckles of their ſhoes, colonel Mercer, their governor, having been killed the very next day in the morning, by a cannon ſhot, as he was directing the replacing of two of their cannon that had been diſmounted; and that by theſe means they found themſelves, the fourteenth, under the hard neceſſity to accept of the following capitulation.

Article I. The garriſon ſhall ſurrender priſoners of war, and ſhall be conducted from hence to Montreal, where they ſhall be treated with humanity, and every one, agreeable to their reſpective ranks, and according to the cuſtom of war.

II. Officers, ſoldiers, and individuals, ſhall have their baggage and cloaths, and they ſhall be allowed to carry them with them.

III. They ſhall remain priſoners of war, until they are exchanged.

To theſe articles the gentleman adds as follows: We imagined ourſelves ſecure, as to our perſons and baggage, but, to our great ſurpriſe, we were ſoon convinced to the contrary. No ſooner had we delivered up our arms, than both officers and ſoldiers were ordered to the parade; there we ſtood, to be inſulted by the enemy Indians, who, not ſatisfied with taking away our baggage, murdered ſeveral of our ſoldiers, as they ſtood on the parade, and ſcalped all our ſick in the hoſpital; they cut lieutenant de la Court to pieces, as he lay in his tent, after having his wound dreſſed, though delivered into the care of a French officer, and many of us narrowly eſcaped to the other ſide of the water, with our lives, and even there we expected to be all maſſacred, as the Indians made ſeveral efforts to get into the fort to ſcalp us. A number of colonel Schuyler's regiment, about twenty or twenty-two, were delivered up to the Indians, by the marquis de Montcalm's orders, in lieu, as he ſaid, of the ſame number of Indians we had killed; though it was expreſſed in the capitulation, that both officers and ſoldiers ſhould be ſecured from any inſults. Colonel Schuyler demanded them at Quebec, but never received any ſatisfaction, and in all probability it was too late, as the Indians, doubtleſs, gratified their inſatiable revenge on ſeveral of them, to attone for the blood of their brethren. The marquis acted cunningly, in not ſuffering any of his Britiſh majeſty's ſoldiers to be given up, as he well knew it would not be put up with. So the lot fell on the poor Provincials: thus the French keep treaties, and articles of capitulation.

The officers of the three regiments were next day put on board twenty batteaux for Montreal; and Auguſt the nineteenth, about five in the morning, we arrived at Montreal, where we ſaw the ſhore lined with a great number of Indians; lieutenant colonel Littlehales, being commanding officer, ſtept firſt on ſhore, and was immediately ſeized by a number of theſe ſavages, who buffeted him, knocked him down, and would have killed him, but were prevented by ſome regulars, ſent down hy the governors's orders to guard us up; we were drove about, and uſed extremely ill, till we got into the place; the Indians, like ſo many hell-hounds, were, as they ſaid, eager for revenge, but in a little time we were ſent under a guard to different quarters in the town, and in a day or two came aboard, and were never uſed ill after by the Indians. It is a cuſtom among them to buffet priſoners on their arrival, and our Mohawks uſe their priſoners in the ſame manner.

Thus we have given the beſt account we could collect of our loſs of Oſwego, and from this account can we ſuppoſe that any military ſkill was employed in erecting what we called the forts there? can we ſuppoſe that any common ſenſe directed us to poſt ſuch a number of men, and to lay up ſuch magazines of proviſions and military ſtores, at ſuch an untenable place, where the enemy could ſo eaſily come with a ſuperior force, and provided with artillery and every thing neceſſary for a ſiege; and where our garriſon, after being inveſted, could expect no relief? From ſuch a conduct could we expect ſucceſs in any of our warlike operations?

OTTERBURN, BATTLE NEAR. [the name of a caſtle ſituated on the river Rede, to the ſouth of Cheviot-hills, in Northumberland, near Elleſdon a market town.] This is the famous battle on which the ballad called Chevy Chace was wrote, it was fought in the year 1388. The Scots under the command of young Douglas and the earl of Fife, landed in Ireland this year, where they took the town of Carlingford, defeated a party of the Iriſh, and plundered the iſle of Man in their return. To revenge theſe depredations, the lords of the Engliſh marches entered Scotland and ravaged the Merſe, but retired in a hurry, upon receiving intelligence that the Scottiſh army was on its march to give them battle. A commiſſion was given to the biſhop of Durham, the earl of Northumberland and other lords to treat of a pacification with the Scots. But their endeavours proving ineffectual, the biſhop of Sodor and Man was empowered

PART OF NORTH AMERICA; containing CANADA, the North Parts of NEW ENGLAND and NEW YORK; with NOVA SCOTIA and NEWFOUND LAND.

From the S^r Robert with Improvements.

SUPPLEMENT for the LAKES of CANADA.

By the Treaty of Utrecht, the French have the Liberty of the Northern Coast of Newfound-Land, from C. Rich to Cork Bay; for Curing their Fish only.

By the above Treaty, the North Limits of Canada is bounded by a Line drawn from Davis's Inlet in the Western Ocean to the Lake Mistassins in Canada, and from thence by the Rivers of the Degrees to the South Sea.

The Southern Boundary of D^o is from the Mouth of St Lawrence River to Montreal, from thence by a Carrying Place through the Great Lakes to the River Mississipi, where it terminates in 44 Deg. of Latitude.

English Statute Miles 69 to a Degree.

Marine Leagues 20 to a Degree.

60 Degrees West from London.

BRITISH MUSEUM

powered to negociate with Donald lord of the Iſles, that he might fall upon the north of Scotland, but neither did this negociation take effect. The Scottiſh parliament aſſembled at Aberdeen, reſolved to ſend two armies into England, and this ſcheme was immediately executed. One of theſe bodies commanded by the earls of Douglas, Fife, and Dunbar, advanced beyond Newcaſtle, which was defended by the famous Hotſpur, his brother Sir Ralph, and almoſt all the gentlemen of the northern counties. The Scottiſh army conſiſted of three hundred horſe, and two thouſand infantry, and therefore could not pretend to inveſt the whole town, ſo that their intent was only to provoke Piercy to come forth and hazard a battle. While they continued in this ſituation, the volunteers on both ſides diſtinguiſhed themſelves in ſkirmiſhes and trials of valor. At length the Engliſh making a general ſally, an engagement enſued, during which Piercy and Douglas encountered each other on horſe-back, in ſight of both armies. They were nearly of the ſame age, and rivals in reputation, ſo that both ſides ſuſpended their efforts to ſee the iſſue of this combat. At the firſt ſhock Piercy was unhorſed, and would have fallen into the hands of his antagoniſt had not his men ruſhed in between them and conveyed him to the town, but Douglas had won his lance and pennon which he waved over his head, calling aloud, that he would carry it as a trophy of his victory into Scotland. So ſaying, he ordered his people to decamp, leaving Piercy to all the horrors of mortified ambition. He ſwore that Douglas ſhould never carry his lance into Scotland, and aſſembling ſix hundred horſe and eight thouſand infantry, ſet out in purſuit of the enemy, without waiting for the ſuccours which were on the march from all quarters, to ſerve under his banner.

The Scots in their retreat had undertaken the ſiege of the ſtrong caſtle of Otterburn, before which they lay encamped when they were overtaken by Piercy, who inſtantly attacked them with great impetuoſity, though the day was almoſt ſpent before he could begin the battle. He found Douglas ready to receive him, and the fight was maintained with equal obſtinacy on both ſides until the combatants were parted by the darkneſs. In a few hours however, the Engliſh renewed the attack by moon-light, and Piercy fought with ſuch fury to retrieve his honour, that the Scots were put into diſorder, and began to give ground. Douglas being informed of this circumſtance, ruſhed into the midſt of the Engliſh with his battle-axe in his hand, hewing down all before him until his retreat was intercepted, and he was environed by his enemies, without any other ſecond than his own chaplain, who had followed his example, and being animated by his example to perform wonders of valor. His friends no ſooner learned his ſituation, than they penetrated to the place where they found him fainting with the loſs of blood, from three mortal wounds which he had received, and his chaplain defending him ſingly againſt a multitude of foes. Having obliged the Engliſh to give way in their turn, they would have conveyed their general from the field, but that valiant chief feeling his end approaching, would not ſuffer himſelf to be removed, he deſired they would conceal his fate, and revenge his death upon the enemy. He immediately expired after he had given theſe directions, then his friends throwing a cloak over his body, erected his ſtandard, and pronouncing his name as a word of encouragement, made ſuch a deſperate effort, that the Engliſh gave way, and were totally routed, after Piercy with his brother and above one hundred gentlemen and officers of diſtinction had been taken priſoners, and one thouſand two hundred left dead on the field of battle.

The biſhop of Durham advancing at the head of ten thouſand men to join Piercy, no ſooner underſtood the fate of this engagement, inſtead of attacking the victors, who being exhauſted with fatigue, might have been eaſily defeated; he retired with precipitation to Newcaſtle, and allowed the Scots to carry off their priſoners and booty at their own leiſure. The other body which had entered England by Carliſle, plundered the weſtern borders, burned ſome villages, took a great number of perſons of diſtinction and cattle, and returned unmoleſted to their own country.

According to tradition, and the ſtory which the inhabitants in this neighbourhood tell, Piercy was not taken priſoner, but fell in the fight; the country people ſay, that two large ſtones which are on what they call the field of battle, mark the exact places where the two earls were ſlain. Such conjectures as theſe, (for ſurely nobody will call them any thing more) cannot be relied on, and as for the old ballad of Chevy Chace, it has turned the whole ſtory into a fable: it might indeed delight Sir Philip Sidney with its harmony, and Mr. Addiſon by its imitations of Virgil, but it could never pleaſe us as an hiſtorical teſtimony. Therefore we have made uſe of authors who pay a ſtricter regard to truth.

OUDENARDE, BATTLE AT. [a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, ſituated on the river Schelde, about thirteen miles ſouth from Ghent.] This town having before this action felt and ſeen the hand of war, we ſhall juſt take notice of the dates of the ſeveral military tranſactions, becauſe there is nothing particular in any of them to deſerve hiſtorical notice.

It was taken by the French from the Spaniards in the year 1658, but reſtored by the Pyrenean treaty; however, they retook it in 1667, and in 1674, the Spaniards beſieged it, but without ſucceſs. By the treaty of Nimeguen, it was again reſtored; but on the death of Charles II. king of Spain, the French ſeized it with the other towns in Flanders, for the duke of Anjou, and in 1706, they ſurrendered it to the allies; but in the year 1708, the French having ſurpriſed Ghent and Bruges, laid ſiege to Oudenarde which the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene being no ſooner apprized of, than they made a moſt rapid march for its relief. The duke took poſſeſſion of the ſtrong camp at Leſſines, which the French had intended to occupy, in order to cover the ſiege; thus diſappointed, the French generals altered their reſolution, abandoned Oudenarde, and began to paſs the Schelde at Gavre. The two generals of the confederates were bent upon bringing them to an engagement. Lieutenant general Cadogan was ſent with ſixteen battalions and eight ſquadrons to repair the roads and throw bridges over the Schelde, below Oudenarde. The army was in motion at eight o'clock in the morning of the firſt of July, and marched with ſuch expedition, that by two in the afternoon, the horſe had reached the bridges over which Cadogan and his detachment were paſſing. The French general the Duke de Vendome had poſted ſeven battalions in the village of Heynem, ſituated on the banks of the Schelde, and the French houſhold troops were drawn up in order of battle, on the adjacent plain, oppoſite to a body of troops under the command of major general Bantzau, who were poſted behind a rivulet that run into the river. The duke de Vendome intended to attack the confederates when one half of their army ſhould have paſſed the Schelde. But happily the duke of Burgundy did not approve of this project. He had all along ſhewed an inclination to retire toward Ghent, and this propenſity appeared now ſtronger than ever; he ordered the troops to ſtop ſhort in their march, at Gavre, in the greateſt perplexity, not knowing which way to move. He even recalled the ſquadrons which were in the plain; and prepared to retire: and to this the French attribute their misfortune which enſued.

It would have been an eaſy matter for the French, either to have cut off the detachment of the allies, which had advanced and laid bridges over the Schelde, or, at leaſt, to have deſtroyed thoſe bridges, before the whole confederate army could come up; and if then they had ſupported their left, at Heynem, poſted their horſe behind the caſtle of Bevern, towards the mill of Oycke, and placed their center on the height, between Wertegem and Heurne, they would undoubtedly have had all the advantage the moſt difficult ground could give them; and, perhaps, the choice would have been on their ſide, whether to engage in a general action or not. But the duke of Burgundy and Vendome, who had been at varience for ſome days before, what courſe they ſhould take, ſtill differed in their opinions, and were both yet ſtrangely at a loſs, what meaſures they ſhould reſolve upon, and what diſpoſitions to make. This irreſolution laſted till three in the afternoon, when moſt of the young commanders in the French army, who had

more

more fire than prudence, and who make their court to the duke of Burgundy, thwarted all that was advised by the duke de Vendome, declared loudly for an engagement, which in a great measure determined the duke of Burgundy, and the duke de Vendome was obliged to ſubmit.

Major-general Grimaldi was, therefore, ordered, by the duke of Burgundy, with the horſe of the king's houſhold, to begin the attack, on the right, and diſlodge major-general Rantzau, from the eminence, on which he was poſted; but when they came to the rivulet, and found it marſhy, they were diſcouraged from attempting the paſſage, and retired towards their own right, though their army had twelve thouſand men more in number, than the confederates, and ſeveral other advantages. This attack the duke de Vendome diſapproved of; and, therefore ſent monſ. Jennet, his aid de camp, to the left, to attack the allies, on that ſide. But the duke of Burgundy countermanded it, upon information, as it was ſaid, that there was an unpaſſable moraſs on that ſide; which, however, the duke de Vendome had paſſed over, but an hour before. The marquis de Quincy, to clear the duke of Burgundy from the imputation of this miſcarriage, pretends, that monſ. Jennet was killed going from the right to the left of their army; and that, therefore, the duke de Vendome's orders not being delivered, could not be executed, which (continues he) gave the allies a great advantage. Upon this, major-general Cadogan, who had paſſed the river, with twelve of his ſixteen battalions, between three and four o'clock, attacked the village of Heynem, with ſuch reſolution (brigadier Sabine, with his brigade, being at the head) that they ſoon made themſelves maſters thereof, and found ſeven French battalions in it, three of which entire, and the greater part of the other four were taken priſoners. The French to palliate the loſs of theſe ſeven ſquadrons, though they allowed that they were defeated, pretended that the allies took only a few of them priſoners, and that the reſt retired.

The duke of Burgundy now plainly ſaw, that there was no poſſibility of retreating without the greateſt confuſion, with the allies at their very heels: a battle being, therefore, unavoidable, he put his troops in motion, for that end, and began to range them in proper order: but it was now too late.

Immediately after, major-general Rantzau, with the eight ſquadrons, and quarter-maſters, paſſed the rivulet, and advanced into the plain, where the French horſe had been drawn up, between the villages of Singhem and Mullen. Several of the ſquadrons of their rear-guard, (French authors ſay four) being ſtill paſſing thro' the plain, the eight ſquadrons, with the quarter-maſters, attacked them with great vigour, and drove them into the cloſe ground, and the high-way, which led into the march of their own army.

In this action, the electoral prince of Hanover, (his preſent majeſty of Great Britain,) who had joined the army, the twenty-ſecond of June, to ſerve as a volunteer, gave diſtinguiſhed proofs of his early courage and activity. He charged, ſword in hand, at the head of a ſquadron of Bulau's dragoons; his highneſs's horſe was ſhot under him, and colonel Luſchky, who commanded the ſquadron, was killed fighting bravely by him. Lieutenant-general Schulenburg, and ſeveral other volunteers, behaved with great reſolution, and led up the ſquadrons. Here the french regiment of La Breteche, and ſeveral other regiments, were entirely broken; and the colonel himſelf, being dangerouſly wounded, was taken, together with a great many other officers; and twelve ſtandards and kettle-drums.

The confederate army continued, in the mean time, to paſs the bridges, with all imaginable diligence. The Pruſſian horſe formed themſelves upon the right, in the ſame plain, where the advanced guard was, and the reſt of the horſe, as they paſſed, followed the Pruſſians, through the village of Heurne, into the plain; but the foot, becauſe of the length of the march, and the horſe having galloped a good part of the way, came later to the bridges: ſo that none but the above mentioned ſixteen battalions were there, till five o'clock.

The duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene, being at the head of the horſe, which were forming in the plain, and obſerving the great want there was of infantry, ſent orders to the foot, which had been employed in attacking the village, to leave their poſt there, and fling themſelves into the hedges, on the other ſide of the plain, whither the enemy ſeemed to be marching, with great diligence. On that ſide of the plain were no more, than two battalions, of major-general Colliar's, and brigadier Grumkau's; and thoſe the enemy attacked with great fury; but they maintained their poſt with equal bravery, till more foot came up to their aſſiſtance. The duke of Marlborough, hereupon, diſpatched orders after orders to the foot, to preſs their march, the enemy being then forming, and ready to attack the infantry which was already there, with very unequal numbers. In the interim, the duke of Argile arrived, with twenty battalions: which were hardly poſted, when the French attacked them very briſkly, and drove ſome Pruſſian battalions from their poſt; but, notwithſtanding the inequality of number, about ſix, in the evening, they retook it again, ſword in hand. By this time, count Lottum was coming up, to ſuſtain this attack, with the remainder of the foot of the right; and the duke perceiving, that the great ſtreſs of the battle would lie on the right, ſent to the left for twenty battalions. The left wing arrived ſomething later than the right, and, having paſſed their horſe through Oudenarde, and their foot on bridges below the town, and formed themſelves into two lines, with the village of Moreghem behind them.

The ſucceſs, which the confederates had already obtained, in the ſeveral engagements, near the villages of Heynem, Mullem and Heurne, made the French generals ſenſible they ſhould ſoon be attacked on all ſides; they therefore found themſelves under a neceſſity of making a ſtand: to which end, they poſted their foot very advantageouſly, before the villages of Wanigen, Lede, and Huyze, having, in their front, ſeveral defiles, fenced with incloſures of hedges, ditches, or thickets, and placed moſt of their cavalry in their right, near the villages of Oyke and Wirtigem.

As ſoon as the confederate foot arrived, they formed themſelves into two lines, before the horſe, and then attacked, in very good order, the incloſures and villages in their front, where the French were poſted; inſomuch, that about ſeven o'clock, the fire grew general, both on the right and on the left; and though the enemy gave way in moſt places, yet being ſuſtained with freſh troops, the action was maintained very obſtinately a good while after. All accounts do, indeed, agree, in this particular, that the action was very hot on both ſides; and that the French fought for ſeveral hours, with great intrepidity; but then it was always with a conſiderable loſs.

There was, before the left of the left wing, a kind of an opening, through which run a road that led into the plain, on the top of the hill, and which the prince of Orange-Naſſau, at the head of the Dutch foot, cleared, with great vigor and reſolution. At the ſame time, the duke of Marlborough diſpatched orders to the veltmarſhal d'Auverquerque, and the count de Tilly, who were on the top of the hill, near Oycke, to preſs the enemy, as much as poſſible, on that ſide. Theſe orders were punctually obeyed, and monſieur d'Auverquerque ordered major general Weeck, to march, with the brigades of Waſſenaer and Oudenburgh, which being ſupported by count Tilly, with the Daniſh cavalry under his command, paſſed through a narrow defile, into a field, where all the French houſhold were drawn up.

The confederate troops no ſooner approached, than the French, who did not, in the leaſt, apprehend being attacked on that ſide, retired, endeavoured to ſhelter themſelves under the hedges, between Wirtigem, and the caſtle of Bevern, or Broan, towards the main body of their army, where the fire was very hot: but the prince of Orange-Naſſau, with count Oxenſtiern, coming up, with four brigades of infantry, led them on with great gallantry, paſſed ſome defiles, attacked the enemy in flank, and obliged them to give way. Thoſe who were thus retiring, being forced back, into the incloſures, in great diſorder; and it growing, beſides, dark, many battalions, and more ſquadrons, flung themſelves out, in a deſperate manner; ſome of them,

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piercing through, others were cut in pieces; others paſſed through unperceived, and again others deſired to capitulate.

During theſe tranſactions, on the left, the duke of Marlborough, who, till then, had been the whole time in company with prince Eugene, viſiting the field of battle, leading on, poſting and ranging the reſpective bodies of troops, but thinking now it would be more advantageous to ſeparate, and direct in different places, arrived there; having left the care of the right to prince Eugene, who ſhewed great pleaſure and ſatisfaction, in leading on the Engliſh troops, whom he ſaw perform wonders; inſomuch that, at laſt, the enemy, finding themſelves charged, and borne down, on all ſides, by the confederate forces, retired, in the utmoſt confuſion, leaving great numbers of priſoners behind them. Their dragoons favoured in their retreat, and, to ſave the troops of the houſhold, received ſeveral diſcharges from the confederate infantry, and were moſt of them either killed or taken.

The night coming on, and the fire being directed ſo many ſeveral ways at once, that it was impoſſible to diſtinguiſh friends from foes, the confederate generals gave poſitive orders to their troops to give over firing, and to let the routed enemy eſcape, rather than to venture putting themſelves into diſorder. This put an end to the ſlaughter, and ſaved the remainder of the enemy's army: for had there been but two hours more of daylight, in all probability, their whole body of foot, and their right wing of horſe, would have been entirely cut off, they being ſurrounded almoſt on every ſide.

During this whole memorable action, the duke of Marlborough, and prince Eugene, diſpenſed their orders, with ſo much compoſedneſs of mind, and clearneſs of judgment, as ſeemed peculiar alone to thoſe two heroes of the age. They expoſed their perſons to the greateſt dangers, when neceſſity required it; and yet had both the good fortune to come off unhurt: nor did the electoral prince of Hanover (now our moſt gracious ſovereign) come far ſhort of their glory, conſidering his youth. At the head of his father's cavalry, he charged the celebrated troops of the French king's houſhold, bearing down all that oppoſed his career of glory. Next to him, hiſtory muſt juſtly commemorate the due praiſe of the young prince of Orange-Naſſau, ſtadtholder of Friezeland, and father of the prince of Orange, now ſo nearly allied to the crown of Great Britain, by his marriage with our illuſtrious princeſs Ann, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf equally by his martial ardour, bravery, and conduct. The brave velt-martial d'Auverquerque, though worn out with the fatigues of above thirty campaigns, and in a languiſhing condition, exerted his expiring vigour, and was on horſeback, at the head of his troops, in the hotteſt of the fire. Count Tilly, the prince of Wirtemberg, lieutenant-generals Rantzau, and Natzmer, major-generals Web and Cadogan, brigadier Sabine, and, in ſhort, all the generals and officers animated the ſoldiers every where, by their own brave example.

The different troops, of which the confederate army conſiſted, fought with ſuch an unparalleled gallantry, and generous emulation of each other, that it was difficult to determine, which deſerved the greateſt applauſe; yet it was obſerved, that the Pruſſian gens d' arms ſignalized themſelves, in ſeveral vigorous charges, which they made and ſuſtained againſt the French cavalry, in which they loſt near half of their number.

If we may believe ſome of the French writers, the dukes of Burgundy and Berry, and the Pretender, had a great ſhare in this battle; but if the Dutch accounts are to be credited, they, or, at leaſt, the two latter, only beheld the engagement from the ſteeple of an adjacent village; and conſulted by times for their ſafety, by a retreat. As for the other generals of the enemy's army, they committed ſeveral egregious faults (ſome of which I have already obſerved) as well before as during the action, whether for want of unanimity or judgment, I ſhall not determine: but for their troops, it muſt be acknowledged, that, in general, they fought better, at this time, than they had done upon any other occaſion.

The French endeavoured, by their partial relations, to palliate their defeat, and make a drawn battle of it: for which they had the only one poor pretence, that of having ſaved their baggage, as well they might, ſince they left it behind them, as they did, likewiſe, their artillery, having only made uſe of four or five pieces of cannon, during the whole action: but the field where the battle was fought, of which the confederates remained maſters, with ſix or ſeven hundred of the enemy's officers, and about ſix thouſand (ſome accounts ſay ſeven thouſand) private ſoldiers, that were taken priſoners, together with ten kettle-drums, and above one hundred ſtandards and colours taken, were all evidences of an indiſputable victory, on the ſide of the great duke of Marlborough, and his companion in glory, prince Eugene.

This victory was the more glorious for the allies, becauſe it was gained over the duke of Burgundy, who had the chief command of the army of France, and had with him, as I have already obſerved, the duke of Berry, his brother, and the Pretender. But it has been ſaid, that this battle was quite againſt the opinion of the duke de Vendome, whoſe advice was not regarded, and the cabals, which the duke of Burgundy gave into, hindered the deſigns of that general from being followed, and were the cauſe of the loſs of the battle.

The enemy retired, under favour of the night, by the road which leads through the village of Huyſe, from Oudenarde to Ghent. The duke de Vendome propoſed to take advantage of the night, and halt, to bring his ſcattered army into ſome form, that they might make an orderly retreat; but he was not heard; the general officers were ſo terrified, that monſ. d' Avreux alone was of his opinion. Seeing, therefore, that all argument was loſt, on men who had given themſelves up to fear, monſ. de Vendome conſented to a general retreat, and the word was no ſooner given, than every one, as well general and other officers, as common ſoldiers, took the road towards Ghent, and fled, with the utmoſt precipitation. All the general could do, was to keep together a body of twenty-five ſquadrons of his beſt troops, and a proportionable number of foot, to form a rear-guard.

The confederates in the mean time, continued under arms, hoping to renew the engagement again the next morning; and impatient, in the mean time, for day, that they might have a true information, how far their victory had extended, of which the darkneſs of the night left them in ignorance. To this end, as ſoon as it was light, the duke of Marlborough ordered forty ſquadrons, from the right, commanded by the lieutenant-generals Bulau and Lumley, with a conſiderable body of foot, to follow and attack the enemy's rear-guard, which they did with great vigour; but ſeveral companies of French grenadiers being advantageouſly poſted, along the highway leading to Ghent, killed and wounded ſeveral of the officers, and private men, of the confederates, eſpecially of the regiment of Pentz, and obliged them to leave off the purſuit; there being but one road, ſecured by hedges and ditches, lined with the enemy's grenadiers; but no place for the confederate cavalry to form themſelves in. On this occaſion, ſeveral officers of the grenadiers, commanded by major Erwing, were killed or wounded; and general Meredith was likewiſe ſlightly wounded; but the enemy, on their ſide, were much greater ſufferers. The regiment of Riſbourg, which cloſed their rear, was entirely ruined, and two whole companies of it taken priſoners; as was likewiſe brigadier Pourienne, who commanded the hindermoſt brigade, with ſeveral other officers.

As to the killed and wounded, on either ſide, the allies reckoned among the firſt, major-general Berenſdorf, the colonels Adercaſz and Bolzen, count Rantzau, and Sir John Matthews, with captain Dean of the Britiſh guards, and about eight hundred private men; and among the wounded, lieutenant-general Natzmer, major-generals Gaudecker and Berner; the colonels Grove, Penny-father, and four others, one hundred and ſixty other officers, and about two thouſand private ſoldiers: which loſs was abundantly repaired, by deſerters and priſoners, Germans, Switzers, and Savoyards, who liſted themſelves voluntarily in the ſervice of the allies. The French endeavoured to conceal their loſs, with all poſſible induſtry; but that it was conſiderably greater than that of the allies, is, without all doubt, if we con-

ſider the circumſtances which in this caſe are obvious enough. We ſhall only obſerve here, in general, that (according to moſt accounts) the number of priſoners taken from the enemy amounted to ſeven thouſand men, among whom were two lieutenant-generals, two major-generals, five brigadiers, about thirty colonels, above one hundred officers of the ſtate-major, and four hundred ſubalterns; together with ſeventy or eighty ſtandards or colours. The largeſt liſt, we have ſeen, on our ſide, makes their loſs to be nine thouſand eight hundred priſoners, officers included; four thouſand two hundred killed and wounded; two thouſand four hundred deſerted; together, nineteen thouſand four hundred. Taken, beſides, ten pieces of cannon, fifty-ſix pair of colours, fifty-two ſtandards, eight pair of kettle-drums, and four thouſand five hundred horſes: on the other hand, the loweſt computation we have ſeen, amounts together, to fourteen thouſand ſeven hundred killed, wounded and priſoners, without mentioning deſerters; and the loweſt calculations, given by the French themſelves, allow their loſs to have been above ten thouſand men.

The dukes Burgundy and Berry, with the Pretender, reached Ghent the morning after this memorable battle, by five o'clock: and about nine, the duke de Vendome, who brought up the rear, arrived there alſo. As they were apprehenſive of being purſued by the whole confederate army, the duke immediately commanded his ſhattered troops, to march through Ghent to Lovendeghem, on the canal not far from that city; where, for their greater ſecurity, they caſt up retrenchments, and planted upon them their artillery, which they had left at Gavre, with their heavy baggage. In this ſtrong camp they recovered, in ſome meaſure, the fright and terror of the late engagement; but, as it uſually happens in diſaſters, the former animoſities and differences revived and encreaſed among their generals, who laid the fault one upon the other; eſpecially between the dukes of Burgundy and de Vendome, who, notwithſtanding the interpoſition of the court, could never be brought to a reconciliation.

In a thankſgiving ſermon preached, on the occaſion of this victory, before the queen at St. Paul's, by the lord biſhop of St. Aſaph, afterwards of Ely, his lordſhip takes notice, "That our forces were led by a "commander whom they loved to follow, and hazarded "every thing to preſerve a life, with which each ſoldier "of the army thinks his own faſt bound; by a princely "captain, whom both in giving orders, and in heat of "battle, they might not unhappily miſtake for their "own, ſo that they ſeemed to have their general always "in ſight, becauſe he was commonly in every place of "danger; by a moſt valiant, wiſe, and fortunate com-"mander, crowned with freſh laurels every other year, "becauſe it ſeems they wither faſter in our unkindly "climate than elſewhere."

PARIS,

BRITISH MUSEUM

An ACCURATE MAP of FRANCE Drawn from the Sieur Robert, with Improvem.

GERMANY
LORRAINE
CHAMPAGNE
ISLE of FRANCE
PICARDIE
NORMANDIE
ORLEANOIS
MAINE
ANJOU
POITOU
BRETAGNE
BERRY
MARCHE
LIMOSIN
AUVERGNE
DAUPHINE
GUIENNE
GASCOGNE
CATALONIA
ENGLISH CHANNEL
THE OCEAN
ATLANTIC
BAY of BISCAY
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
GULF of LYONS
GENOA
Cologne
Antwerp
Brussels
Ghent
Dover
Calais
Boulogne
Paris
Rouen
Caen
Orleans
Tours
Nantes
Rochelle
Bourdeaux
Toulouse
Lyons
Geneva
Marseilles
Montpellier
Dijon
Metz
Strasburg
Basil
Chichester
Portland
Wight I.
Jersey I.
Guernsey I.
Scilly Is.
Ushant I.
Belleisle
Dieppe
Havre de Grace
Brest
Nantes
Rochelle
Bayonne
Perpignan
Narbonne
Montpellier
Marseilles
Toulon
Nice
Antibes
Corsica
Sardinia
Majorca
Minorca
Ivica
Barcelona
Tarragona
Valencia
Alicant
Carthagena
Malaga
Gibraltar
Cape Finisterre
Cape Ortegal
Cape Clear
Land's End
Lizard Pt.
Start Pt.
Portland Pt.
Beachy Head
North Foreland
Dungeness
Hurd Pt.
Barfleur
Cape la Hogue
Cape Barfleur
Cape la Heve
Cape Grisnez
Cape Blanc
Cape Creux
Cape Sicie
Cape Bon
Cape Carbonara
Cape Spartivento
Cape Passaro
Cape Palos
Cape de Gata
Cape St. Martin
Cape St. Vincent
Cape Trafalgar
Cape St. Mary
Cape Spichel
Cape Roca
Cape Mondego
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Cape Trafalgar
Cape St. Mary
Cape Spichel
Cape Roca
Cape Mondego
Cape Finisterre

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PARIS, SKIRMISH IN. [the capital of France, this ſkirmiſh was in the ſuburbs called St. Anthony's.] This is one of thoſe articles which have been occaſioned by civil broils, of which France has had her ſhare. This ſkirmiſh happened in the year 1652, during the civil war between the princes of the blood and their ſovereign. Cardinal Mazarine being recalled from his exile, the prince of Condé reſolved to make war againſt the court, and the duke of Orleans joined him by a treaty to expel the cardinal, whom they now hated as much as they had formerly loved. Turenne was choſen general for the court, and the prince of Condé put himſelf at the head of his forces; but M. de Turenne, having been joined by marſhal de la Ferte with three thouſand men, was vaſtly his ſuperior, and reſolved to attack him as ſoon as poſſible. His highneſs retired to the gates of Paris, where he was refuſed admiſſion. Unable to keep the field, he reſolved to take refuge in Carenton; but in this too he was defeated by the viſcount's vigilance, who came up with, and inveſted him in the ſuburbs of St. Anthony at Paris; luckily this place had been intrenched, to defend it againſt the thieviſh Lorrainers, which preſerved the prince of Condé from preſent deſtruction. It is indeed, highly probable, that he had nevertheleſs ſuffered an entire defeat, had it not been for the imprudent orders given by the court. Mazarine, knowing that an action was inevitable, had brought the king upon the eminence of Charonne to be a ſpectator of it, and ſent immediate command for the attack to begin, before de la Ferte came up with the cannon. In vain did Turenne urge the contrary: the young monarch expreſſed his impatience, and the general was obliged to ſubmit. Condé had ſeven or eight thouſand men all well intrenched, or lodged in houſes. The king's forces, who were to make their way openly foot by foot, amounted to ten or twelve thouſand; which, conſidering the advantages on the other ſide, made them not more than an equal match. The fight was very obſtinate: barricades, houſes, gardens walled in, were all attacked and defended with great bravery; ſome were taken and retaken over and over, and the utmoſt reſolution was ſhewn, both by officers and ſoldiers. At laſt M. de la Ferte arrived with the artillery, and the reſt of the infantry; after which, victory ſeemed to declare on the king's ſide. Turenne was preparing for a general aſſault, to be commanded by himſelf and de la Ferte when the cannon of the Baſtile began to play upon the royal army. At the ſame time Paris opened her gates, and ſaved the prince and his troops from a total ruin. Madamoiſelle de Monpenſier, obſerving that her father uſed no means to preſerve his own troops, and only kept his coaches ready to make his eſcape, in caſe the prince was beaten, went herſelf and harangued the governor of the Baſtile and the city magiſtracy, till he prevailed upon them to put themſelves under her direction. The loſs on both ſides in this unnatural battle, was nearly equal, the vanquiſhed army marched through Paris, to the ſuburbs of St. James; their general entered ſword in hand, and covered with blood and duſt. The ſight of the dead and dying, ſoftened the people's hearts, and the preſence of this hero filled them with admiration, that they received him with a ſort of triumph, in return for their late affront. Their prepoſſeſſion in his favour

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was greater than ever; but he ſoon gave them reaſon to repent of it, either he or his partiſans reſumed the deſign, which they had always had, of making themſelves maſters both of the parliament and the town-hall. With reſpect to the latter, ſuch a ſedition was excited at the meeting of the magiſtracy, that every member of it was in the utmoſt danger of his life. They were literally beſieged in their hall, the doors of which were ſet on fire, or broke, and ſeveral ſmall arms were diſcharged in at the windows. The cry of the mob was for an union between the prince and the city, and that the city ſhould immediately engage in the ſupport of the war. Articles of capitulation and union, agreed to what was demanded, were thrown out ſigned by the magiſtrates, but did not appeaſe the people. Two maſters of requeſt, were maſſacred in this tumult, which ſtruck the utmoſt conſternation through all Paris, nobody would own themſelves the authors of this barbarous affair, and the French writers ſpeak of it with great tenderneſs, but the backwardneſs of the princes to appeaſe the inſurrection, neither of them coming, though earneſtly intreated, till the miſchief was all done; this we ſay, added to other ſtrong circumſtances, make it more than probable, that it was an act of revenge from his highneſs of Condé, for being kept ſo long without the walls in the late bloody action. This prince, among his many great qualities, ſeems to have had a temper too vindictive. He might elſe in conjunction with the duke of Orleans, have brought about the union deſired againſt cardinal Mazarine.

PAVIA, SIEGE OF AND BATTLE AT. [a city of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, ſituated ſixteen miles ſouth from Milan.] Theſe were the next military tranſactions after the ſiege of Marſeilles in the year 1524, (ſee MARSEILLES) the duke of Bourbon being obliged to retreat into Italy, Francis the French king reſolved to march forthwith into the Milaneſe by a ſhorter route, and the duke being informed of his deſign, redoubled his diligence in order to fruſtrate his intention. Both armies reached the duchy the ſame day, then the duke being joined by the viceroy of Naples, at Pavia, threw a ſtrong garriſon into that city, and as the plague raged at Milan retired to Soncino. Francis now took poſſeſſion of Milan without oppoſition, and undertook the ſiege of Pavia, in the beginning of November 1524; by this time he had detached the Venetians and Florentines from the intereſt of Charles, and the imperial army began to be looked on with ſuch contempt in Italy, that ſomebody fixed a paſquinade on the ſtatue of Paſquin at Rome to this effect. "Whoſoever can bring tidings of the Imperial army loſt ſome days ſince, among the mountains (Alps) ſhall be well rewarded; otherwiſe they ſhall be looked upon as thieves if they conceal them."

The French king continued all winter the ſiege of Pavia, though his operations were very much impeded by the vigour of the ſeaſon, and his convoys greatly interrupted by the Imperial army which had taken poſt at Caſſano. Thus ended the year 1524. We now come to the year 1525, memorable for this famous battle. By the ſixteenth of January twelve thouſand Germans, the arch-duke of Auſtria had raiſed, were come to the Imperial camp, under the command of George of Auſtria, and with them the duke of Bourbon, who meeting

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in council with the viceroy, the marquis and duke of Milan, it was reſolved to draw near to the enemy, the better to ſtreighten them, and endeavour the relief of Pavia. The marquis of Peſcara having made a ſpeech to the Spaniards, encouraging them to maintain their ancient honour, and not to be diſcouraged for want of pay, which they ſhould be ſure of as ſoon as they had defeated the French; it is moſt wonderful, that they were not only ſatisfied to ſtay, but offered what money they had to pay the Germans, and gathered ſo much among them, as ſerved to give every German ſoldier a crown, and provide ſeveral neceſſaries for the train of artillery, of which an exact account was taken, that they might be repayed out of the firſt money. On the twenty-fourth of January the army marched from Lodi, D. Ferdinand Caſtriot marquis of Civita de S. Angelo, a Greek, deſcended from the renowned Scanderberg, led the van, conſiſting of five hundred light horſe. Next followed the viceroy of Naples, general of all the Imperial forces, accompanied by the duke of Bourbon, and ſeveral commanders of note, with about two hundred men at arms. Then the marquis of Peſcara, general of the Spaniſh foot, at the head of ſix thouſand of them. After them marched two thouſand Italians, all old ſoldiers, and next to them the train of artillery, which was ſo inconſiderable, it conſiſted of only four braſs and two old iron guns, three waggons of powder, and two of ball, and five or ſix carts loaded with boats to lay bridges where there was occaſion, and with this train two hundred pioneers, who followed not the army two days. George of Auſtria, with his Germans, brought up the rear. That night the army encamped at Marignano, which is the mid-way to Milan, and the next day turning ſhort, they ſtruck into the road to Pavia, and in two days came to S. Angelo, which being a ſmall town, garriſoned by the enemy, that might hinder the reſort of proviſions to the army, the marquis of Peſcara having made a breach in the wall, entered and took it by aſſault. On the thirtieth of January, the army moved from that place, and though it was but twelve miles from Pavia, they ſpent five or ſix days by the way, and at laſt incamped cloſe to the French army, in ſight of Pavia, the garriſon of which place having diſcovered them, gave all demonſtrations of joy, firing all their cannon and ſmall ſhot, making illuminations on the towers, and ringing their bells. The French at the ſame time ſaluted them with above fifty pieces of cannon they had planted on that ſide to receive them, but it did no execution. The army intrenched, and drew nearer and nearer, till they were within muſket ſhot of the enemy, who threw up three or four mounts, and from thence did ſome harm with their cannon. Thus they ſpent ſix or ſeven days, and want ſtill increaſed in the Imperial camp, ſo that every ſoldier had but a ſmall loaf for his allowance every day, and the reaſon was, becauſe they had no money, for which reaſon the country brought in no proviſions.

All the while the Imperialiſts lay in this place, they ceaſed not to keep the French away with continual falſe alarms; ſo that their men being tired, began to make no great account of theſe little ſtratagems, which the marquis de Peſcara obſerving, he drew out one thouſand four hundred Spaniards, and in the dead of the night gave ſuch a furious attack upon a part of the works, where five companies of Italians were upon the guard, that he broke through, and piercing into the camp, killed many, took ſome priſoners, and nailed and diſmounted ſome pieces of cannon, and retired in ſafety with a conſiderable booty. This made the French more cautious for the future, and the king reſolving not to ſtir from before Pavia till he was maſter of it, ordered all the forces he had diſperſed about the country, to repair to the camp, and threw up great works on that ſide the Imperialiſts lay. Ammunition growing ſcarce in Pavia, captain Francis de Hario chooſing about thirty men of his troop, with every one a bag of powder behind him on his horſe, took a compaſs one night till he fell into a great road that comes from Milan, where talking French in the dark with ſuch as he met, he paſſed on undiſcovered till being near the city, he and his company made their way to the gate, where making a ſignal agreed upon, they were admitted. Caſpar Moyano who was governor of Marſeilles, and had there a garriſon of Italians, underſtanding that two thouſand men of the garriſon of Marſeilles, who had landed at Savona, were marching to the king's army, drew out what forces he could, and purſuing, overtook them as they were paſſing the river Mura, where he put them to the rout, took as many as he thought fit, diſarmed and ſtript the reſt, and returned with the booty and ſeven colours to Alexandria. Beſides this the duke of Milan having received information, that John Louis Palavicino who ſerved the French, was gone with two thouſand four hundred to poſſeſs himſelf of Cremona, which was but weakly guarded, he ſent Alexander Bentivoglio to ſecure that place; Palavicino who might have ſecured himſelf in Cazal Major, was not ſo contended, came out to meet Bentivoglio, by whom he was defeated and taken priſoner.

The two armies had now lain cloſe to one another above twenty days, and the Imperialiſts having ſpent all their proviſions, were reduced to ſuch extremity, that half their men were ſpread about the country to get proviſions for themſelves and their companions, for in the camp there was no bread to give them. Being in this neceſſitous condition, the general officers met to conſult what was beſt to be done; but as is uſual upon ſuch occaſions, opinions varied. Some were for retiring to Cremona, and expecting the ſuccours, the emperor had promiſed others for getting into Milan, where the enemy had laid up great ſtore of proviſions, others for retiring to Naples, and leaving Antony de Leyva to make the beſt terms he could; but at laſt the marquis de Peſcara gave his opinion, that there was no ſafety but in fighting, which was at laſt agreed to, and the battle appointed to be the next day, becauſe it was the emperor's birth day. This reſolution being taken, the guards were doubled, that none might go over to carry advice to the enemy; captain Arriano took upon him to carry the news into the city and performed it, the men were ordered to be in readineſs by nine at night; the foreign miniſters that were in the camp, and all the baggage were ſent away to S. Angelo, and then all things were diſpoſed for the battle. The firſt thing was the throwing down about ſixty fathom of the park-wall, for the army to march in. This park belongs to a monaſtery of Carthuſians called la Certoſa, and runs up near to Pavia. On one ſide of it runs the river Grabalon, which near the city falls into the Teſin, the reſt being incloſed with the wall already mentioned. In the midſt of it is a good houſe called Mirabeli, with a large ditch about it filled with the water of a brook that was hard by. Within the park lay a great part of the French army. At ten of the clock that night, the Imperialiſts ſet fire to their huts, which the French perceiving, thought they had been going off, orders were given to purſue them in the morning. At break of day the guards were drawn off and joined their ſeveral bodies, and then they began to march into the park in the following order. The men at arms were divided into three ſquadrons, the firſt was led by the viceroy as captain general, and conſiſted of about three hundred men, the ſecond by the duke of Bourbon, as the emperor's lieutenant, containing above two hundred men, and the third by Ferdinand de Alarcon, being about two hundred more. As ſoon as in the park, theſe ſquadrons drew up on one ſide, the marquis of S. Angelo advanced with about four hundred light horſe, to drive ſome of the enemy out of the houſe of Mirabeli, which he performed and returned to his poſt. The Spaniſh foot being about ſix thouſand, and commanded by the marquis of Peſcara led the van, next followed the twelve thouſand Germans, and two thouſand brave Italians brought up the rear, conducting the four pieces of cannon before mentioned. At ſunriſing they diſcovered the enemy moving towards them. The firſt body of five hundred men at arms was commanded by monſieur d'Alarcon, and ſupported by five thouſand Swiſs. At a ſmall diſtance from them was the king, Henry d' Albert king of Navarre, the prince of Scotland, the admiral of France, with many more men of great note, and two thouſand lances. Next followed about fifteen thouſand Germans, ten thouſand Swiſs, then fifteen thouſand Italians, and ten thouſand French. Beſides theſe

theſe about ten thouſand French and Italians were left to make good the trenches.

Being drawn up in this order, the French placed thirty pieces of cannon, beſides ſeveral field-pieces before them, and began to play upon the Imperialiſts, killing ſome men, which obliged the Spaniards to ſhift their ground, and draw towards the houſe of Mirabeli. Monſieur d' Alencon, who as has been ſaid, led five hundred men at arms, and five thouſand Swiſs taking a compaſs behing ſome trees, fell into the rear of the Imperialiſts, where meeting with the two thouſand Italians before mentioned he fell upon, and broke them, but they though ſo much inferior in number, made ſuch a brave oppoſition, that thoſe who had bore them down by their multitude, came no more into the battle. By this time the Imperial men at arms began to advance, and the king of France quitting the advantage of his cannon, marched forward to meet them. The ſhock was great and bravely maintained; but the Imperialiſts being inferior in number, the marquis de Peſcara ſent captain Queſada with two hundred Spaniſh Muſketeers to their relief, who coming upon their flank, killed many men of note, and ſo frightened their horſes, that many of them ran away againſt the will of their riders. Many that ſurrendered themſelves priſoners were killed without mercy, and monſieur de la Paliſſe after quarter given him, was baſely butchered. All the emperor's principal officers behaved themſelves with extraordinary bravery; among them the marquis of Civita S. Angelo being in the midſt of his enemies, had the reins of his bridle, which he had neglected to chain, cut, and the horſe finding himſelf at liberty, run him into the thickeſt of the French, where he was ſtruck through the body by the king himſelf. In the mean while, the marquis of Peſcara advancing towards the king, Francis brother to the duke of Lorrain, and the duke of Norfolk oppoſed a body of German foot againſt him, the Spaniards ſay they were fifteen thouſand, the French but five thouſand, whom the Spaniſh foot received with ſuch continual peals of ſhot, that after a great many had been killed, the reſt betook themſelves to flight. Nor is it only in this particular that the two nations vary, for the French affirm, that the whole body of Imperial Germans ſpent their ſhot upon their men at arms, who were abandoned by the whole body of Swiſs that was to ſupport them, thoſe people either taking quarter, or making the beſt of their way to Milan. And indeed the French relations have much more reſemblance of truth than the Spaniſh, which to magnify their own nation, attribute all the honour of the day to the marquis de Peſcara, and his ſix thouſand Spaniards, making them to act in all places at the ſame time, and leaving twelve thouſand Germans as only ſpectators of their exploits. In fine, the French forces had given way on all ſides only the men at arms, though faintly made ſome oppoſition, and the whole force of the Imperialiſts was like to fall upon them; which the king perceiving, he thought of ſaving himſelf, and in order to it, took the way towards the bridge over the river Teſin. Being almoſt forſaken by all his people, a ſtragling muſketeer ſhot his horſe, and one John de Urbieta a Biſcainer and man at arms, coming up as he fell, and clapping the point of his ſword to his ſide where his armour joined, bid him yield. The king being in that danger, ſaid, "Give me my "life, for I am the king." Though it was ſpoken in French, the Biſcainer underſtood it, and bid him yield; to which he anſwered, "I yield myſelf up to the emperor." No ſooner were theſe words ſpoke, but the Biſcainer looking up, ſaw his cornet ſurrounded by French, and his danger, whereupon, without thinking to aſk the king for any pledge, he only deſired him to take notice, that he wanted a tooth before, and ſo went away to reſcue his cornet, leaving the king with one leg under his horſe. Preſently after came up to him another man at arms, of Granada, called James d' Avila, who made him yield. The king told him, who he was, and that he had yielded himſelf priſoner already. Avila aſked him, whether he had given any pledge? and being told, he had not, aſked one; wherupon the king gave him his bloody ſword and gauntlet. As Avila was labouring to get him up, one Pita, a man at arms of Galicia, came by, and aſſiſted him, but as the king roſe, he took off his jewel of the order of St. Michael, that hung at his breaſt by a ſmall gold chain, for which the king offered him ſix thouſand ducats, but he was reſolved to carry it to the emperor. When the king was got up, ſome muſqueteers happened to paſs by, who would have killed him, not believing him to be the king, had not monſieur de la Motte, who followed the duke of Bourbon, come that way. He perceiving there was a contention among the horſe and foot, the former defending, the other endeavouring to kill him, deſired to ſee him, which as ſoon as he did, he fell upon his knees, which the Spaniſh ſoldiers perceiving, they were convinced he was the king. Then James d'Avila took off his helmet, and the king going to wipe the ſweat off his face, blooded it a little, becauſe his hand was hurt, which made many believe he had been wounded in the face, but it was a miſtake. Many other ſoldiers came about him, and took the feathers he wore on his creſt, others cut bits of his coat, like relicks, to carry away as memorials, ſo that in a ſhort time they left him no coat. He behaved himſelf all this while with much undauntedneſs, ſeeming to be pleaſed at what the ſoldiers did.

The ſquadron of men at arms, and the Swiſs, commanded by monſieur d'Alencon, who, as was ſaid, had broke the Italians, ſeeing their army routed, gathered all that fled that way, and took the road toward Vigeven, a good town eighteen miles from Pavia, where many of the French nobility had left their equipage under a good guard. Many got to the bridge, which was defended by Guevara, a Spaniard, then in the French ſervice, who having received as many as he could, ſeeing the Imperialiſts draw near, broke the bridge, and made his way to Turin, and then to France. A great number, who could not come time enough to the bridge, or miſſed the way to it, took the river, which being then ſwollen, they all periſhed in it. Henry king of Navarre ſeeing all loſt, betook himſelf to flight, and was purſued by a man at arms, called Ruy Gomez, Chriſtopher de Corteſſia a light horſeman, and John de Pernia a foot ſoldier, who came up with him one after another, not knowing who he was, but ſuppoſing he muſt be ſome perſon of quality by his rich accoutrements, theſe three took him, and the marquis of Peſcara gave one thouſand florins in gold to each of the horſe-men, and eight hundred to the foot ſoldiers for him, giving bond beſides to pay three thouſand florins more to each of the horſe-men, at a certain day, which he not performing, Rui Gomez afterwards ſued his heirs for that ſum. Many of the French fled towards Milan, moſt of whom were killed by the country people, who aſſembled in troops for that purpoſe, and many women were obſerved to be among them. The news being ſpread abroad, that the king was taken, ſeveral French gentlemen who might have got off, came in and ſurrendered themſelves priſoners; ſaying, "They would not return "into France leaving their king in captivity." The Imperial generals being informed where the king was, came to him, and paid him all the reſpect imaginable, he ever behaving himſelf with much prudence and magnanimity, at laſt came the duke of Bourbon, who alighting, would have kiſſed his hand, but the king would never conſent to it, whereupon, the tears ſtanding in his eyes, he ſaid, "If your majeſty had followed my "advice in ſome things, you had not been now in this "condition, nor had the plains of Italy been ſtained "with the blood of the nobility of France." To which the king in ſome diſorder anſwered, "Patience, ſince "fortune does not favour." This done, the king was mounted, and they all moved towards Pavia; but as they came near the gate, the king ſtopping his horſe, deſired of the generals, "That they would not put ſo great an "affront upon him, as to carry him priſoner into that "place, which he had ſo long beſieged, and with ſo "great a power, without being able to take it." Upon this it was reſolved, "He ſhould be quartered in a mo-"naſtery without the walls, the guard of him being "committed to lord Alarcon, the army taking up its "lodging in the French Tents." The king of Navarre was put into the caſtle of Pavia, where he continued a long time, till he bribed a ſervant belonging to the marquis del Gaſto, and fled with him into France. Next

day after the battle a county fellow come into the camp, demanding a reward, becauſe, as he ſaid, he had killed the prince of Scotland. This prince when the battle was loſt, put on a green coat a ſervant of his wore, and throwing away his helmet, took the way forwards. Not far from the field of battle, he met a company of peaſants, who were there, expecting to fall upon whoſoever was beaten, he deſired one of them to ſhew him the way to Vigeven, and he would reward him. One offered his ſervice, and the prince going before, the more to oblige the fellow, told him who he was, promiſing to make his fortune, if he would go into his country with him, or elſe to give two hundred ducats as ſoon as they came to Vigeven, where his equipage was, and in earneſt he gave him a gold chain. The treacherous peaſant, when they came to a bogg, bid him, ſtrike over it, which, as ſoon as he attempted to do, his horſe ſunk in up to his belly, and then the clown coming behind with a ſword, cleft his ſkull, which done, he came away, to demand his reward, ſhewing the chain as a token of the truth of his aſſertion. The reward this perfidious wretch received, was ſuch as he deſerved, for he was hanged. The dead prince's body was taken up, and depoſited in a monaſtery in Pavia, till it could be conveyed into his own country.

The army continued in that place five or ſix days. The booty of all ſorts was of incredible value, and a vaſt quantity of proviſions was found in the French camp. All priſoners that were below ranſom were ſoon diſmiſſed, and ſome light horſe ſent along to ſecure them from the peaſants. Some of the Imperialiſts followed the chace as far as Milan, where they were inriched with the plunder of the French and revolted Milaneſes, the city declaring for its duke, others had the ſame ſucceſs at Vigeven, where they found great wealth. The principal men killed on the French ſide was Francis, brother to the duke of Lorrain, monſieur de la Tremouille, the admiral of France, Galeas de S. Severin, maſter of the horſe, the marſhals Chabanes and Foix, the duke of Norfolk, count de Tourre Buſſy d'Amboiſe, the Baron de Buzancois, Beaupreau, Moroſin, and about eight thouſand men. The priſoners were king Francis, the king of Navarre, the count S. Paul, Luis, mounſieur da Nervers, Fleuranges, ſon to Robert de la Marc, the marſhal of Montmorenci, Laval, Brion, Lorges, la Rochepot, Monteian Annelot, Imbercourt, Frederick Boſſolo, la Roche du Main, la Mailleraye, Montpeſat Boiſi, Courton, Lange, and very many more of great quality. The duke of Milan ſoon came to the camp, and would not have ſeen the king, but that he was perſuaded to it by the generals. Expreſſes were immediately ſent into Spain, as alſo to the pope, Venetians, and other ſtates of Italy, of whom great ſums of money were extorted under colour of friendſhip, ſo that all the army received three months pay. The Germans were ſent home, and the king was put into the ſtrong caſtle of Piciquiton, where he was kept under a ſtrong guard of Spaniards, where he continued till the emperor's orders came for carrying him into Spain, as was afterwards done.

PARMA, BATTLE AT. [capital of the duchy of Parma, in Italy, ſituated on the river Parma, forty-five miles north weſt from Bologna.] This battle was fought in the year 1734, between the Imperialiſts commanded by count de Merci, and the French and Piedmonteſe by marechal de Coigny. The confederates were poſted at Sanguina, and the Imperialiſts at Sorbola. When the count de Merci made a motion to Son Proſpero, as if he intended either to attack the enemy or take poſſeſſion of Parma, the marechal de Coigny forthwith made a diſpoſition for an engagement, and on the twenty-ninth of June, the Imperial general having paſſed the Parma, began the attack with great impetuoſity. He charged in perſon at the head of his troops, and was killed ſoon after the battle begun. Nevertheleſs the prince of Wirtemberg aſſumed the command, and both armies fought with great obſtinacy from eleven in the forenoon, till four in the afternoon, when the Imperialiſts retired towards Monte Cirugalo leaving three thouſand men on the field of battle, and among theſe many officers of diſtinction. The loſs of the victors was very conſiderable, but they reaped no ſolid fruits from their victory.

PHILIPSBURG, SIEGE OF. [a city of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſituated on the river Rhine, twenty-five miles weſt from Hailbron.] In the year 1634, the Swedes drove the Imperialiſts out of this place, and gave it to Louis XIII. king of France. But he neglected to fortify it, therefore the Imperialiſts eaſily maſtered it in 1635, in ſome meaſure by ſurpriſe. But in 1644, the duke d'Enguien having defeated the Bavarians at Friburg (ſee FRIBURG) retook Philipſburg without much reſiſtance, and the French now cauſed it to be regularly fortified. However, in 1676, the Germans laid ſiege to it, and after a blockade of three months, took it; but it was not in their poſſeſſion long, for in 1688, the dauphin of France being come to make his firſt campaign, inveſted it, and after a month's reſiſtance, without any thing material took it. Philipſburg after this was reſtored, and enjoyed tranquillity till 1734, when the duke of Berwick laid ſiege to it with an army of ſixty thouſand men. Prince Eugene at this time lay encamped at Hailbron, but the duke had taken ſuch a poſition, that the prince durſt not venture to relieve the town. On the twelfth day of June the duke in viſiting the trenches was killed by a cannon ball, and the command devolved on the marquis d'Aſfeldt, who carried on the operations of the ſiege with equal vigor and capacity. The prince being joined by the different reinforcements he expected, marched towards the French lines, but ſtill he found them ſo ſtrong that he would not hazard an attack, and ſuch precautions taken that with all his military talents, he could not relieve the beſieged. At length, general Watgenau the governor capitulated, after having made a noble defence, and obtained the moſt honourable conditions.

POITIERS, BATTLE NEAR. [capital of the territory of Poitou, in France, ſituated on an eminence near the little river Clain, about ſeventy miles north-eaſt from Rochelle.] This famous battle was fought in the year 1356, ten years after that at Crecy; ſoon after which there was a truce concluded between the Engliſh and the French, but very indifferently obſerved, for both parties were continually in arms in ſmall bodies and detachments, each reproaching the other with having begun firſt. Many inroads, ſlight ſkirmiſhes, and ſieges, happened, with various ſucceſs on both ſides, while the two kings connived at their ſubjects, till thewhole affair became ſo perplexed, that it was difficult to decide who had the moſt cauſe of reſentment.

However, it is certain that Edward III. the Engliſh monarch, ſignified to the pope, that he was willing to make peace with John I. the French king, and reſign his title to the crown of France, on condition that the duchy of Guienne, and county of Ponthieu, ſhould be reſtored to him as independent ſovereignties, and that John ſhould make a ceſſion to him of the lands he had conquered about Calais; and the ſuperiority of Flanders. The archbiſhop of Canterbury, with the duke of Lancaſter, and ſome other noblemen, had been ſent as ambaſſadors to Guienne, to treat with the French deputies in preſence of the pope's legate; but as neither prince would yield any circumſtance in favor of the other, little was expected from this negociation, and both ſides prepared for war, which now ſeemed unavoidable, and which was the leſs unacceptable to John, as he had lately brought over the Flemings to his intereſt.

In 1355, Edward went over to France, where he ravaged the Boulonnois and Artois, but was obliged to return to the defence of England, which was threatened with an invaſion from Scotland. He left his ſon Edward to finiſh his buſineſs in France; that prince having refreſhed his troops, after the fatigues of a ſevere campaign, began his march from Bourdeaux, on the ſixth day of July, 1356, at the head of two thouſand men at arms, ſix thouſand archers, and four thouſand infantry. Paſſing through the Agenois, he ravaged Quercy, the Limouſin, and Auvergne; fell into Berry, attempted Iſſodun and Bourges without ſucceſs, and took Vierzon by aſſault. Here he firſt underſtood that the French king lay encamped at Chartres, with a prodigious army collected from all parts of his kingdom. Suſpecting that Edward intended to paſs the Loire, and join the

duke

duke of Lancaſter in Normandy, he had diſpoſed his troops in ſuch a manner, as to guard all the towns and paſſes on that river; and the prince of Wales being informed of this diſpoſition, reſolved to turn off on the left to Romarantim, ravage Poitou, and return through Saintonge to Bourdeaux. Three hundred lances, under the command of the lords of Craon and Boucicaut, in attempting to cut off his advanced guard, were defeated, fled to the caſtle of Romarantin, where, in a few days they were obliged to ſurrender at diſcretion. The prince in his route had taken above ſix thouſand men at arms, who were ſent priſoners to Bourdeaux, and laid waſte a prodigious tract of country. Marching through part of Touraine and Anjou, ſouth of the Loire, he now entered Poitou; and, on Saturday the ſeventeenth day of September, encamped between Beauvoir and Maupertius, within two leagues of Poitiers.

The king of France coming up with an army of ſixty thouſand horſe, beſides infantry, called a council of war, in which it was reſolved to attack the Engliſh next morning. Edward was already ſo ſtreightened for want of proviſions, that in a few days, he muſt have been ſtarved into a ſurrender; but the French, confiding in their valor, and the vaſt ſuperiority of their numbers, demanded a battle ſo eagerly, that John did not think proper to diſappoint their ardour and ambition. He divided his army into three bodies; of which the firſt and moſt advanced, was commanded by his brother, the duke of Orleans; the ſecond was poſted on the left, under the conduct of the dauphin, aſſiſted by his brothers Lewis and John; while the king in perſon, accompanied by his youngeſt ſon Philip, commanded a third diviſion, as a body of reſerve. This order being ſettled, John detached the lords of Ribaumont, Landas, and Beaujeu, to view the countenance and diſpoſition of the enemy, whom they found poſted among buſhes, hedges, and vineyards, ſo as to be inacceſſible in every quarter, but by a narrow lane lined with hedges, behind which a body of Engliſh archers was planted, to command the paſſage. Ribaumont adviſed the king to diſmount all his cavalry, except three hundred choſen men in complete armour, who ſhould enter the defile, and make way for the attack of the diſmounted cavaliers.

In conſequence of this advice, the three hundred men were armed for this ſervice, and all the reſt of the troops ordered to charge on foot, except a few German ſquadrons, which continued on horſeback, to be occaſionally employed according to the emergencies of the action.

Juſt when John was going to begin the battle, the cardinal of Perigort, employed by the pope, to renew the negociations between the two crowns, running up to the king, conjured him to ſpare the lives of ſo many French gentlemen, which would neceſſarily be loſt in the attack, and allow him to repair to the Engliſh camp, where he did not doubt of being able to perſuade the prince of Wales to ſurrender. Having obtained this permiſſion, he haſtened to Edward, who being very ſenſible of his dangerous ſituation, declared himſelf ready to accept of any terms that ſhould be conſiſtent with his own honor and that of his country. When the cardinal returned with this anſwer, John ſent back his troops to their quarters; and the mediator ſpent the whole day in paſſing between the two camps, to ſetttle the articles of accommodation.

The prince of Wales offered to reſtore all the places and priſoners he had taken in that campaign; and abſtain, for ſeven years, from carrying arms againſt the king of France, on condition of being allowed to retire unmoleſted to Bourdeaux. But John peremptorily inſiſted upon Edward's ſurrendering himſelf priſoner, with an hundred knights; and in that caſe the Engliſh army ſhould be permitted to retire without moleſtation.

The prince, far from ſubſcribing to this article, told the cardinal, that he and his knights ſhould never be taken but in battle; and that he would rather loſe his life than agree to ſuch a propoſal. Thus the negociation was broke off, and both ſides prepared for an engagement; though Edward derived ſome advantage from this ſmall reſpite, during which he had rendered his camp more defenſible, by means of ditches and palliſadoes.

On Monday morning the French army appeared in the order of battle we have already deſcribed; and Edward drew up his handful of troops in three diviſions, ranged in a cloſe compacted form, with hedges and ditches in his front, while his flanks were defended on one ſide by a mountain, and on the other by a moraſs. On the declivity of the hill the van was poſted, under the command of the earl of Warwick; the rear was conducted under the earls of Saliſbury and Suffolk; and the prince of Wales took his ſtation at the end of the lane, to command the main body, which extended itſelf into a vineyard. John de Greilly, Captal de Buches, was detached with three hundred men at arms, and as many archers, to form an ambuſh under cover of the trees, buſhes, and broken ground, at the foot of the mountain, that he might fall upon the enemy's back in the heat of the action: and the open part of the ground, on which the Engliſh ſtood, was encloſed by the waggons of the army.

About nine of the clock in the morning, the choſen body of men at arms, entered the lane with great reſolution; but they were ſo galled by the Engliſh archers that lined the hedges, through which they paſſed, that one half of them fell before they reached the front of Edward's main body, where they were cut in pieces by the lord Audeley. The marechals Clermont and Andrehan, advancing cloſe behind thoſe men at arms, were greatly embarraſſed by the horſes and bodies of the ſlain, which choaked up the paſſage, while the archers plied them without intermiſſion. When they penetrated to the van of the Engliſh, they met with a very warm reception from the earl of Warwick; and Saliſbury and Suffolk, advancing from the rear, compleated their confuſion. Clermont was killed upon the ſpot, and Andrehan felled to the ground by the lord Audeley, who took him priſoner.

The fate of theſe noblemen, and the ſlaughter that enſued, diſconcerted their followers ſo much, that they fell into diſorder, and fled with great precipitation. The firſt body of the French being thus routed, the dauphin advanced to the charge, though his men were already diſpirited; but they had no ſooner begun the attack, than John de Greilly ruſhing from his ambuſh, fell upon their rear with ſuch fury, that they were immediately ſeized with conſternation, and betook themſelves to flight.

Thoſe noblemen who were particularly entruſted with the care of the dauphin's perſon, conveyed him from the field to Chavigny, under a guard of eight hundred lances; and the duke of Orleans, with the greateſt part of his command, which had not yet engaged, thought proper to follow the ſame route.

The prince of Wales ſeeing thoſe two bodies broken and routed, immediately mounted his horſe, and advanced at the head of his men at arms, to attack the third diviſion, commanded by John himſelf, who waited for him without flinching. Notwithſtanding the impetuoſity with which Edward began the charge, the battle was a long time maintained with equal valor on both ſides, and dubious ſucceſs, till Gauchet de Brienne, duke of Athenes, and conſtable of France, was ſlain; then his brigade gave way, and victory declared in favor of the Engliſh. The prince of Wales falling in among the German cavalry, routed them at the firſt onſet, in which the count of Sarbruck was ſlain, and the count of Naſſau taken priſoner. John, king of France, attended by his ſon Philip, endeavored to rally his troops, and animate them by his own example. He fought on foot with uncommon valor, until he was deſerted by all his followers; and Dennis de Morhec, a knight of Artois, who had formerly been in his ſervice, exhorting him to ſurrender without further oppoſition, he deſired to ſee his couſin the prince of Wales: but as Edward chanced to be in another part of the field, he threw his gauntlet to Morhec, in ſignal of ſurrender. Mean while a party of Engliſh, and another of Gaſcons, coming up, deprived him of his royal priſoner, about whom a diſpute enſued, which might have been attended with fatal conſequences to John and his ſon Philip, who ſhared his fate, had not the earl of Warwick and Reginald lord Cobham, interpoſed, and conducted him to prince

Edward,

Edward, who had retired to his pavillion, where he repoſed himſelf after the fatigue of the battle.

Upon this occaſion, the Black Prince exhibited all the heroiſm of virtue: he received the king of France with the utmoſt tenderneſs and reſpect; he comforted him under his diſaſter, by obſerving that ſucceſs often depends upon accident; that he had performed the part of a conſummate general and undaunted hero; and that he had fallen into the hands of thoſe who knew how to revere his virtues and misfortune. He expreſſed the moſt profound eſteem, and even a warm affection, for the royal family of France, to which he had the honor of being related; and he promiſed to exert all his influence with his father, to promote an honorable peace, which ſhould be for the advantage of both nations. He even waited upon him at ſupper, and could not be prevailed upon to ſit down, notwithſtanding the intreaties of John, who bore his fate with unſhaken fortitude; and expreſſed his ſatisfaction, that ſince he was doomed to captivity, he had the good fortune to be the priſoner of the moſt gallant prince in the univerſe. The French noblemen, who had been taken in the battle, were ſtruck with aſtoniſhment and reverential awe at this inſtance of generoſity and moderation. They looked upon him as a being of ſome ſuperior ſpecies; and while they manifeſted their veneration for his great qualities, could not help lamenting the fate of their country, which was expoſed to the reſentment of an enemy endowed with ſuch extraordinary talents.

The lord Audeley having ſignalized his perſonal proweſs above all the noblemen in the field, the prince deſired to ſee him; and he was brought dangerouſly wounded to his tent, where Edward highly extolled his valor, retained him as his knight, with a grant of five hundred marks a year out of his own inheritance; which bounty he forthwith diſtributed among his four eſquires, who had fought by his ſide in the battle. Edward being informed of this particular, applauded his generoſity, confirmed the donation, and ſettled upon Audeley ſix hundred marks a year out of the coinage of the ſtanneries of Cornwall. This great victory was gained without the loſs of one perſon of diſtinction; whereas the French loſt the flower of their nobility, who, rather than deſert their ſovereign, choſe to die in his defence. Among thoſe were the count of Dammartin, the lords of Rochefoucalt, Mathas, La Tour, Montaign, Landas, Charmy, and Ribaumont: Gucelard d'Angle was left for dead among the ſlain, but recovering of his wounds, he entered into the Engliſh ſervice, was admitted a knight of the garter, and created earl of Huntingdon. Two dukes, nineteen counts, five thouſand men at arms, and about eight thouſand infantry, are ſaid to have been killed on the French ſide in this battle. Two thouſand men at arms were taken priſoners; and among theſe the counts of Ponthieu, Eu, and Tancarville, princes of the blood; the archbiſhop of Sens, the counts of Eſtampes and Vaudemont, the lords of Parthenay, Rochechouart, Chaulny, and many other noblemen. The gates of Poitiers being ſhut upon the fugitives, leſt their purſuers ſhould enter the town with them pell mell, ſuch a multitude of priſoners were taken, that the victors diſmiſſed great numbers on parole, at very eaſy ranſoms, which were punctually payed. Every ſoldier of Edward's army was enriched with the ſpoils of the enemy, and the ranſom of the priſoners, which belonged to the captors, when it did not exceed ten thouſand crowns; in which caſe it was the king's property. Next day prince Edward decamped, and, without undertaking the ſiege of Poitiers, retired with his priſoners and booty through Saintongue to Bourdeaux; while the dauphin haſtening to Paris, aſſembled the three eſtates, to concert meaſures for the defence of the kingdom, and contribute their aſſiſtance towards the ranſom of their ſovereign. Before the ſtates would grant a ſupply, they took the advantage of their king's diſtreſs, to humble the power of the crown: they inſiſted upon the immediate removal of ſeven principal officers of ſtate, as well as upon the releaſe of the king of Navarre; they appointed a committee, conſiſting of twelve prelates, twelve noblemen, and the like number of burgeſſes, without whoſe advice the dauphin, who acted as lieutenant of the realm, ſhould take no ſtep in the adminiſtration; and they demanded that all the grievances of the nation ſhould be redreſſed. John being made acquainted with theſe tranſactions, deſired the dauphin would by no means agree to ſuch inſolent demands; for he would rather continue priſoner to an honorable enemy, than return home as a ſlave to his own ſubjects. As the eſtates would not relax in their propoſitions, they were diſſolved by the dauphin, who had recourſe to the city of Paris for an aid to maintain the war: but the inhabitants, inſtead of complying with his requeſt, gave him to underſtand, that they were not obliged to pay any ſubſidy that was not impoſed by the three eſtates, which they exhorted him to reaſſemble. Such anſwers he received from all the provinces but Champagne and Languedoc, which he found more tractable.

Pope Innocent VI. had, upon hearing of John's being carried to Bourdeaux, ſent thither the cardinals of Pegigort and St. Nital to mediate a peace; and though they did not ſucceed in that part of their negociation, they obtained Edward's conſent to a truce for two years, by ſea and land. The duke of Lancaſter, who had inveſted Rennes, was by an article of this agreement to raiſe the ſiege; but he refuſed to conform to this article, until the truce ſhould be ratified by the king of England; and in the mean time carried on his operations with ſuch redoubled vigor, that the inhabitants were glad to pay an hundred thouſand crowns to indemnify him for the expence of the ſiege, and obliged themſelves to receive a governor of his own chuſing. After the ratification of this truce, prince Edward bought up all the priſoners of diſtinction from the captors; and ſetting ſail from Guienne on the twenty-fourth day of April, with the king of France and the other priſoners, attended by a large train of Engliſh and Gaſcon noblemen, two hundred men at arms, and two thouſand archers, landed on the fifth day of May at Sandwich. When the tidings of the victory at Poitiers firſt arrived in England, the king, inſtead of encouraging revellings and demonſtrations of joy, deſired that the archbiſhop of Canterbury would appoint a whole week to be ſpent in prayer and thankſgiving, that he and the nation might not be too much intoxicated by their ſucceſs. Notwithſtanding this inſtance of his moderation and ſelf-denial, he now directed the lord mayor to prepare pageants, proceſſions, and triumphal arches, to honor the public entrance of his victorious ſon, who was met in Southwark by the mayor and aldermen in their formalities, with one thouſand citizens on horſeback. The royal priſoner rode through the ſtreets of London in a magnificent habit, mounted on a fine white courſer, and attended by the prince of Wales, on a little black horſe with ordinary trappings. The inhabitants vied with each other in diſplaying plate, tapeſtry, furniture, and arms offenſive and defenſive, in their ſhops, windows, and balconies. The ſtreets were lined with an infinite concourſe of people; and the cavalcade laſted from three in the morning till noon, when they reached Weſtminſter-hall, where the king of England ſat upon a royal throne, in expectation of their coming. He roſe up when John approached, and received him with all that courteous civility which might have been expected from a prince of his character. Then he embraced his ſon with great tenderneſs, and told him, that the victory did not pleaſe him ſo much, as the modeſty with which he had bore his good fortune. As for the captive king, he was entertained in the moſt ſumptuous manner, and provided with an appartment in the king's palace, until the Savoy could be fitted up for his reception.

PORT L'ORIENT, EXPEDITION AGAINST. [a fortreſs and port of France, ſituated in the province of Brittany, at the mouth of the river Blavet.] The reduction of Cape Breton, in 1745, had encouraged the Engliſh miniſtry to form projects againſt next year, for the conqueſt of Quebec, the capital of Canada. With this view, commiſſions were ſent to the governors of the Britiſh colonies in North America, empowering them to raiſe companies to join the armament from England; and eight thouſand troops were actually raiſed in conſequence of theſe directions, while a powerful ſquadron, and tranſports having ſix regiments on board, were prepared at Portſmouth for this expedition. But their departure being poſtponed by unaccountable delays, until

Engraved for the Military Dictionary

BRITISH MUSEUM

until the ſeaſon was too far advanced to riſk the great ſhips on the boiſterous coaſt of North America; that the armament might not be wholly uſeleſs to the nation, it was thought proper to employ it to make a deſcent on the coaſt of Bretagne, on the ſuppoſition that Port l'Orient, the repoſitory of all the ſhips and ſtores belonging to the French Eaſt-India company, might be ſurpriſed, or that this invaſion would alarm the enemy, and by making a diverſion, facilitate the operations of count Brown, the Auſtrian general in Provence; as well as draw a conſiderable detachment from marechal Saxe's army in Flanders, which was ſuperior to that of the allies.

The naval force intended for this ſervice, conſiſted of ſixteen great ſhips, and eight frigates, beſides bomb-ketches and ſtore-ſhips, commanded by Richard Leſtock, appointed admiral of the blue diviſion. Six battalions of land troops, with a detachment of matroſſes and bombardiers, were embarked in thirty tranſports, under the conduct of lieutenant-general Sinclair. The whole fleet ſailed from Plymouth on the fourteenth day of September, 1746, and on the eighteenth day of the ſame month, found themſelves within four leagues of Port Louis, where they met with commodore Cotes, who had ſounded the coaſt, and fixed on a proper place for landing, about ten miles from l'Orient. The admiral being unacquainted with the coaſt, and not thinking it adviſeable to approach it in the night; the general next day went on board of him, to concert meaſures for diſembarking the troops. At this interview it was agreed that the two ſloops, the bomb-tender, and cutter, ſhould go as near ſhore as poſſible next morning, to cover the boats with the troops; but early on the twentieth, a large body of militia and ſome cavalry appearing on the ſhore, the admiral thought proper to add three forty gun ſhips to what had already been ordered, to cover the landing, which was performed in a bay, about the diſtance of ten miles from Port l'Orient. The French militia, reinforced by ſome detachments from different regiments, were aſſembled to the number of two thouſand, and ſeemed reſolved to oppoſe the diſembarkation, but their intentions were fruſtrated by a fineſſe, that did no ſmall credit to the general.

There were three places convenient for diſembarking the land forces. The fartheſt from l'Orient was a ſandy bay, bounded on one ſide by the river of Quimperlay; on the other by a riſing ground, which ſeparated it from a ſecond little bay. This ſecond was divided from the third by an arm of the ſea, which runs above a mile up the country, and by an eminence, on which were planted two cannon. This arm of the ſea, though fordable at low water, was at high water quite contrary. The two laſt mentioned landing places, were lined with militia, and gardes des côtes, the furtheſt from l'Orient was unoccupied. The wind blew along the coaſt towards l'Orient: all the boats, on which were between five and ſix hundred men, were ordered to rendezvous at one of the Folkſtone cutters, which was anchored the moſt to windward, oppoſite to the bay, adjoining to the river of Quimperlay. The wind blew freſh, and it required a conſiderable time for ſome of the boats to reach the place of rendezvous, as their being filled with men, prevented the ſeamen from ſetting any ſail. While the rowers were pulling with difficulty againſt the wind, the enemy perceived it was the intention to land in the unoccupied bay, the moſt diſtant from the town, and therefore determined to change their diſpoſition. The body that was poſted in the ſecond bay, marched round the riſing ground above-mentioned, and drew up on the bay next to the river of Quimperlay, oppoſite to the rendezvous of the boats, where they were ſo well covered by a bank of ſand, that the cannon of the frigates could do them no prejudice. The corps which was drawn up on the third landing place, marched off, with an intent, as it was high water, to go round the arm of the ſea above mentioned, and take poſſeſſion of the middle landing place, which the other body had quitted. But as a march of that length, required ſome time, the general reſolved to ſeize the opportunity and land at the middle place, before the body on their march could poſſibly reach it. To prevent any annoyance from the body which was drawn off from the firſt mentioned bay, he ordered the boats to row directly to that bay, till they ſhould come almoſt within muſket ſhot of the enemy, then to turn ſhort and row before the wind with the utmoſt expedition, to the ſecond bay or landing place; and there to form the troops inſtantly. Leſt the battery of two cannon, planted on the eminence, upon the oppoſite ſide of the arm of the ſea, ſhould play upon the boats, crowded with troops, and at ſo ſmall a diſtance; he deſired that that two armed veſſels might be ordered to ſlip their cables, and fire upon that battery, if poſſible, to drive the men from their guns. Previous to the ſetting out of the boats, theſe orders were executed, and the batteries abandoned. The corps of the enemy waited for the troops where they were poſted, till the boats made the turn to row along the ſhore, and then run in the greateſt diſorder towards the ſecond bay, where they perceived it was their deſign to land. But the forces were landed and formed without the loſs of a man, before a ſingle perſon of their broken corps could reach the bay to oppoſe them. The general purſued the militia about two miles. On the twenty-firſt, the day after the debarkation, the army marched in two columns to l'Orient, general Sinclair with one by Plemure, general Offarrel with the other, by the great road to Quimperlay. The latter did not come up till ſeven at night, having been attacked on his march, by a body, conſiſting partly of militia, and partly of regular forces, which put the troops under his command, into a good deal of diſorder. Some of the men were wounded, and lieutenant-colonel Henry Erſkin, quarter-maſter-general, dangerouſly. General Sinclair, about five in the evening proceeded to a wind-mill, within cannon ſhot of the town.

The engineers, being immediately ſent to reconnoitre the place, reported at their return, that the town was defended only by a thin wall, with loop holes in it, without a foſſe, and from a place they had pitched upon for a battery, they could either make a breach, or lay the town in aſhes in the ſpace of twenty-four hours. Next day the general, accompanied by Mr. Armſtrong, the director-general, and captain Watſon, the engineer, went to reconnoitre the place, and in conſequence of the aſſurance given him the night before, and now repeated, he ſent a letter by an officer, to ſummon the town to ſurrender.

Upon this he was viſited by a deputation from the town, who offered to admit the Britiſh forces on certain conditions, but the terms being rejected, the inhabitants prepared for a vigorous defence; and the general reſolved to beſiege the place in form, though he had neither time, artillery, nor forces ſufficient for ſuch an enterpriſe. His cannon amounted to no more than a few field pieces, and he was obliged to wait for two iron guns, which the ſailors dragged up from the ſhipping. Could an aſſault have been given the firſt night after his arrival, when the town was filled with terror and confuſion, and deſtitute of regular troops, in all probability it would have been eaſily taken by a ſcalade. But the reduction of it became impracticable by delay. The ramparts were mounted with cannon from the ſhips in the harbor; new works were raiſed with great expedition; the garriſon was reinforced with ſeveral bodies of regular troops, and great numbers were aſſembling from all parts, ſo that the Britiſh troops were in danger of being ſurrounded in an enemy's country.

The engineers being aſked at a council of war, held on board the admiral, if they thought it practicable, either to burn the town, or make a breach in the wall? what artillery, &c. would be wanted, and what time required? Their anſwer was, that with two twelve pounders, and a ten inch mortar, they would engage to make a proper breach, or lay the town in aſhes in twenty-four hours. By the twenty-fifth in the morning, the battery was compleated, and the mortar and two twelve pounders placed on it by the ſailors. This morning alſo a few carcaſſes and bombs where thrown into the town, but no cannon were fired, the commander of the artillery having forgot to order the grate for heating the ball, to be brought up: the engineers alſo now deſpaired of being able to make a breach at the diſtance they had placed the battery.

The officers of the artillery inſiſted they could heat balls without a furnace; but the general oppoſed their beginning to fire, having then diſcovered, through the neglect of the officers to whoſe care it belonged, there was not a quantity of ammunition to keep a continual fire. This forenoon, however, two other twelve pounders and the furnace, were brought to camp by ſailors, and a body of marines; one third of the ſeamen of the whole fleet, beſides the marines and boats crews, having been employed in theſe ſervices. But in the evening there was ſuch a report made of the ſituation of affairs, as determined the general to call a council of war immediately. This was held in the camp, before l'Orient, and conſiſted of lieutenant-general Sinclair, brigadiers Offarrel, Graham, Richbell, and the engineers. Thomas Armſtrong, the chief and director general. Juſtly Watſon, John Armſtrong, and John Chalmers, commanders of the artillery. Mr. Thomas Armſtrong repreſented to the council, that the ſtores and ammunition came in ſo ſlowly, he did not ſee any probability of their being ſupplied with ammunition as was neceſſary, for making a proper uſe of the battery made laſt night, and opened that morning; and being apprehenſive, that the ſervice intended cannot be accompliſhed, ſo ſoon as was at firſt ſuſpected, there being but thirty-four rounds for each of the four pieces of cannon, and none of the ſhells and carcaſſes for the ten inch mortar, left; and conſidering the number of batteries opened already upon them, and daily likely to be opened, he thought it his duty to repreſent this to general Sinclair, as he now does to the council of war.

John Armſtrong, being extremely afflicted with the gout, was not in a condition to undergo the fatigue of reconnoitring, at the time the director-general and engineer Watſon did; for that reaſon his opinion was not taken in the council of war, held on board the admiral; being now aſked what he thought of the ſtate of affairs, he ſaid, there being no horſes proper to draw their artillery from the landing place, and the roads ſo broken and ſpoiled with the rain, that the getting the heavy guns in time, was ſcarce poſſible; without mentioning the advantage the enemy had of drawing continual ſupplies of the neighbouring garriſon of Port Louis, ſo as to be able to mount ſix guns for their one, he was of opinion, that nothing of conſequence, in theſe circumſtances, could be done againſt the town of l'Orient in a proper time.

The council of war being adjourned to next morning, captain Juſtly Watſon's ſentiments being aſked, he replied, his former opinion was, that with a ten inch mortar and five twelve pounders, he ſhould have been able to have laid the town in aſhes in twenty hours; and if the battery could be properly ſerved with ammunition for that time, he thought the enterpriſe was ſtill practicable.

The director-general being aſked what his opinion was in the council of war, on board the admiral, acknowledged, he then ſaid, that with two twelve pounders, and a ten inch mortar, and ſome royals, the town could have been deſtroyed in twenty-four hours; but as things now ſtood, on account of the difficulties and delays of bringing up ammunition, the alteration of the weather, and other circumſtances in favor of the enemy and to their prejudice, it was his preſent opinion, that no advantage would ariſe from continuing to puſh on the enterpriſe much longer. General Sinclair then aſked him, whether at any time he had been refuſed any number of armed men, or men unarmed to work, he had demanded; or whether he had ever applied to the general for bringing up the royals; to all which he anſwered in the negative. Being further aſked, if he ever mentioned the royals in any liſts he ſent to the commiſſary of the train, at the park of artillery on the ſea-ſide, he ſaid he never did, as there were other things more immediately wanted. Captain Chalmers, of the artillery, being at this time obliged to attend the battery, his opinion was not taken at this council of war. Wherefore the next that ſpoke was brigadier Richbell, who thought it adviſeable, not to continue the ſiege of l'Orient for the following reaſon. It appeared to him from the opinion of the engineers, that they had from the firſt made

a wrong calculation. That from the great fatigues the troops had ſuffered from the badneſs of the weather, and the great ſickneſs among them, which daily increaſed, and the uncertainty of being ſupplied with proper proviſions, he was apprehenſive, ſhould the ſiege be carried on, it might be attended with fatal conſequences to the troops. The brigadiers Graham and Offarrel ſpoke to much the ſame purpoſe, and agreed to the reimbarkation of the troops; the latter adding, that as the principal motive to encourage the undertaking of this enterpriſe, was founded in the ſhort time in which the engineers propoſed to carry it into execution, in which he found they were diſappointed, and as their communication with the fleet might be interrupted, he thought it reaſonable, after having expended all the ammunition for the heavy artillery, to deſiſt from the enterpriſe.

General Sinclair then cloſed the council of war, by ſaying, "That in conſequence of his majeſty's orders to "admiral Leſtock and him, to make a deſcent on the "weſtern coaſt of France, he had agreed with the admiral to view the ſtrength of the town of l'Orient, "provided the admiral would land the troops between "Quimperlay river and Port Louis; which being performed, he advanced to the place with the utmoſt expedition; and upon aſſurances given, in the ſtrongeſt "terms, by the engineers to the council of war, held "on board the Princeſſa, after they had reconnoitred "the place, he had agreed to make the attempt: ſince "which time it is well known to the whole army, how "aſſiduous he had been in carrying on a ſcheme, he had "entered into, ſolely on the great dependence he had "on the engineers in their own ſcience, and not from "any ſkill of his own. But now finding it was the "unanimous opinion of the general officers and the engineers here preſent, that the undertaking ſhould be "laid aſide, he complied with it." Before the cloſe of this day, however, it was thought neceſſary to call another council of war, on account of a report, made by the director general, and captain Chalmers of the artillery, informing the general that there were no carcaſſes or bombs left, and only one hundred and fifty ſhot remaining, which was not ſufficient to ſerve the battery that night and next day.

At this council captain Chalmers, who had not been examined before, was aſked, "Whether he thought "the artillery on the battery, with the remaining quantity of ſtores and ammunition, was ſufficient to make "either a breach in the wall, or ſet fire to the town?" he anſwered, "He was poſitive, they could not make "a breach at the diſtance the battery was placed, conſidering its oblique ſituation; and was of the opinion "they could not ſet fire to the town, as the houſes he "had ſeen in the country had very little wood in them; "he had likewiſe obſerved, that the carcaſſes, bombs, "and red hot balls, which had been fired into the town, "had little or no effect." He further added, "He had "been able to ſerve one gun only with red hot ſhot." Upon this repreſentation it was unanimouſly agreed to draw off the troops in order to their reimbarkation. The guns were ſpiked up as well as the mortar, which was intended to have been brought away; though had the attempt been made, it was generally thought that it would prove ineffectual, as they had no gin, nor other inſtrument to raiſe ſo great a weight. In this day's and yeſterday's firing, there were thirty carcaſſes, thirty ſhells, thirty-two grapes, and three hundred and forty ſhot thrown into the town; of the ſhot, one fourth only was red hot, for through the neglect of thoſe, to whoſe care it belonged, the bellows had been forgot.

The troops after ſuſtaining very inconſiderable damage, ſince their firſt landing, were reimbarked. The general expected a reinforcement from England, and was reſolved to wait a little longer for their arrival, in hopes of being able to annoy the enemy more effectually. In the beginning of October, the fleet ſailed to Quiberon bay, where they took a French man of war, and a detachment of the troops being landed, ſeized a fort on the peninſula, while the little iſland of Houvat and Heydic were reduced by the ſailors. In this ſituation the admiral continued till the ſeventeenth of the month, when the forts being diſmantled and the troops reimbarked, the fleet ſailed from the French coaſt,

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the ſoldiers proceeded to Ireland, where they arrived in ſafety.

The author, from whom we have taken this account, obſerves that this expedition, weak and frivolous as it may ſeem, was reſented by the French nation, as one of the greateſt inſults they had ever ſuſtained; as it demonſtrated the poſſibility of hurting their country in her tendereſt parts, by means of an armament of this nature; well timed, ſkilfully and vigorouſly conducted. But it is rather too ſanguine to expect ſucceſs from ſuch an attempt as this was, that is, from landing a handful of men, without guides, tents, artillery, or any kind of horſe, from a fleet of ſhips lying on an open beach, expoſed to the uncertainty of the weather in a tempeſtuous ſeaſon of the year; which poſſibly might render their retreat and reimbarkation precarious.

PORTO BELLO, TAKEN. [a port town of America, in Terra Firma Proper, ſituated at the head of a fine harbour, defended on each ſide by forts, on the narroweſt part of the Iſthmus, which joins north and ſouth America, ſeventy miles north from Panama, and three hundred north from Carthagena.] On the twenty-third day of October 1739, war was declared againſt Spain, and on the fifth of November admiral Vernon ſailed from Jamaica to Porto-Bello, with his majeſty's ſhip the Burford of ſeventy guns, commanded by captain Watſon; the Hampton-Court of ſeventy guns, commanded by captain Dent, under commodore Brown; the Princeſs Louiſa of ſixty guns, commanded by captain Waterhouſe; the Worceſter of ſixty guns, commanded by captain Perry Mayne; the Stafford of ſixty guns, commanded by captain Trever; the Norwich of fifty guns, commanded by captain Herbert; and the Sheerneſs, which he diſpatched to cruize off Carthagena. It was the twenty-firſt of that month before the admiral could bring his ſhips up in a line of battle to attack the place, which lay at the bottom of a ſpacious bay, and was defended at the entrance of the harbour by a caſtle, which from its ſtrength was called the Iron caſtle. From the ſituation of the place it was abſolutely neceſſary to maſter that caſtle, before they could proceed to the town under the fort. It was very ſtrong, had it been tolerably well defended. Commodore Brown in the Hampton-Court, captain Herbert in the Norwich, and captain Mayne in the Worceſter, were deſtined to the attack of it, while the admiral lay behind to obſerve the effect of their operation. Brown led the attack with great reſolution, and being well ſeconded by the other two ſhips, the admiral ſaw the Spaniards within the forts give way; upon which he gave the ſignal for the boats where the ſoldiers were, to land, and he himſelf coming up at the ſame time, by the fire of his ſmall arms drove the Spaniards from the lower batteries, which they chiefly depended upon for their defence; and the other ſhips not coming ſo near as he did, having diſmantled the upper works of the enemy, the landing of the ſoldiers was effectuated: and though no breach was made, the lower batteries being left unguarded, and the Spaniards retreating to the higher parts of the fortification, they were thrown into the uttermoſt conſternation. The Engliſh ſailors, without waiting for any regular capitulation, mounted upon one another's ſhoulders upon the lower battery, drew the ſoldiers after them, and ſtruck the Spaniſh colours; upon which the few who remained upon the upper battery, hung out a white flag, and ſurrendered at diſcretion.

The admiral's next attack was upon the Gloria caſtle, which lay at the bottom of the bay, and covered the town, and which he battered very ſucceſsfully with his lower tier of guns, and with very inconſiderable loſs. On the twenty-ſecond the caſtle hung out a white flag, and ſent a flag of truce in a boat to the admiral, who drew up the terms upon which he was willing to grant a capitulation. The Engliſh becoming thus maſters of the towns and the forts, found two twenty gun ſhips and a ſnow in the harbour; and upon ſeeing the ſtrength of the place they had taken, they were aſtoniſhed at their own ſucceſs. The admiral took on board his ſhips forty pieces of braſs cannon, ten braſs field-pieces, four braſs mortars, and eighteen braſs petararoes; and rendered uſeleſs above eighty iron cannon. He then blew up the fortifications with their own powder, in which he employed captain Knowles, captain Boſcawen, commodore Brown, and captain Watſon; and it is remarkable they found more danger and difficulty in demoliſhing thoſe works, than in taking them. It was greatly to the admiral's honour, that he behaved to the Spaniards who fell into his hands with vaſt humanity, and was far from making any private advantage of his ſucceſs, giving his own ſhare to be divided among the common ſoldiers and ſailors. His courage upon this occaſion was as remarkable as his humanity, for he expoſed himſelf equally with the meaneſt ſailor or ſoldier; and the Spaniards having no idea that a ſhip durſt venture into their harbour, when they ſaw them come within piſtol-ſhot of their walls, were ſtruck with an aſtoniſhment that was more ſerviceable to the Engliſh than any ſuperiority of number or force could have been. Upon the whole, the the conqueſt of Porto-bello was the more glorious, as the Spaniards had more men to defend the place than the Britiſh admiral could ſpare hands to attack it; he having no more than two hundred and forty land ſoldiers, which were furniſhed by the government of Jamaica from the independent companies of that iſland.

PRAGUE, SIEGE OF. [the capital of Bohemia, ſituated on the river Muldau, one hundred and forty miles north weſt from Vienna.] This ſiege was undertaken in the year 1742, by the Auſtrians, in conſequence of the king of Pruſſia's ſigning the treaty of Breſlau. Whereby he recalled his troops out of Bohemia, and left the French in that kingdom to ſhift for themſelves. The Marſhals Broglio and Belleiſle, who commanded the French auxiliaries abandoned their magazines and baggage, and retired with precipitation under the cannon of Prague. There they intrenched themſelves in an advantageous ſituation; and prince Charles being joined by the other body of Auſtrians under prince Lobkowitz, encamped in ſight of them, on the hills of Giriſnitz. The grand duke of Tuſcany arrived in the Auſtrian army, of which he took the command: and the French generals offered to ſurrender Prague, Egra, and all the other places they poſſeſſed in Bohemia, provided they might be allowed to march off with their arms, artillery, and baggage. The propoſal was rejected, and Prague inveſted on all ſides about the end of July. Though the operations of the ſiege were carried on in an aukward and ſlovenly manner, the place was ſo effectually blocked up, that famine muſt have compelled the French to ſurrender at diſcretion, had not very extraordinary efforts been made for their relief. The emperor had made advances to the queen of Hungary. He promiſed that the French forces ſhould quit Bohemia, and evacuate the empire; and he offered to renounce all pretenſions to the kingdom of Bohemia, on condition that the Auſtrians would reſtore Bavaria; but theſe conditions were declined by the court of Vienna. The king of France was no ſooner appriſed of the condition to which the generals Broglio and Belleiſle were reduced, than he ſent orders to marſhal Maillebois, who commanded his army on the Rhine, to march to their relief. His troops were immediately put in motion; and when they reached Amberg in the Upper Palatinate, joined by the French and Imperialiſts from Bavaria. Prince Charles of Lorrain having received intelligence of their junction and deſign, left eighteen thouſand men to maintain the blockade of Prague, under the command of general Feſtititz, while he himſelf, with the reſt of his army, advanced to Haydon on the frontiers of Bohemia, where he was joined by count Khevenhuller, who had followed the enemy from Bavaria, now commanded by count Seckendorff, and the count de Saxe. Seckendorff, however, was ſent back to Bavaria, while marſhal Maillebois entered Bohemia on the twenty-fifth day of September. But, he marched with ſuch precaution, that prince Charles could not bring him to an engagement. Mean while Feſtititz, for want of a ſufficient force, was obliged to abandon the blockade of Prague; and the French generals being now at liberty, took poſt at Lautmaritz. Maillebois advanced as far as Kadan; but, ſeeing the Auſtrians poſſeſſed of all the paſſes of the mountains, he marched back to the Palatinate, and was miſerably haraſſed in his retreat by prince Charles, who had left a ſtrong body with prince Lobkowitz, to watch the motions of Belleiſle and Broglio.

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Theſe generals ſeeing themſelves ſurrounded on all hands, returned to Prague, from whence Broglio made his eſcape in the habit of a courier, and was ſent to command the army of Maillebois, who was this time diſgraced. Prince Lobkowitz, who now directed the blockade of Prague, had ſo effectually cut off all communication between that place and the adjacent country, that in a little time the French troops were reduced to great extremity, both from the ſeverity of the ſeaſon, and the want of proviſion. They were already reduced to the neceſſity of eating horſe-fleſh, and unclean animals; and they had no other proſpect but that of periſhing by famine or war; when their commander formed the ſcheme of a retreat, which was actually put in execution. Having taken ſome artful precautions to deceive the enemy, he, in the middle of December, departed from Prague at midnight, with about fourteen thouſand men, thirty pieces of artillery, and ſome of the principal citizens as hoſtages for the ſafety of nine hundred ſoldiers whom he had left in garriſon. Notwithſtanding the difficulties he muſt have encountered at that ſeaſon of the year, in a broken and unfrequented road, which he purpoſely choſe, he marched with ſuch expedition, that he had gained the paſſes of the mountains, before he was overtaken by the horſe and huſſars of prince Lobkowitz. The fatigue and hardſhips which the miſerable ſoldiers underwent, are inexpreſſible. A great number periſhed in the ſnow, and many hundreds fainting with wearineſs, cold, and hunger, were left to the mercy of the Auſtrian irregulars, conſiſting of the moſt barbarous people on the face of the earth. The count de Belleiſle, though tortured with the hip-gout, behaved with ſurpriſing reſolution and activity. He cauſed himſelf to be carried in a litter to every place where he thought his preſence was neceſſary, and made ſuch diſpoſitions, that the purſuers never could make an impreſſion upon the body of his troops: but all his artillery, baggage, and even his own equipage, fell into the hands of the enemy. On the twenty-ninth day of December, he arrived at Egra, from whence he proceeded to Alſace without further moleſtation: but when he returned to Verſailles, he met with a very cold reception, notwithſtanding the gallant exploit which he had performed. After his eſcape, prince Lobkowitz returned to Prague, and the ſmall garriſon which Belleiſle had left ſurrendered upon honourable terms; ſo that this capital reverted to the houſe of Auſtria.

2. PRAGUE, SIEGE OF. The king of Pruſſia, however, did not long remain neuter. In 1744, he returned to the war again, and having entered Bohemia, he, on the ſecond day of September came before Prague; notwithſtanding his artillery was not arrived, he attacked and took ſome advanced poſts; on the ſeventh general count de Hacke, who convoyed his artillery, was unexpectedly attacked by a detachment of Auſtrians, who beat the convoy, and were carrying off the artillery; but, the king of Pruſſia coming up with the third part of his army, the Auſtrians, unable to contend with ſo great a force, were obliged to abandon their important conqueſt, and the Pruſſians, having cut off all communication between the town and the army under count Bathiani, after a ſharp engagement to the diſadvantage of the latter, made themſelves maſters of ſome redoubts and baſtions, erected in the laſt ſiege by the French; and, having with their bombs deſtoyed almoſt the old and new town, and the Jews town, the commandant, at the intreaty of the nobility and clergy, and for want of artillery, was obliged to ſurrender on the ſixteenth, and the whole garriſon, conſiſting of fourteen thouſand five hundred men, were made priſoners of war. Prince Frederick-William, the king's couſin-german, was killed by the king's ſide, whoſe preſence muſt have been of vaſt importance. He commanded in perſon at one of the four attacks, which he cauſed to be made all at once; and, to reward a grenadier who firſt mounted a baſtion at marſhal Schwerin's attack, and defended himſelf with his ſword only, till his companions came up, he ordered him to be placed at the marſhal's table, in his grenadier's habit; promoted him to the rank of a lieutenant (with twelve other private men) and ennobled him by patent.

His majeſty cauſed a medal to be ſtruck on his taking this city; having on one ſide the plan of the town, with this inſcription: Prague taken by his majeſty the king of Pruſſia, September the ſixteenth, 1744. On the reverſe are all kinds of military trophies, with two lines of verſe in the German language, to the following effect:

By war, O Lord, make wars to ceaſe,
And let this vict'ry tend to peace.

The king left a garriſon of ſix thouſand men in Prague, with a large train of artillery, and marched ſouthward up the Moldau to Tabor, from whence he ſent out detachments under lieutenant-general Naſſau, who, after ſome ſkirmiſhes, took the important towns of Budweis and Teyn, together with the ſtrong caſtle of Frauenburg, whoſe garriſon were made priſoners of war. By the conqueſt of thoſe places he was maſter of all Bohemia, on the eaſt of the river Moldau; and nothing was now talked of, but penetrating into Auſtria, and even beſieging Vienna. But fortune again changed ſides, and prince Charles obliged the Pruſſians to retire out of Bohemia, and ſucceſſively evacuate the different poſts leading to Prague, and at length, on the nineteenth of November, that city itſelf.

3. PRAGUE, SIEGE OF. The king of Pruſſia immediately after his victory at AUWAL (which ſee) inveſted Prague. About forty thouſand of the enemy took refuge in it, the reſt fled different ways. The king of Pruſſia loſt no time to inveſt the place, and to cut off all ſuccours. If on one hand ſuch an immenſe garriſon made an attack unadviſeable, on the other that formidable number itſelf ſeemed to make the reduction of the place by famine the more certain. The king of Pruſſia not relying ſolely on this, prepared to bombard the town. On the twenty-ninth of May 1757, at midnight, after a moſt dreadful ſtorm of rain and thunder, as if it were to diſplay how much more ruinous the malice of men may be, than the greateſt terrors of nature, on the ſignal of a rocket, four batteries, which diſcharged every twenty-four hours two hundred and eighty eight bombs, beſides a vaſt multitude of red hot balls, began to pour deſtruction on that unfortunate city, which was ſoon in flames in every part. The garriſon made a vigorous defence, and one well conducted and deſperate ſally: but they were repulſed with great loſs. The principal magiſtrates, burghers, and clergy, ſeeing their city on the point of being reduced to an heap of rubbiſh, made the moſt moving ſupplications to the commander to liſten to terms. The commander was deaf to their prayers. Twelve thouſand of the moſt uſeleſs mouths were driven out of the city. The Pruſſians forced them in again. The affairs of the empreſs ſeemed verging to inevitable deſtruction; a whole army was upon the point of ſurrendering priſoners of war; the capital of Bohemia on the point of being taken, and with it all the reſt of that flouriſhing kingdom. The ſanguine friends of the king of Pruſſia began to compute the diſtance to Vienna. However, in conſequence of the battle of COLLIN (which ſee) he was obliged to raiſe the ſiege.

PULTOWA, SIEGE OF AND BATTLE AT. [a city of Ruſſia, in the province of the Ukraine, ſituated on the river Vorſlat, about one hundred miles ſouth weſt from Belgorod.] Towards the latter end of May 1709, Charles XII. king of Sweden, the greateſt hero of his age, laid ſiege to this place, he had eighteen thouſand Swedes and ſome Caſaques, with whom he intended, after the taking of Pultowa, to march to Muſcow, ſuch was the deſign of this aſtoniſhing genius with a handful of men. Mazeppa, the prince of Caſaques, who had a correſpondence in the town, aſſured him he would ſoon be maſter of it. The ſoldiers looked upon the taking of Pultowa as the end of all their miſeries, as it would open the road to Muſcow.

But Charles perceived that he had taught his enemies the art of war. Prince Menzzicof the Muſcovite general, notwithſtanding all his precautions, found means to throw a reinforcement of men into the town, and by this means augmented the garriſon to at leaſt ten thouſand men fit to bear arms.

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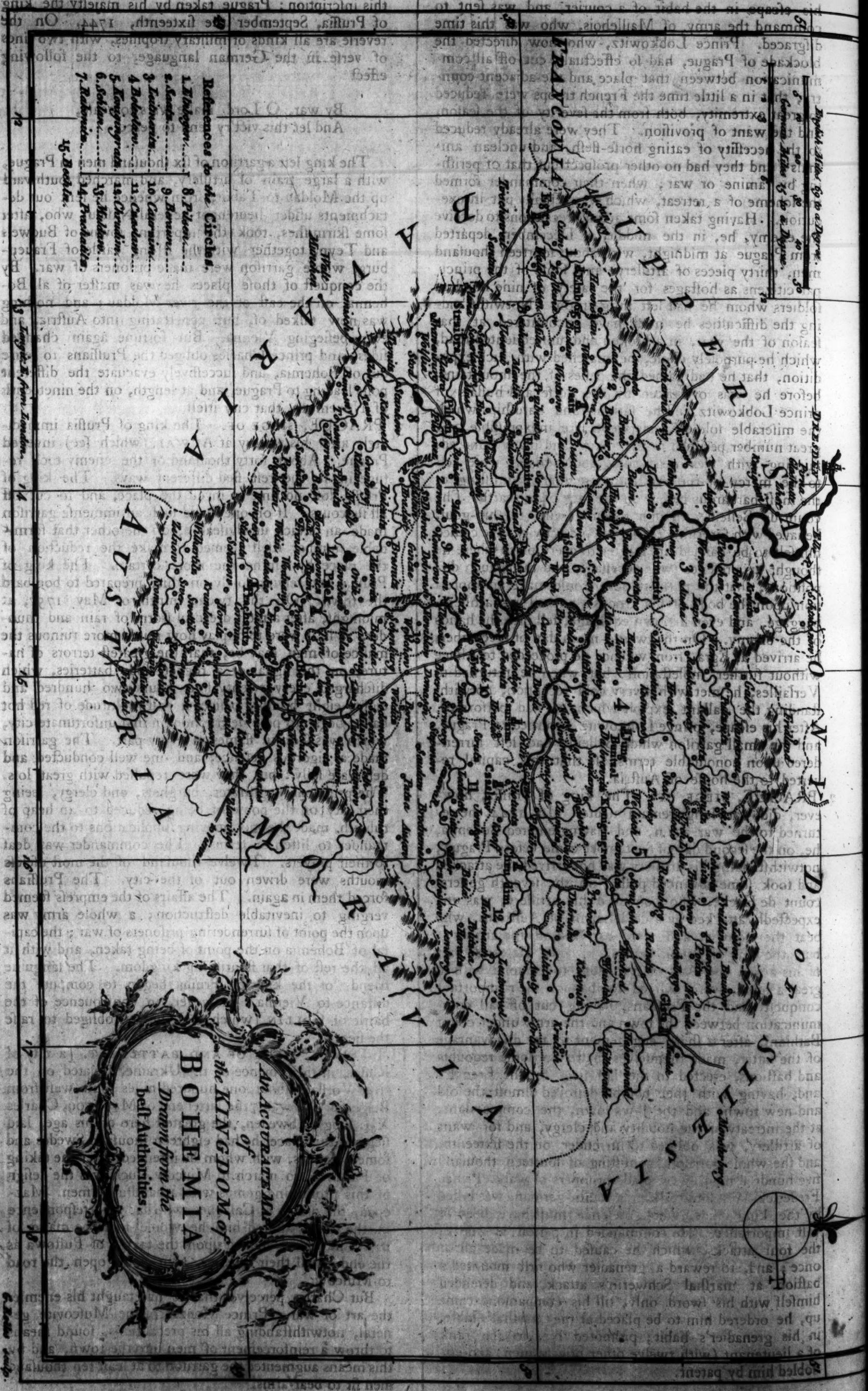

An ACCURATE MAP of the KINGDOM of BOHEMIA Drawn from the beſt Authorities.
References to the Circles.
1. Elbogen
2. Saatz
3. Leitmeritz
4. Bolesław
5. Königingrätz
6. Sitschin
7. Rakonitz
8. Pilsen
9. Beraun
10. Czaslau
11. Czaslau
12. Chrudim
13. Hradiner
14. Prachatitz
15. Budtz.
Bohemian Miles 60 to a Degree.
German Miles 15 to a Degree.
BAVARIA
MISNIA
SILESIA
MORAVIA
AUSTRIA
FRANCONIA
Prague
Leitmeritz
Budweis
Pilsen
Saatz
Elbogen
Königingrätz
Czaslau
Chrudim
Prachatitz
Rakonitz
Beraun
Sitschin
Hradiner
Bolesław
Carlsbad
Teplitz
Aussig
Brüx
Dux
Bilin
Laun
Kommotau
Joachimsthal
Schlackenwerth
Karlsbad
Eger
Tepel
Falkenau
Elbogen
Neuhaus
Tabor
Wittingau
Neuhaus
Budweis
Krumau
Frauenberg
Winterberg
Hohenfurth
Prachatitz
Strakonitz
Wodnian
Pisek
Horazdiowitz
Klattau
Neuern
Tachau
Mies
Pilsen
Staab
Rokitzan
Beraun
Zbirow
Przibram
Mnichowitz
Rakonitz
Schlan
Laun
Saatz
Kommotau
Brüx
Leitmeritz
Aussig
Tetschen
Bensen
Teplitz
Dux
Bilin
Carlsbad
Joachimsthal
Schlackenwerth
Eger
Falkenau
Tepel

BRITISH MUSEUM

The king continued the ſiege with ſtill more warmth, he carried the advanced works, and even gave two aſſaults to the body of the place. The ſiege was in this condition, when the king, having rode into the river to take a nearer view of ſome of the works, received a ſhot from a carbine, which pierced throw his boot, and ſhattered the bone of his heel. There was not the leaſt alteration obſerved in his countenance, by which it could be ſuſpected that he was wounded; he continued calmly to give orders, and remained near ſix hours on horſeback afterwards. One of his domeſtics at laſt perceiving that the ſole of his boot was bloody, made haſte to call the ſurgeons; and the king's pain then began to be ſo ſharp, that they were forced to take him off his horſe, and carry him into his tent. The ſurgeons when they had examined the wound, were of opinion that the leg muſt be cut off. The army was in the utmoſt conſternation. But one of the ſurgeons named Newman, who was better ſkilled, and more courageous than the reſt, was poſitive that by making deep inciſions he could ſave the king's leg. "Fall to work "then preſently," ſays the king, "cut boldly, fear "nothing." He held the leg himſelf with both his hands, looking upon the inciſions that were made, as though the operation had been performed upon another perſon.

As they were laying on the dreſſing, he gave orders for an aſſault the next morning; but the orders were ſcarce given, before word was brought him, that the Czar appeared with an army of above ſeventy thouſand men. He was therefore obliged to take another reſolution. Charles wounded and incapable of acting, ſaw himſelf incloſed between the Boriſthenes and the river which runs to Pultowa, in a deſart country, without any places of ſecurity or ammunition, and oppoſed to an army which prevented him either from retreating or being ſupplied with proviſions. In this extremity he did not aſſemble any council of war as might have been expected; but on the ſeventh of July at night ſent for mareſchal Renchild into his tent, and ordered him without deliberation, and without uneaſineſs, to prepare to attack the Czar the next morning. Renchild did not diſpute his maſter's will, but went out with a reſolution to obey him. At the door of the king's tent he met count Piper, with whom he had long been at variance, as it often happens between the miniſter and the general. Piper aſked him if any thing new had happened: No, ſays the general coldly, and paſſed on to give his orders. As ſoon as Piper was entered into the tent, "Has Renchild ſaid any thing to you?" ſays the king to him. Nothing, anſwers Piper. "Well then," replies the king, "I tell you, that to-morrow we ſhall "give battle." Count Piper was aſtoniſhed at ſo deſperate a reſolution; but knew well that his maſter could not be prevailed on to change his opinion; he only expreſſed his aſtoniſhment by his ſilence, and left the king to ſleep till break of day.

It was on the eighth of July 1709, that the deciſive battle of Pultowa was fought between the two moſt famous monarchs then in the world; Charles XII. illuſtrious by a courſe of nine years victories, and Peter Alexiowitz, by nine years of fatigue, ſpent in training up his troops to an equality with the Swedes; the one glorious for having given away dominions, the other for having civilized his own: Charles in love with danger, and fighting only for glory; Alexiowitz not flying from danger, and making war only for intereſt: the Swediſh monarch liberal through a greatneſs of ſoul; and the Moſcovite never generous but for ſome private end: the one ſober and content beyond example, naturally brave, and never cruel but once; the other having not yet worn off the roughneſs of his education, or the brutality of country, as terrible to his ſubjects, as wonderful to ſtrangers, and to much addicted to exceſſes that ſhortened his days. Charles had the title of Invincible, which one unhappy moment might rob him of; but the nations around had already given Peter Alexiowitz the name of Great, of which no defeat could deprive him, as no victories gave it to him.

To form a clear idea of this battle, and the place where it was fought, we muſt imagine Pultowa lying on the north, the camp of the king of Sweden on the ſouth, drawing a little towards the eaſt, his baggage about a mile behind him, and the river of Pultowa on the north of the town, running from eaſt to weſt.

The Czar had paſſed the river about a league from Pultowa towards the weſt, and was beginning to form his camp.

At day-break the Swedes appeared out of their trenches with four iron cannons for their whole artillery; the reſt were left in the camp with about three thouſand men; and four thouſand remained with the baggage. So that the Swediſh army which marched againſt the enemy, conſiſted of about five and twenty thouſand men, whereof there were not above twelve thouſand regular troops.

The generals Renchild, Field, Levenhaup, Slipenbak, Hoorn, Sparre, Hamilton, the prince of Wirtemberg, who was related to the king, and ſome others, moſt of whom had ſeen the battle of Narva, put the ſubaltern officers in mind of that day, when eight thouſand Swedes had deſtroyed an army of a hundred thouſand Moſcovites in their intrenchments. The officers ſaid the ſame thing to the ſoldiers, and all encouraged one another as they marched.

The king conducted the march, carried in a litter at the head of his foot. A party of horſe advanced by his order to attack that of the enemy. The battle began with this engagement at half an hour after four in the morning. The enemies horſe lay weſtward on the right of the Moſcovite camp: prince Menzicof and count Gallowin had placed them at a diſtance between redoubts fortified with cannon. General Slipenbak at the head of the Swedes, fell upon them. All who have ſerved in the Swediſh troops know that it was almoſt impoſſible to reſiſt the fury of their firſt ſhock. The Moſcovite ſquadrons were broken and routed. The Czar himſelf ran to rally them, and his hat was ſhot throw with a muſket-ball; Menzicof had three horſes killed under him; and the Swedes cried out victory.

Charles did not doubt but the battle was gained; he had diſpatched general Creuts about midnight with five thouſand horſe or dragoons, who were to take the enemy in flank, whilſt he attacked them in front; but his misfortune was that Creuts went out of the way, and did not appear. The Czar, who had thought himſelf loſt, had time to rally his horſe. He fell upon the king's cavalry in his turn, which not being ſupported by Creut's detachment, was broken likewiſe, and Slipenbak taken priſoner in the engagement. At the ſame time ſeventy-two cannons from the camp played upon the Swediſh horſe, and the Ruſſian foot opening from their lines, advanced to attack the Swediſh infantry.

The Czar by a preſence of mind and a penetration, which in ſuch moments belongs only to men who are truly great, immediately detaches prince Menzicof to poſt himſelf between Pultowa and the Swedes; prince Menzicof executed his maſter's order with dexterity and expedition; and not only cut off the communication between the Swediſh army and the troops remaining in the camp before Pultowa, but meeting with a corps de reſerve of three thouſand men, he ſurrounded them and cut them in pieces.

In the mean time the Moſcovite foot came out of their lines, and advanced in order into the plain. And on the other ſide, the Swediſh horſe rallied within a quarter of league from the enemy's army. And the king aſſiſted by general Renchild, made a diſpoſition for a general engagement.

He ranged what troops were left him in two lines; his foot were poſted in the center, and his horſe made up the two wings. The Czar diſpoſed his army in the ſame manner; he had the advantage of numbers, and of ſeventy-two cannon, whilſt the Swedes had no more than four, and began to want powder.

The emperor of Moſcovy was in the center of his army, having then the title only of major-general, and ſeemed to ſerve under general Cſeremetoff. But he went as emperor from rank to rank mounted on a Turkiſh horſe, which was a preſent from the Grand Signor, animating the officers and ſoldiers, and promiſing every one of them rewards.

Charles did all he could to ſit on his horſe at the head of his troops; but finding the poſture too painful, he returned

turned to his litter, holding his ſword in one hand, and a piſtol in the other.

At nine in the morning the battle was renewed; one of the firſt diſcharges of the Moſcovite cannon carried off the two horſes of the king's litter; he cauſed two others to be ſtreight put to it, and a ſecond volley broke the litter in pieces and overturned the king. The troops which fought near him believed him killed. The Swedes in a conſternation loſt ground, and the enemy's cannon continuing to play upon them, the firſt line fell back upon the ſecond, and the ſecond fled. In this laſt action the Swediſh army was routed by a ſingle line of ten thouſand men of the Moſcovite foot; ſo much were matters changed.

The king, carried upon pikes by four grenadies, covered with blood, and all over bruiſed with his fall, and ſcarce able to ſpeak, cried out, Swedes, Swedes. Anger and grief renewing his ſtrength, he tried to rally ſome of his regiments. But the Moſcovites cloſely purſued them with their ſwords, bayonets, and pikes. The Prince of Wirtemberg, general Renchild, Hamilton, and Stakelberg were already taken priſoners, the camp before Pultowa forced, and all in a confuſion, which did not admit of any remedy. Count Piper with all the officers of the chancery had quitted the camp, and neither knew what to do, nor what was become of the king. They ran from one ſide of the plain to the other. Major Bere offered to lead them to the baggage; but the clouds of duſt and ſmoke which covered the field, and their own confuſion, which was very natural in ſuch a ſcene of deſolation, carried them ſtrait to the counterſcarp of the town, where they were all taken priſoners by the garriſon.

The king would not fly, and could not defend himſelf. General Poniatoſky chanced to be by him that inſtant; he was a colonel of the Swediſh guards of king Staniſlaus, and a perſon of uncommon merit, whom his attachment to the perſon of Charles had engaged to follow him into Ukrania without any poſt in the army. He was one, who in all the occurrences of his life, and in danger, where others at moſt would have only behaved with courage, ſhewed an immediate preſence of mind, which was ever attended with ſucceſs. He made a ſign to a young Swede, named Frederick, the king's firſt valet de chambre, and as intrepid as his maſter; they take the king under their arms, and aſſiſted by a Draban who came up to them, mount him on horſe-back, notwithſtanding the exceſſive pains of his wound. Frederick mounted another horſe riding near his maſter, and ſupporting him from time to time.

Poniatoſky, though he had no command in the army, being made a general on this occaſion by neceſſity, drew up five hundred horſe near the king's perſon; ſome of them Drabans, others officers, and others private troopers. This body reanimated by the misfortune of their prince, made their way through more than ten regiments of Moſcovites, and conducted Charles through the midſt of the enemy the ſpace of a league, to the baggage of the Swediſh army.

This ſurprizing retreat was of great conſequence in ſuch diſtreſs, but the king was under a neceſſity of flying ſtill farther. They found amongſt the baggage count Piper's coach, for the king never had one ſince he left Stockholm. They put him into it, and made towards the Boriſthenes with all poſſible ſpeed. The king, who, from the time he was ſet on horſe-back till he came to the baggage, had never ſpoke one word, than aſked what was become of count Piper. They told him he was taken with all the officers of chancery: and general Renchild, and the duke of Wirtemberg, added the king. They are priſoners too, ſays Poniatoſky. Priſoners to Moſcovites! replies Charles, ſhrugging up his ſhoulders: Come on then let us go to the Turks rather. They did not obſerve however the leaſt alteration in his countenance, and whoever had then ſeen him, and not known his condition, would have never ſuſpected him to have been either conquered or wounded.

Whilſt he was getting off, the Moſcovites ſeized upon his artillery in the camp before Pultowa, his baggage, and the money he had raiſed for carrying on the war, where they found ſix millions in ſpecie, the ſpoils of Poland and Saxony. Near nine thouſand Swedes were killed in the battle, about ſix thouſand were taken, three or four thouſand ran away, and were never heard of ſince. There ſtill remained near eighteen thouſand men, comprehending the Coſaques, with the Swedes and Poles, who fled towards the Boriſthenes under the direction of general Levenhaup. He marched one way with theſe fugitive troops, whilſt the king took another road with ſome of his horſe. The coach, in which he rode, broke down in his march, and they ſet him again on horſe-back. And to finiſh his misfortune, he wandered all night in a wood; there his courage not being able to ſupply any longer his exhauſted ſpirits, and the pain of his wound becoming more inſupportable by fatigue, and his horſe falling under him through exceſſive wearineſs, he reſted himſelf for ſome hours at the foot of a tree, in danger of being ſurprized every moment by the conquerors, who ſought for him on all ſides.

At laſt, on the ninth of July at night, he found himſelf on the banks of the Boriſthenes, and Levenhaup juſt arrived with the remains of his army. The Swedes ſaw their king again, whom they judged to have been dead, and they had no bridge to paſs the river, nor time to make one, nor powder to defend themſelves againſt the enemy who came upon them, nor proviſions to hinder the army from periſhing with hunger, who had eat nothing for two days; but it is to be conſidered that the ſhattered remains of this army were Swedes, and that the conquered king was Charles XII. Almoſt all the officers imagined they were to halt there, in expectation of the Moſcovites, and that they were either to conquer or die, on the banks of the Boriſthenes; and the king had undoubtedly taken that reſolution, had he not been quite ſpent with fatigue. His wound was now come to a ſuppuration, attended with a fever; and it has been obſerved, that men of the greateſt intrepidity, when they are ſeized with the fever that is common in a ſuppuration, generally loſe that impulſe to valour, which, like other virtues, requires a clear and undiſturbed head, to facilitate its operations. Charles was therefore no longer himſelf, but was carried like a ſick perſon in a ſtate of inſenſibility. By good fortune there was ſtill left a ſorry calaſh, which by chance they had brought along with them; this they embarked in a little boat, and the king and general Mazeppa in another. The latter had ſaved ſeveral coffers full of money, but the current being very rapid, and a violent wind beginning to blow, the Coſaque threw more than three parts of his treaſure into the river, to lighten the boat. Mullern the king's chancellor, and count Poniatoſky, who was now more than ever neceſſary to the king, for his remarkable preſence of mind under difficulties, croſſed over in other barks with ſome of the officers. Three hundred troopers of the king's guard, and a very great number of Poles and Coſaques, relying upon the goodneſs of their horſes, ventured to paſs the river by ſwimming. Their troop keeping cloſe together reſiſted the current, and broke the waves; but all who attempted to croſs ſeparately a little below, were carried away by the ſtream and ſunk in the river. Of all the foot who tried to paſs over, there was not one that got to the other ſide.

Whilſt the routed part of the army were in this extremity, prince Menzicof came up with ten thouſand horſe, having each a foot ſoldier behind him. The carcaſſes of the Swedes that lay dead in the way, of their wounds, fatigue, and hunger, ſufficiently pointed out to prince Menzicof the road which the body of the army had taken. The prince ſent a trumpet to the Swediſh general to offer him a capitulation. Four general officers were preſently ſent by Levenhaup to receive the law of the conqueror. Before that day ſixteen thouſand ſoldiers of king Charles would have attacked all the forces of the Ruſſian empire, and have periſhed to the laſt man, rather than have ſurrendered; but after a battle loſt, and a flight of two days, not having their eyes any longer upon their prince, who was conſtrained to fly himſelf, the ſtrength of every ſoldier being ſpent, and their courage no longer ſupported by any hope, the love of life took place of intrepidity. There was only one colonel, named Troutfetre, who, when he ſaw the Moſcovites approach, placed himſelf at the

head

head of a battalion, with an intent to attack them, and hoping that his example would animate the reſt of the army with the ſame reſolution; but Levenhaup was to oppoſe this unavailing ardour. The capitulation was ſettled, and the whole army were made priſoners of war. Some of the ſoldiers, in deſpair fell into the hands of the Moſcovites, threw themſelves into the Boriſthenes: two officers of the regiment commanded by the brave Troutfetre, killed themſelves upon the ſpot, and the reſt were made ſlaves. They all filed off in preſence of prince Menzicof, laying their arms at his feet, as thirty thouſand Moſcovites had done nine years before at the the king of Sweden's at Narva. But whereas the king then ſent back all the Moſcovite priſoners whom he was not afraid of, the Czar retained all the Swedes that were taken at Pulowa.

Theſe unhappy creatures were afterwards diſperſed in the Czar's dominions, and particularly in Siberia, a vaſt province of the great Tartary, which extends itſelf eaſtward to the frontiers of the Chineſe empire. In this barbarous country, where even the uſe of bread was not then known, the Swedes, grown ingenious by neceſſity, exerciſed the trades and arts of which they had any idea. And all the diſtinctions, which fortune makes among men, were then baniſhed. The officer, who could follow no handicraft trade, was forced to cleave and carry wood for the ſoldier, that was now turned taylor, draper, joiner, maſon or ſmith, and got a ſubſiſtence by his labour. Some of the officers became painters, and others architects; and ſome of them taught languages and mathematics; they even went ſo far as to erect public ſchools, which in time grew to be ſo uſeful and famous, that they ſent children thither for education from Moſcow.

Count Piper, the king of Sweden's firſt miniſter, was a long time impriſoned at Peterſburg. The Czar was perſuaded, with the reſt of Europe, that this miniſter had ſold his maſter to the duke of Marlborough, and had brought the arms of Sweden upon Moſcovy, which might have given peace to Europe; and he made his captivity the more ſevere upon this ſuppoſition. Piper died ſome years after at Moſcow, having received but little aſſiſtance from his family, which lived in great opulence at Stockholm, and ineffectually lamented by his king, who would never condeſcend to offer a ranſom for his miniſter, which he feared the Czar would not accept; for there was never any cartel of exchange between Charles and the Czar.

The emperor of Moſcovy, elate with a joy he was under no concern to diſſemble, received upon the field of battle the priſoners they brought him, in troops, and aſked every moment, where then is my brother Charles?

He paid the Swediſh generals the compliment of inviting them to dine with him. Amongſt other queſtions, he aſked general Renchild, what number the troops of the king his maſter might amount to before the battle? Renchild anſwered, that the king only kept the liſt of them, which he never communicated to any body; but he thought the whole might be about five and thirty thouſand men, whereof eighteen thouſand were Swedes, and the reſt Coſaques. The Czar ſeemed ſurprized, and aſked how they durſt venture to penetrate into ſo diſtant a country, and lay ſiege to Pultowa with ſuch a handful of men! we were not always conſulted, anſwers the Swediſh general, but, as faithful ſervants, we obeyed our maſter's orders, without ever contradicting them. The Czar, upon this anſwer, turned round towards certain courtiers, who had formerly been ſuſpected of engaging in a conſpiracy againſt him, "Ah! ſays he, "ſee how a ſovereign ſhould be obeyed." And then taking a glaſs of wine, "To the health, ſays he, of my ma"ſters in the art of war." Renchild aſked, who theſe were whom he honoured with ſo high a title? "You "gentlemen, the Swediſh generals," replies the Czar. "Your majeſty then, ſays Renchild, is very ungrateful "to treat your maſters ſo ſeverely." When dinner was over, the Czar ordered their ſwords to be reſtored to all the general officers, and conducted himſelf to them as a prince who had a mind to give his ſubjects leſſons of generoſity and civility, which he was well acquainted with.

QUEBEC.

QUE

QUEBEC, EXPEDITION AGAINST. [lately the capital of the French colonies in North America, it is ſituated on the weſt ſide of the river St. Laurence, about three hundred miles north weſt from Boſton.] In the year 1711, an expedition by ſea was deſigned for taking Quebec and Placentia; this deſign was formed by colonel Nicholſon, who had taken Annapolis-Royal. He had brought four Indian chiefs to England, and repreſented the advantages that would redound to the nation in point of commerce, ſhould the French be expelled from North-America. The miniſters reliſhed the propoſal. A body of five thouſand men were embarked in tranſports, under the command of brigadier Hill, brother to Mrs. Maſham, queen Anne's new favorite, and they ſailed from Plymouth in the beginning of May, with a ſtrong ſquadron of ſhips, commanded by Sir Hoveden Walker.

At Boſton in New England, they were joined by two regiments of provincials, and about four thouſand men, conſiſting of American planters, Palatines, and Indians, rendezvouſed at Albany, in order to march by land into Canada, while the fleet ſailed up the river St. Laurence. On the twenty-firſt day of Auguſt, they were expoſed to a violent ſtorm, and driven among rocks, where eight of the tranſports periſhed, with about eight hundred men. The admiral immediately ſailed back to Spaniſh-River bay, where it was determined in a council of war, that as the fleet and forces were victualled for ten weeks only, and they could not depend upon a ſupply of proviſions from New England, they ſhould return home without making any further attempt.

Such was the ſucceſs of this paltry expedition, entruſted to the direction of a land officer, without talents and experience.

2. **QUEBEC, TAKEN.** The conſequences which attended the reduction of the fort of Niagara, as well as thoſe upon Lake Champlain, were very intereſting; but the great and central operation to which all the reſt tended, and to which even thoſe were to be only ſubſervient, was that againſt Quebec, the capital of Canada; and as this was to be the deciſive ſtroke, it was proper that the greateſt force ſhould have been employed againſt it. If we reckon the maritime force, there is no doubt that we employed a greater number of men againſt Quebec, than againſt the Champlain forts; but the land forces, from ſome cauſe, fell much ſhort of the number originally propoſed, for they did not exceed ſeven thouſand men, regulars and provincials, though the original plan intended nine thouſand for that expedition, independent of the junction of thoſe under general Amherſt, whoſe aſſiſtance on the occaſion was taken for granted. In this expedition general Wolfe commanded the land forces. The fleet was under admiral Saunders.

The whole embarkation arrived in the latter end of June, 1759, at the iſle of Orleans, a few leagues from Quebec, without any accident whatſoever, notwithſtanding the ill fame of the river St. Laurence, and the reports of its dangerous navigation, probably ſpread for political purpoſes. They landed upon the iſle of Orleans, which is formed by the branches of the river St. Laurence. This iſland is about twenty miles in length and ſeven or eight in breadth, highly cultivated, and affording every kind of refreſhment to the ſoldiers and ſailors after their tedious voyage.

As this iſland extends quite up to the baſon of Quebec, it was neceſſary to poſſeſs it in order to act againſt the town; for the moſt weſterly point of this iſland advances towards an high point of land on the continent, called Point Levi. Both of theſe ſhut up the view of the northern and ſouthern channel, which inviron the iſle of Orleans, ſo that the harbor of Quebec appears to be a baſon land locked upon all ſides. The poſſeſſion of both theſe points were neceſſary, as they might be employed either with great advantage againſt the town, or much to the annoyance of the beſiegers; for whilſt the enemy continued maſters of thoſe, it was impoſſible for a ſhip to lie in the harbor of Quebec. When theſe poſts were poſſeſſed, which was done with little difficulty, the harbor and town of Quebec appeared full to the view, at once a tempting and diſcouraging ſight. For no place ſeems poſſeſſed of greater benefits of nature; nor none of which nature ſeems more to have conſulted the defence.

Quebec, ſays F. Charlevoix, can boaſt of a freſh water harbor, capable of containing an hundred men of war of the line, at one hundred and twenty leagues diſtance from the ſea. It lies on the moſt navigable river in the univerſe. The river St. Laurence up to the iſle of Orleans, that is for about a hundred and twelve leagues from its mouth, is no where leſs than from four to five leagues broad; but above that iſle it narrows, ſo that before Quebec it is not above a mile over. Hence this place got the name of Quebeis or Quebec, which in the Algonquin tongue, ſignifies a ſtrait.

The city is the ſeat of the governor, and the intendant, and the ſupreme tribunals of juſtice for all the French North America: it is alſo an epiſcopal ſee, and a place of conſiderable trade. It is large in extent, and elegant in many of its buildings, both public and private. It conſiſts of an upper and lower town; the lower, which is narrow, is built upon a ſtrand, at the foot of a lofty rock, upon which the upper town ſtands. This rock extends itſelf, and continues with a bold and ſteep front, weſtward along the river St. Laurence, for a conſiderable way. Another river from the north-weſt, called St. Charles, falls here into the former, waſhing the foot of the rock on which Quebec ſtands; the point on which the town is built, thus becomes a ſort of peninſula, by the junction of theſe rivers; ſo that whoever attacks Quebec, muſt either make his approaches above the town, and overcome the precipice which we have mentioned, or croſs the river St. Charles, and attempt it upon that ſide. The former of thoſe methods muſt appear to a prudent commander, wholly unadviſeable, and the latter extremely difficult. If the former method ſhould be attempted, they would have that dangerous precipice to overcome, defended by the enemy's whole force, which the attack would draw to this quarter. On the other hand the country, from the river St. Charles to the northward, for more than five miles, is extremely rough, broken, and difficult, full of rivulets, gullies, and ravines, and ſo continues to the river of Montmorenci, which flows by the foot of a ſteep and woody hill. On the ſide of the river St. Laurence is a bank of ſand

of

RIVER St. LAURENCE,
from
Sillery to the Fall of Montmerenci.
with the Operations of the
SIEGE of QUEBEC,
under the Command of
Vice Adm.l Saunders & Maj.r Gen.l Wolfe
down to the 5.th Sep.r 1759
Drawn by a CAPTAIN in his
Majesties Navy.

St. LAURENCE

gained by the English.
Sep.r 13.th 1759. near
QUEBEC.

British Leagues.

Charlebourg or le Petit Village

French Incampment

St. Laurence River

Beauport

French Incampment

Gen.l Wolf's Camp

Les Batures de Beauport a Shoal Dry at Low Water

THE BASON

Admiral

Saunders's

Frigates

North Channel

Division

Major Hardys Post

ISLE OF ORLEANS

Part of the Transports at Anchor

RIVER St. LAURENCE

Road from St. Nicholas

Retrenchment

Montcalm's Camp

DEFENCES of QUEBEC.

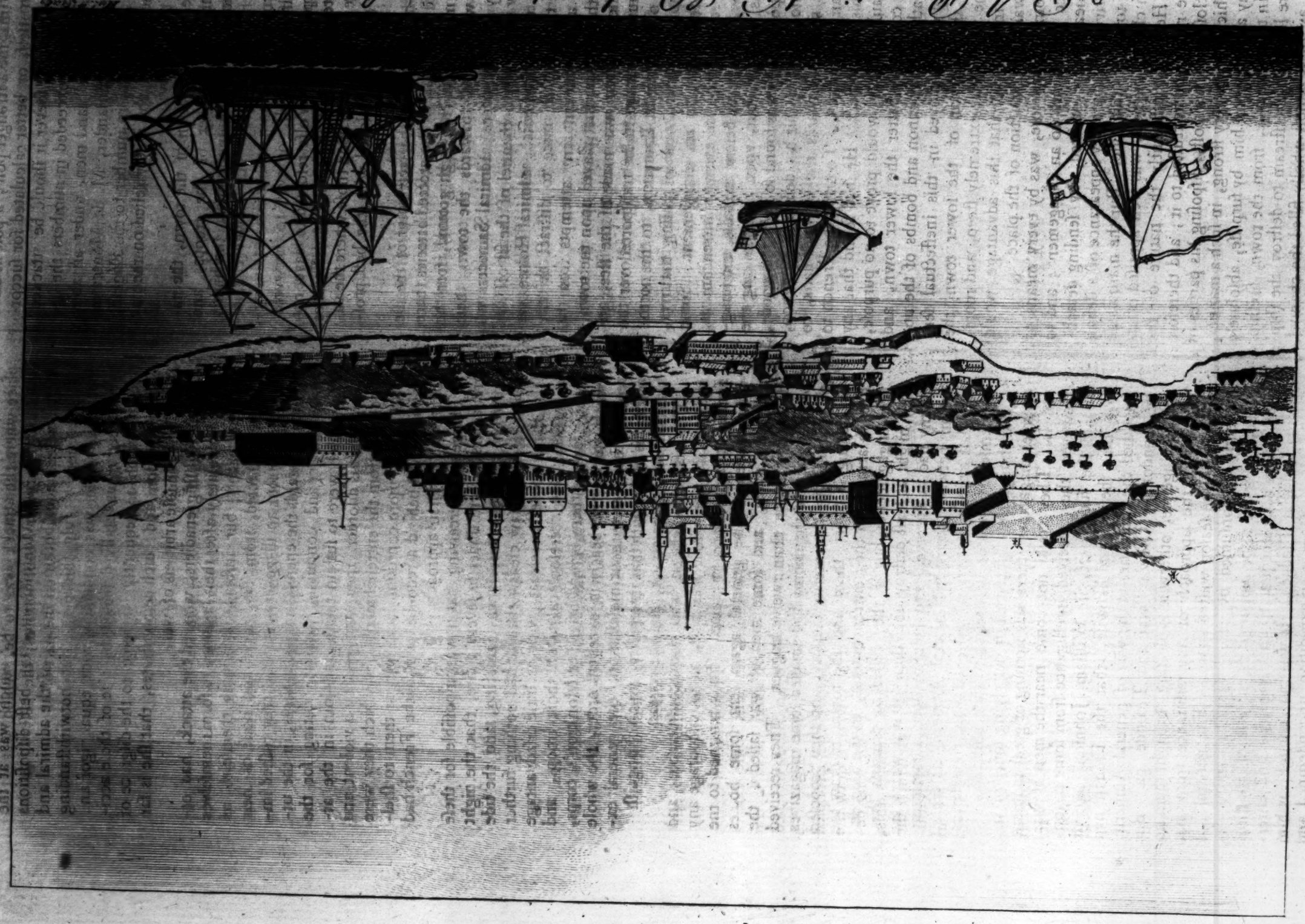
Batteries.	No.r of Guns.	Mort.rs	Batteries.	No.r of Guns.	Mort.rs
A. The Citadel	9	0	of the Kings Yard	3	0
B. The Clergy en Barbette	28	5	H. New Batt.y at the lower part of the Kings Yard	3	0
C. Sailors Leap	7	0	I. Royal Battery	10	0
D. The Hospital	2	0	K. Dauphin Battery	10	0
E. A New Battery over the Jetty pointed thro Palets	2	0	L. New Battery	7	0
F. Queens Batt.y no G. mounted	0	0	M.	3	0
G. New Battery at the upper part					

British Miles.
1 2

BRITISH MUSEUM

BRITISH MUSEUM

A Perspective View of Lubec drawn on the spot.



of great extent, which prohibits the approach of any conſiderable veſſel.

In this advantageous ſituation was the French army poſted, upon what was deemed the only acceſſible ſide of Quebec, all along from the river St. Charles to that of Montmorenci, entrenched at every attackable ſpot, with the river and ſand-bank abovementioned, in their front, and thick impenetrable woods upon their rear. It is impoſſible to imagine a ſtronger poſt; a poſt at once more defenſible in itſelf, or better calculated for ſuccoring the city, on which ſide ſoever it ſhould be attacked. Thus poſted, they greatly exceeded in numbers the beſiegers, being about ten thouſand men, under an able, and hitherto fortunate commander, M. de Montcalm, who, though he was ſuperior in number to the Engliſh, reſolved to riſque nothing, and wiſely relied on the natural ſtrength of the country.

When Wolfe ſaw the ſituation of the town, the nature of the country, the number of the troops, and their poſition, though of a ſanguine temper, and highly adventurous, he began to deſpair; but, however, another commander might have thought inaction in ſuch circumſtances, juſtified to himſelf, or even to the world, by ſuch ſtrong appearances, Wolfe reſolved to leave nothing unattempted, but amidſt the choice of difficulties which lay before him, to pitch upon thoſe where the valor of his troops might be employed with the beſt proſpect of ſucceſs.

As ſoon as he had ſecured the weſt point of the iſle of Orleans, and that of Levi, he erected batteries there of cannon and mortars, on the high ground, from the point of Levi, which looks towards the town; theſe fired continually upon the place; admiral Saunders was ſtationed below in the north channel of the iſle of Orleans, oppoſite to Montmorenci; admiral Holmes was ſtationed above the town, at once to diſtract the enemies attention, and to prevent any attempts from the enemy againſt the batteries that played upon the town.

After this wiſe diſpoſition was made of the fleet, general Wolfe cauſed the troops to be tranſported over the north channel of the river St. Laurence, to the north-eaſt of Montmorenci, with a view of paſſing that river, and bringing the enemy to an engagement. Some heights which commanded the enemy's intrenchments, and a ford above, and another below the falls, encouraged him to this attempt; but, upon reconnoitring the ground, the oppoſite ſhore was found ſo ſteep and woody, that he could not hope to put his deſign in execution, which was by moving towards the enemies flank, to draw them to an engagement. To bring the French to an action was his ſingle object. He had found that any attempts to aſſault the city would prove to no purpoſe, whilſt the fleet could only batter the lower town, and muſt ſuffer greatly by the cannon and bombs of the upper, whilſt they were employed in this ineffectual ſervice; for after the reduction of the lower town, the paſſages to the upper were extremely ſteep, and moreover ſo well intrenched, that this advantage would prove little towards the reduction of the place.

The only point left therefore, was by every means to entice or force the enemy to an engagement; and to this end no means were omitted, by ſending detachments up the river, and by every appearance of a deſign to attack the town on that ſide. But the marquis de Montcalm, in chuſing his poſt, was well appriſed of its importance. He knew ſufficiently the nature of the country up the river, and he truſted to it; and therefore kept himſelf cloſely in his poſt, diſpoſing his parties of ſavages, in which he was very ſtrong, in ſuch a manner, as to make any attempt upon him by ſurpriſe, abſolutely impoſſible. In the mean time, from the town, fireſhips and boats were let down the ſtream to deſtroy the ſhipping, which, as they almoſt wholly filled the channel, were greatly endangered. But by the extraordinary ſkill and vigilance of admiral Saunders, every veſſel of this kind ſent againſt them, was towed aſhore without doing the leaſt miſchief.

The general finding that all his efforts to decoy the enemy to an engagement had proved unſucceſsful, and, ſenſible that they deſired nothing more than to act defenſively, until the ſeaſon itſelf ſhould fight for them, and oblige the Engliſh to retire, he came at laſt, in ſpite of all difficulties, to the reſolution of attacking them in their intrenchments, on the ſide of Montmorenci. The place where the attack was to be made, was choſen with great judgment, as the only place thereabouts, in which the artillery might be brought into uſe; as there, and there only, the greateſt part, or even the whole troops, might act at once, and that there the retreat, in caſe of a repulſe, was ſecure, at leaſt, for a certain time of the tide. Having determined upon the place where the attack was to be, which was at the mouth of the river Montmorenci; the beſt diſpoſitions for it were made, both on the part of the admiral and of the general. July thirtieth. But notwithſtanding that, the whole was conducted with equal vigor and prudence, it was totally defeated by one of thoſe accidents which ſo frequently interpoſe to the diſgrace of human wiſdom, and which demonſtrates, that ſhe is far from being the ſole arbitreſs of war.

The Engliſh grenadiers, who led the attack, had orders, immediately after their landing, to form themſelves on the beach; but inſtead of forming themſelves as they were directed, from the hurry and noiſe of their landing, or from an ill-governed ardor, they ruſhed impetuouſly towards the enemies intrenchments, in the utmoſt diſorder and confuſion, without waiting for the corps which were to ſuſtain them, and join in the attack. In this diſorder, they were met by a violent and ſteady fire from the entrenchments, by which they were thrown into more confuſion, and obliged them to ſhelter themſelves behind a redoubt, which the French had abandoned on their approach.

The general perceiving that it was impoſſible for theſe grenadiers to form under ſo ſevere a fire, that the night drew on, a violent tempeſt was gathering, and the tide began to make, ſaw clearly that he had nothing further left, than to order a retreat, with as little diſadvantage as poſſible. He therefore called off thoſe troops, and having formed them behind brigadier Monkton's corps, which was on the beach in excellent order, the whole repaſſed the river without moleſtation, the general expoſing his perſon with that intrepidity, which diſtinguiſhed him both during the attack, and the retreat.

The loſs in this check, was not inconſiderable; and the event on the whole was ſuch, as to diſcourage any further attempts upon that ſide. They returned to the old meaſures. The general again ſent ſome bodies above the town, and ſome men of war ſailed up the ſtream for more than twelve leagues. They received intelligence that the enemy had amaſſed ſome magazines of proviſions in the interior country, and they propoſed by getting between them and the town, to draw the French army from their entrenchments, to the long deſired engagement; but if they failed to compaſs this, they might at leaſt deſtroy the ſhips of war which the enemy had in the river, and help to open a communication between them and general Amherſt, on whom their laſt expectations were fixed, and who, they flattered themſelves, was on his march to their aſſiſtance.

But though they ſucceeded in deſtroying ſome of the enemies magazines, there was nothing of great moment in this. They could not come near the men of war. However, they received intelligence from ſome priſoners, of the ſucceſs of Sir William Johnſon, againſt Niagara; they learned likewiſe, that the French had ſmoothed the difficulties in the way of general Amherſt, by abandoning Crown Point and Ticonderoga. But this intelligence, otherwiſe ſo pleaſing, brought them no proſpect of the approach of any aſſiſtance from that quarter. The ſeaſon waſted apace. The general fell violently ill, conſumed by care, watching, and a fatigue, too great to be ſupported by a delicate conſtitution, and a body unequal to that vigorous and enterpriſing ſoul that it lodged. It was not enough for him to eſcape from ſo great an expedition uncondemned and unapplauded; to be pitied, was, he thought, but a milder cenſure; and he knew that no military conduct can ſhine, unleſs it be gilded with ſucceſs. His own high notions, the public hope, the good ſucceſs of other commanders, all turned inward upon him, oppreſſed his ſpirits, and converted diſappointment into diſeaſe. As ſoon as he had a little recovered, he diſpatched an expreſs with an account of his proceedings, to England,

written indeed in the ſtile of deſpondency, but with ſuch perſpicuity, clearneſs, and elegance, as would have ranked him among our beſt writers, if his military exploits had not placed him among our greateſt commanders.

He reſolved, when he ſent away his account, to continue the campaign to the laſt poſſible moment; after a deliberation with his officers, determined, that any further attempts at Montmorenci were to little purpoſe, and that their principal operations ſhould be above the town, in order, if poſſible, to draw the enemy to an action. But the deſign of Wolfe was deeper, and more particularly directed than it had been before. The camp at Montmorenci was broke up, and the troops were conveyed to the ſouth-eaſt of the river, and encamped at point Levi. The ſquadron under admiral Holmes made movements up the river for ſeveral days ſucceſſively, in order to draw the enemy's attention as far from the town as poſſible. This ſucceeded in ſome meaſure; for though it could not perſuade the marquis de Montcalm to quit his poſt, it induced him to detach M. de Bougainville with fifteen hundred men to watch their motions, and to proceed along the weſtern ſhore of the river, whilſt the Engliſh army directed its march the ſame way on the eaſtern bank.

When general Wolfe ſaw that matters were ripe for action, he ordered the ſhips under admiral Saunders, to make a feint, as if they propoſed to attack the French in their intrenchments, on the Beauport ſhore below the town, and by their motions, to give this feint all the appearance of a reality which it poſſibly could have. This diſpoſition being made below the town, the general embarked his forces about one in the morning, and with admiral Holmes's diviſion, went three leagues further up the river than the intended place of his landing, in order to amuſe the enemy, and conceal his real deſign. Then he put them into boats, and fell down ſilently with the tide, unobſerved by the French centinels poſted along the ſhore. The rapidity of the current carried theſe boats a little below the intended place of attack. The ſhips followed them, and arrived juſt at the time which had been concerted to cover their landing. Conſidering the darkneſs of the night, and the rapidity of the current, this was a very critical operation, and it required excellent heads, both on the part of the marine, and the land ſervice, to preſerve a communication, and to prevent a diſcovery and confuſion.

As the troops could not land at the ſpot propoſed, when they were put on ſhore, an hill appeared before them extremely high and ſteep in its aſcent; a little path winded up this aſcent, ſo narrow that two could not go abreaſt. Even this path was intrenched, and a captain's guard defended it. Theſe difficulties did not abate the hopes of the general, or the ardor of the troops. The light infantry under colonel Howe laying hold of ſtumps and boughs of trees, pulled themſelves up, diſlodged the guards, and cleared the path; and then all the troops ſurmounting every difficulty, gained the top of the hill, and as faſt as they aſcended, formed themſelves, ſo that they were all in order of battle at day-break.

Montcalm, when he heard that the Engliſh had aſcended the hill, September thirteenth, and were formed on the high ground at the back of the town, ſcarcely credited the intelligence, and ſtill believed it to be a feint to induce him to abandon that ſtrong poſt, which had been the object of all the real attempts that had been made ſince the beginning of the campaign. But he was ſoon, and fatally for him, undeceived. He ſaw clearly that the Engliſh fleet and army were in ſuch a ſituation, that the upper and lower town might be attacked in concert, and that nothing but a battle could poſſibly ſave it. Accordingly he determined to give them battle, and quitting Beauport, paſſed the river St. Charles, and formed his troops oppoſite to ours.

He filled the buſhes that were in his front with detachments of Indians, and his beſt markſmen, to the number of about fifteen hundred; his regular forces formed his left; his right was compoſed of the troops of the colony, ſupported by two battalions of regulars. The reſt of the Indians and Canadians extended on that ſide, and attemped to outflank the left of the Engliſh, which was formed to prevent that deſign, in a manner which the military men call *potence*; that is, in a body which preſents two faces to the enemy. Here brigadier general Townſhend commanded ſix regiments, and the Louiſbourg grenadiers were diſpoſed in a line to the right of this body, extending to the river. A regiment was drawn up behind the right for a reſerve. It was formed in eight ſubdiviſions with large intervals. The light infantry under colonel Howe, protected the rear, and the left. The diſpoſitions on both ſides were judicious, and the engagement on both ſides began with ſpirit.

The Engliſh troops were exhorted to reſerve their fire; and they bore that of the enemy's light troops in front, which was galling, though irregular, with the utmoſt patience and good order, waiting for the main body of the enemy, which advanced faſt upon them. At forty yards diſtance our troops gave their fire, which took place in its full extent, and made a terrible havoc among the French. It was ſupported with as much vivacity as it was begun, and the enemy every where yielded to it; but juſt in the moment when the fortune of the field began to declare itſelf, general Wolfe, in whoſe life every thing ſeemed included, fell; general Monkton, the next to him in command, fell immediately after, and both were conveyed out of the line; the command now devolved on general Townſhend. It was at a very critical time. For, though the enemy began to fall back, and were much broken, the loſs of the two generals was a very diſcouraging circumſtance, and it required great temper and great exertions to ſupport the advantages that had been gained, and to puſh them to their proper extent. General Townſhend ſhewed himſelf equal to ſo arduous a duty; the troops preſerved their ſpirit, and each corps ſeemed to exert itſelf with a view to its peculiar character. The grenadiers with their bayonets, the Highlanders with their broad ſwords, and the reſt of the forces, with a ſteady and continued fire, drove the enemy in great diſorder from every poſt, and compleated their defeat. During the whole action, colonel Howe, with his light infantry, covered the left wing in ſuch a manner, as entirely to fruſtrate the attempts of the enemy's Indians and Canadians upon that flank.

The field now ſeemed to be compleated decided, when a new enemy appeared, which threatened to bring on a freſh engagement, and to put all again to the hazard. M. de Bougainville, whom the feigned movements of the Engliſh troops had drawn up the river, turned back on diſcovering their real deſign, and now appeared on the rear of the army, with a body of two thouſand men. But fortunately the main body of the French was by this time ſo broken and diſperſed, that the general was able to eſtabliſh his rear, and to turn ſuch an oppoſition on that ſide, that the enemy retired after a very feeble attempt.

In this deciſive action, our troops loſt about five hundred men; on the ſide of the enemy, at leaſt fifteen hundred were killed.

But however glorious this victory was, and however important in its conſequences, it muſt be admitted that it was very dearly bought. Soldiers may be raiſed; officers will be formed by experience; but the loſs of a genius in war, is a loſs which we know not how to repair. The death of Wolfe was indeed grievious to his country, but to himſelf the moſt happy that can be imagined; and the moſt to be envied by all thoſe who have a true reliſh for military glory. Unindebted to family, or connections; unſupported by intrigue or faction; he had accompliſhed the whole buſineſs of life at a time when others are only beginning to appear; and at the age of thirty-five, without feeling the weakneſs of age, or the viciſſitude of fortune, having ſatisfied his honeſt ambition, having compleated his character, having fulfilled the expectations of his country, he fell at the head of his conquering troops, and expired in the arms of victory.

The circumſtances that attended the death of ſuch a perſon, are too intereſting to be paſſed over in ſilence, and they were, indeed, ſuch as ſpoke the whole tenor of his life. He firſt received a wound in the head; but, that he might not diſcourage his troops, he wrapped it up in his handkerchief, and encouraged his men to advance; ſoon after he received another ball in his belly; this

this alſo he diſſembled, and exerted himſelf as before; when he received a third in his breaſt, under which he at laſt ſunk, and ſuffered himſelf, unwillingly, to be carried behind the ranks. As he lay ſtruggling with the anguiſh and weakneſs of three grievous wounds, he ſeemed only ſollicitous about the fortune of the battle. He begged one, who attended, to ſupport him to view the field; but as he found that the approach of death had dimmed and confuſed his ſight, he deſired an officer, who was by him, to give him an account of what he ſaw. The officer anſwered, that the enemy ſeemed broken; he repeated his queſtion a few minutes after, with much anxiety, when he was told that the enemy was totally routed, and that they fled in all parts. "THEN ſaid he, I "AM SATISFIED;" and immediately he expired.

Without the ſame advantages, the enemy alſo had an heavy loſs in this battle, which, no doubt, contributed to their defeat. M. de Montcalm, commander in chief, was killed on the ſpot; an officer, who had done the higheſt ſervices to his country, throughout the whole American war, and perfectly ſupported his reputation in this laſt ſcene of it, having made the moſt perfect diſpoſition that human prudence could ſuggeſt, both before the battle and in the engagement. It is ſomething remarkable that in both armies, the firſt in command ſhould be killed, and the ſecond dangerouſly wounded. But general Monkton happily recovered, the French officer died a little after the battle.

Five days after the action, the enemy ſeeing that the communication between the town and the army was cut off, and that the Engliſh fleet and troops were preparing with all vigor for a ſiege, ſurrendered the city of Quebec upon terms of honor to the garriſon, and advantage to the inhabitants, who were preſerved in the free exerciſe of their religion, and the poſſeſſion of their civil rights, until a general peace ſhould decide their future condition. The fortifications of the city were in tolerable order; the houſes almoſt totally demoliſhed. A garriſon of five thouſand men, under general Murray, were put into the place, with a plenty of proviſions and ammunication for the winter. The fleet ſailed to England ſoon after, fearing leſt the ſetting in of the froſts ſhould lock them up in the river St. Laurence.

Thus the capital of French America was rendered to the Engliſh, after a moſt ſevere campaign of near three months; and perhaps, if the whole be conſidered, there never was an enterpriſe of ſuch difficulty carried on with a more gallant perſeverance, or accompliſhed with more vigor and ability. A city ſtrong in ſituation and fortifications, was to be attacked. An army greatly ſuperior in numbers to the beſiegers, was poſted under the walls of that city in an impregnable ſituation. That army was to be forced to battle againſt the inclinations of a wiſe and cautious commander. A theatre of more than five leagues was to be filled, and operations of that extent to be carried on in the eye of the ſuperior army, by leſs than ſeven thouſand men. In this conteſt with ſo many difficulties, one may ſay with nature itſelf, the genius of the commander ſhewed itſelf ſuperior to every thing. All the diſpoſitions to that daring, but judicious attempt, near Sillery, which at laſt drew Montcalm from his entrenchments, were ſo many maſter pieces in the art of war. But it is certain, that theſe things, notwithſtanding the extraordinary abilities of the general, could never have been compaſſed, had not the marine co-operated with an unanimity, diligence, and ſkill, which never could have taken place, but from that perfect love to their country, that animated all thoſe that were concerned in this expedition. Here was no murmuring nor diſcontent, nor abſurd jealouſy; no mean competition between the land and ſea ſervice; but the moſt zealous endeavors to ſecond each others efforts, and the moſt generous inclinations on each ſide, to give a due praiſe to their mutual ſervices.

When the news of this deciſive action arrived in England, we all remember, though it is very difficult to deſcribe, the various and mixed emotions with which every one was affected. But two days before this came, was received the expreſs which general Wolfe had ſent off after the affair of Montmorenci. When the general doubted, the public thought they had reaſon to deſpair. But whilſt this gloom was freſh, and in the midſt of the general deſpondency, a ſecond expreſs arrives, and bring all at once an account of the victory, the taking of Quebec, and the death of general Wolfe. The effect of ſo joyful news, immediately on ſuch a dejection, and then the mixture of grief and pity, which attended the public congratulations and applauſes, was very ſingular and affecting. The ſort of mourning triumph, that manifeſted itſelf on that occaſion, did equal honor to the memory of the general, and to the humanity of the nation.

A little circumſtance was talked of at that time, and it deſerves to be recorded, as it ſhews a fineneſs of ſentiment, and a juſtneſs of thinking, in the lower kind of people, that is rarely met with even amongſt perſons of education. The mother of general Wolfe was an object marked out for pity, by great and peculiar diſtreſs; the public wound pierced her mind with a particular affliction, who had experienced the dutiful ſon, the amiable domeſtic character, whilſt the world admired the accompliſhed officer. Within a few months ſhe had loſt her huſband; ſhe now loſt this ſon, her only child. The populace of the village were ſhe lived, unanimouſly agreed to admit no illuminations or firing, or any other ſign of rejoicing whatſoever, near her houſe, leſt they ſhould ſeem by an ill-timed triumph, to inſult over her grief. There was a juſtneſs in this, and whoever knows the people, knows that they made no ſmall ſacrifice on this occaſion.

The nation, which never ſuffers any public ſervice to paſs unrewarded, proceeded to honor the merits of the living and of the dead. The miniſter himſelf made the motion for this purpoſe in the houſe of commons, and all the force of eloquence was diſplayed in ſetting off theſe ſervices in their proper light. A magnificent monument was voted for the deceaſed general in Weſtminſter Abbey; the living generals and admirals received the greateſt of honors, the thanks of their country, by their repreſentatives.

It is not known with certainty in what manner the French diſpoſed of the remainder of their army after the battle of Quebec. It is probable that they retired towards Montreal and Trois Rivieres, the only places of any conſequence, which they have left in Canada. In order to deprive them of ſubſiſtence in any attempt they might be induced to make towards the recovery of Quebec in the winter, the country along the river was laid waſte for a very conſiderable extent. A meaſure, which for the ſake of humanity, we could have wiſhed not to have been found neceſſary.

Whilſt the operations were thus ſucceſsfully carried on in the river St. Laurence, general Amherſt was not wanting in his endeavors on the ſide of Lake Champlain. Though the retreat of the French from Crown Point and Ticonderoga, had left him entirely maſter of Lake George, he found that the command of Lake Champlain was ſtill an object of ſome difficulty. Mr. Bourlemaque, who commanded in that part, had retired to the iſle de Noix, at the bottom of the lake, where he had three thouſand five hundred men, ſtrongly entrenched; he had likewiſe four ſtout armed ſloops, by which he could eaſily defeat any attempt by boats.

General Amherſt found it neceſſary to attain a naval ſuperiority upon the Champlain, before he could hope to puſh his operations any further; but this was a work of ſo much time, that it made it abſolutely impoſſible to attain the great end of the campaign, the communication with general Wolfe, who was left in the manner we have ſeen, to the exertion of his ſingle ſtrength. The naval preparations were not perfectly accompliſhed before the tenth of October. They conſiſted of a great radeau, eighty-four feet in length, and twenty in breadth, which carried ſix twenty-four pounders; the reſt conſiſted of a brigantine and a ſloop.

Covered by theſe, the army was embarked in boats, October eleventh, in a moſt excellent diſpoſition, and proceeded a conſiderable way upon the lake; but as the ſeaſon was far advanced, and the weather growing cold and tempeſtuous, he judged it highly dangerous to venture his troops much upon the water in open batteaux; for the waves run as high on this lake, as at ſea in an hard gale of wind. Beſides, he could not hope at this advanced ſeaſon, to act at ſuch a diſtance as the iſle de

Noix,

Noix, with any effect; he therefore wiſely poſtponed his operations on that ſide to another year, and contented himſelf for the preſent with the efforts of his little marine, which exerted itſelf with great activity; they blocked up two of the enemies ſtrongeſt veſſels in a bay, but the French abandoned them in the night, October fifteenth, and ſunk them in a deep water, the crews making their eſcape; theſe they were in hopes to weigh up. The French appearing no where to oppoſe them, the armed ſloops returned to Crown Point ſoon after the troops, which were diſpoſed in winter qnarters.

The following letter is inſerted as the ſtrongeſt picture that can be drawn of the difficulties that oppoſed themſelves to the Britiſh arms, in the reduction of Quebec, as well as of the activity and patience of the general who ſurmounted them. The piece is no leſs valuable, as one of the cleareſt and moſt elegant accounts of a ſeries of military operations, which has, perhaps, ever been publiſhed.

Head quarters at Montmorenci, in the river St. Laurence, September 2, 1759.

SIR,

I wiſh I could, upon this occaſion, have the honor of tranſmitting to you a more favorable account of the progreſs of his majeſty's arms; but the obſtacles we have met with, in the operations of the campaign, are much greater than we had reaſon to expect, or could foreſee; not ſo much from the number of the enemy, (though ſuperior to us) as from the natural ſtrength of the country, which the marquis de Montcalm ſeems wiſely to depend upon.

When I learned that ſuccors of all kinds had been thrown into Quebec; that five battalions of regular troops, compleated from the beſt inhabitans of the country, ſome of the troops of the colony, and every Canadian that was able to bear arms, beſides ſeveral nations of ſavages, had taken the field in a very advantageous ſituation; I could not flatter myſelf that I ſhould be able to reduce the place. I ſought, however, an occaſion to attack their army, knowing well, that with theſe troops I was able to fight, and that a victory might diſperſe them.

We found them encamped along the ſhore of Beaufort, from the river St. Charles to the falls of Montmorenci, and intrenched in every acceſſible part. The twenty-ſeventh of June we landed upon the iſle of Orleans; but receiving a meſſage from the admiral, that there was reaſon to think that the enemy had artillery, and a force upon the point of Levi, I detached brigadier Monkton, with four battalions, to drive them from thence. He paſſed the river the twenty-ninth at night and marched the next day to the point; he obliged the enemy's irregulars to retire, and poſſeſſed himſelf of that poſt: the advanced parties upon this occaſion had two or three ſkirmiſhes with the Canadians and Indians, with little loſs on their ſide.

Colonel Carleton marched with a detachment to the weſternmoſt point of the iſle of Orleans, from whence our operations were likely to begin.

It was abſolutely neceſſary to poſſeſs theſe two points, and fortify them, becauſe from either one or the other, the enemy might make it impoſſible for any ſhip to lie in the baſon of Quebec, or even within two miles of it.

Batteries of cannon and mortars were erected with great diſpatch on the point of Levi, to bombard the town and magazines, and to injure the works and batteries: the enemy perceiving theſe works in ſome forwardneſs, paſſed the river with ſixteen hundred men to attack and deſtroy them. Unluckily they fell into confuſion, fired upon one another, and went back again; by which we loſt an opportunity of defeating this large detachment. The effect of this artillery had been ſo great, (though acroſs the river) that the upper town is conſiderably damaged, and the lower town entirely deſtroyed.

The works, for the ſecurity of our hoſpitals and ſtores, on the iſle of Oleans, being finiſhed, on the ninth of July, at night, we paſſed the north channel, and encamped near the enemy's left, the river Montmorenci between us. The next morning captain Dank's company of rangers, poſted in a wood to cover ſome workmen, were attacked and defeated by a body of Indians, and had ſo many killed and wounded, as to be almoſt diſabled for the reſt of the campaign: the enemy alſo ſuffered in this affair, and were in their turn driven off by the neareſt troops.

The ground, to the eaſtward of the falls, ſeemed to be (as it really is) higher than that on the enemy's ſide, and to command it in a manner which might be made uſeful to us. There is beſides a ford below the falls, which may be paſſed for ſome hours in the latter part of the ebb and beginning of the flood tide; and I had hopes, that poſſible means might be found of paſſing the river above, ſo as to fight M. Montcalm, upon terms of leſs diſadvantage than directly attacking his entrenchments. In reconnoitring the river Montmorenci, we found it fordable at a place about three miles up; but the oppoſite bank was intrenched, and ſo ſteep and woody, that it was to no purpoſe to attempt a paſſage there. The eſcort was twice attacked by the Indians, who were as often repulſed; but in theſe rencounters we had forty (officers and men) killed and wounded.

The eighteenth of July, two men of war, two armed ſloops, and two tranſports, with ſome troops on board, paſſed by the town without any loſs, and got into the upper river. This enabled me to reconnoitre the country above, where I found the ſame attention on the enemy's ſide, and great difficulties on our's, ariſing from the nature of the ground, and the obſtacles to our communication with the fleet. But what I feared moſt was, that if we ſhould land between the town and the river Cape Rouge, the body firſt landed could not be reinforced before they were attacked by the enemy's whole army.

Notwithſtanding theſe difficulties, I thought once of attempting it at St. Michael's, about three miles above the town; but perceiving that the enemy was jealous of the deſign, were preparing againſt it, and had actually brought artillery and a mortar, (which, being ſo near to Quebec, they could increaſe as they pleaſed) to play upon the ſhipping: and, as it muſt have been many hours before we could attack them, (even ſuppoſing a favorable night for the boats to paſs by the town unhurt) it ſeemed ſo hazardous, that I thought it beſt to deſiſt.

However, to divide the enemy's force, and to draw their attention as high up the river as poſſible, and to procure ſome intelligence, I ſent a detachment, under the command of colonel Carleton, to land at the Point de Trempe, to attack whatever he might find there, bring off ſome priſoners, and all the uſeful papers he could get. I had been informed that a number of the inhabitants of Quebec had retired to that place, and that probably we ſhould find a magazine of proviſions there.

The colonel was fired upon by a body of Indians, the moment he landed, but they were ſoon diſperſed and driven into the woods: he ſearched for magazines, but to no purpoſe, brought off ſome priſoners, and returned with little loſs.

After this buſineſs, I came back to Montmorenci, where I found that brigadier Townſhend had, by a ſuperior fire, prevented the French from erecting a battery on the bank of the river, from whence they intended to cannonade our camp. I now reſolved to take the firſt opportunity which preſented itſelf, of attacking the enemy, though poſted to great advantage, and every where prepared to receive us.

As the men of war cannot (for the want of a ſufficient depth of water) come near enough to the enemy's intrenchments, to annoy them in the leaſt, the admiral had prepared two tranſports (drawing but little water) which upon occaſion could be run aground, to favor a deſcent. With the help of theſe veſſels, which I underſtood would be carried by the tide cloſe in ſhore, I propoſed to make myſelf maſter of a detached redoubt near to the water's edge, and whoſe ſituation appeared to be out of muſket ſhot of the intrenchment upon the hill: if the enemy ſupported this detached piece, it would neceſſarily bring on an engagement, what we moſt wiſhed for; and if not, I ſhould have it in my power

power to examine their ſituation, ſo as to be able to determine where we could beſt attack them.

Preparations were accordingly made for an engagement. The thirty-firſt of July in the forenoon, the boats of the fleet were filled with grenadiers, and a part of general Monkton's brigade from the point of Levi; the two brigades under the brigadiers Townſhend and Murray, were ordered to be in readineſs to paſs the ford, when it ſhould be thought neceſſary. To facilitate the paſſage of this corps, the admiral had placed the Centurion in the channel, ſo that ſhe might check the fire of the lower battery, which commanded the ford; this ſhip was of great uſe, as her fire was very judiciouſly directed. A great quantity of artillery was placed upon the eminence, ſo as to batter and enfilade the left of their entrenchments.

From the veſſel which run aground neareſt in, I obſerved that the redoubt was too much commanded to be kept without very great loſs; and the more, as the two armed ſhips could not be brought near enough to cover both with their artillery and muſquetry, which I at firſt conceived they might. But as the enemy ſeemed in ſome confuſion, and we were prepared for an action, I thought it a proper time to make an attempt upon their intrenchments. Orders were ſent to the brigadiers generals to be ready with the corps under their command. Brigadier Monkton to land, and the brigadiers Townſhend and Murray to paſs the ford.

At a proper time of the tide, the ſignal was made, but in rowing towards the ſhore, many of the boats grounded upon a ledge, that runs off a conſiderable diſtance. This accident put us into ſome diſorder, loſt a great deal of time, and obliged me to ſend an officer to ſtop brigadier Townſhend's march, whom I then obſerved to be in motion. While the ſeamen were getting the boats off, the enemy fired a number of ſhells and ſhot, but did no conſiderable damage. As ſoon as this diſorder could be ſet a little to rights, and the boats were ranged in a proper manner, ſome of the officers of the navy went in with me to find a better place to land: we took one flat-bottomed boat with us, to make the experiment, and as ſoon as we had found a fit part of the ſhore, the troops were ordered to diſembark, thinking it not yet too late for the attempt.

The thirteen companies of grenadiers, and two hundred of the ſecond royal American battalion, got firſt on ſhore. The grenadiers were ordered to form themſelves into four diſtinct bodies, and to begin the attack, ſupported by brigadier Monkton's corps, as ſoon as the troops had paſſed the ford, and were at hand to aſſiſt. But whether from the noiſe and hurry at landing, or from ſome other cauſe, the grenadiers, inſtead of forming themſelves as they were directed, ran on impetuouſly towards the enemy's intrenchments, in the utmoſt diſorder and confuſion, without waiting for the corps which were to ſuſtain them, and join in the attack. Brigadier Monkton was not landed, and brigadier Townſhend was at a conſiderable diſtance, though upon his march to join us, in very great order. The grenadiers were checked by the enemy's firſt fire, and obliged to ſhelter themſelves in or about the redoubt, which the French abandoned upon their approach. In this ſituation they continued for ſome time, unable to form under ſo hot a fire, and having many gallant officers wounded, who, careleſs of their perſons, had been ſolely intent upon their duty. I ſaw the abſolute neceſſity of calling them off, that they might form themſelves under brigadier Monkton's corps, which was now landed, and drawn up on the beach, in extreme good order.

By this new accident, and this ſecond delay, it was near night, a ſudden ſtorm came on, and the tide began to make; ſo that I thought it moſt adviſeable, not to perſevere in ſo difficult an attack, leſt (in caſe of a repulſe) the retreat of brigadier Townſhend's corps might be hazardous and uncertain.

Our artillery had a great effect upon the enemy's left, where brigadiers Townſhend and Murray were to have attacked; and it is probable, that if thoſe accidents I have ſpoken of had not happened, we ſhould have penetrated there, whilſt our left and centre (more remote from our artillery) muſt have bore all the violence of the muſquetry.

The French did not attempt to interrupt our march. Some of their ſavages came down to murder ſuch wounded as could not be brought off, and to ſcalp the dead, as their cuſtom is.

The place where the attack was intended, has theſe advantages over all others hereabout. Our artillery could be brought into uſe. The greateſt part, or even the whole of the troops, might act at once; and the retreat (in caſe of a repulſe) was ſecure, at leaſt for a certain time of the tide. Neither one or other of theſe advantages can any where elſe be found. The beach upon which the troops were drawn up, was of deep mud, with holes, and cut by ſeveral gullies. The hill to be aſcended, very ſteep, and not every where practicable. The enemy numerous in their intrenchments, and their fire hot. If the attack had ſucceeded, our loſs muſt certainly have been great, and theirs inconſiderable, from the ſhelter which the neighbouring woods afforded them. The river of St. Charles ſtill remained to be paſſed, before the town was inveſted. All theſe circumſtances I conſidered; but the deſire to act in conformity to the king's intentions, induced me to make this trial, perſuaded that a victorious army finds no difficulties.

Immediately after this check, I ſent brigadier Murray above the town with twelve hundred men, directing him to aſſiſt rear admiral Holmes in the deſtruction of the French ſhips, (if they could be got at) in order to open a communication with general Amherſt. The brigadier was to ſeek every favorable opportunity of fighting ſome of the enemy's detachments, provided he could do it upon tolerable terms, and to uſe all the means in his power, to provoke them to attack him. He made two different attempts to land upon the north ſhore, without ſucceſs; but in a third was more fortunate. He landed unexpectedly at De Chambaud, and burnt a magazine there, in which were ſome proviſions, ſome ammunition, and all the ſpare ſtores, cloathing, arms, and baggage, of their army.

The priſoners he took, informed him of the ſurrender of the fort of Niagara; and we diſcovered, by intercepted letters, that the enemy had abandoned Carillon and Crown Point, and were retired to the iſle of Aux Noix; and that general Amherſt was making preparations to paſs the lake Champlain, to fall upon M. Bourlemaque's corps, which conſiſts of three battalions of foot, and as many Canadians as make the whole amount to three thouſand.

The admiral's diſpatches and mine would have gone eight or ten days ſooner, if I had not been prevented from writing, by a fever. I found myſelf ſo ill, and am ſtill ſo weak, that I begged the general officers to conſult together for the public utility. They were all of opinion, that, (as more ſhips and proviſions have now got above the town) they ſhould try, by conveying up a corps of four or five thouſand men, (which is nearly the whole ſtrength of the army, after the points of Levi and Orleans are left in a proper ſtate of defence) to draw the enemy from their preſent ſituation, and bring them to an action. I have acquieſced in their propoſal, and we are preparing to put it in execution.

The admiral and I have examined the town, with a view to a general aſſault; but, after conſulting with the chief engineer, who is well acquainted with the interior parts of it, and after viewing it with the utmoſt attention, we found, that though the batteries of the lower town might be eaſily ſilenced by the men of war, yet the buſineſs of an aſſault would be little advanced by that, ſince the few paſſages that lead from the lower to the upper town, are carefully intrenched; and the upper batteries cannot be affected by the ſhips, which muſt receive conſiderable damage from them, and from the mortars. The admiral would readily join in this, or in any other meaſure for the public ſervice; but I could not propoſe to him an undertaking of ſo dangerous a nature, and promiſing ſo little ſucceſs.

To the uncommon ſtrength of the country, the enemy have added, (for the defence of the river) a great number of floating batteries and boats. By the vigilance of theſe, and the Indians round our different poſts, it has been impoſſible to execute any thing by ſurpriſe. We have had almoſt daily ſkirmiſhes with theſe ſavages,

in which they are generally defeated, but not without loss on our side.

By the list of disabled officers (many of whom are of rank) you may perceive, sir, that the army is much weakened. By the nature of the river, the most formidable part of this armament is deprived of the power of acting, yet we have almost the whole force of Canada to oppose. In this situation, there is such a choice of difficulties, that I own myself at a loss how to determine. The affairs of Great Britain, I know, require the most vigorous measures; but then the courage of a handful of brave men, should be exerted only, where there is some hope of a favourable event. However, you may be assured, sir, that the small part of the campaign which remains, shall be employed (as far as I am able) for the honour of his majesty, and the interest of the nation, in which I am sure of being well seconded by the admiral, and by the generals. Happy if our efforts here can contribute to the success of his majesty's arms in any other parts of America. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, sir, your most obedient, and most humble servant,

J. WOLFE.

To Mr. secretary PITT.

QUINTIN, SIEGE OF AND BATTLE AT. [a town of Piccardy in France, situated thirty-five miles west from Amiens.] This famous siege was undertaken by the Spaniards and their other allies in the year 1557, which together with the battle, merit a very particular relation, being the considerable events in the history of those times.

After the peace concluded between the emperor and France at Cressy in the year 1544, where the former thought proper to leave his ally Henry VIII. in the lurch, the war broke out again in 1551 betwixt France and Spain, and was carried on with various success till 1556, when, by the mediation of queen Mary of England, a truce was concluded between the powers at war for five years. But as if the French had taken pleasure in breaking treaties, not for conveniency, but through mere wantonness, no sooner was this truce concluded, than at the instigation of the Pope, they broke it without any other pretence but that this holy father was like to be oppressed by the Spaniards; whereas it was well known, that his holiness had first declared war against Spain. As soon as the court of France had resolved to break through the truce, the duke of Guise set out with an army for Italy, in hopes by the assistance of the Pope to be able to conquer the kingdom of Naples. But when he came to Rome, he found the Pope's promises were vanished to nothing; he was not able to furnish the succours he had stipulated, and the duke could do nothing to signify without them.

Mean time king Philip, desiring to signalize the beginning of his reign by some grand exploit, and to give all Europe proofs of his valour and power, exerted himself to the utmost in making preparations for the war; so that his father having left him without money, and incumbered with many debts, he found himself obliged for this purpose to mortgage his revenue, and sell even the furniture of his palace. But as it was his temper to avoid ostentation, he concealed his designs as much as possible, and raised troops without noise, that the French might feel the blow before they should hear themselves threatened. And to this end, knowing the fortifications of Recroy, which served to secure Marienbourg and Maubert Fontaine, were not yet in a proper state of defence, he ordered the garrisons of Charlemont, Philipville and Aveunes to go and cut to pieces the pioneers who were at work upon them. These hoped to draw the French garrison into an ambuscade, and having cut off their retreat, to fall upon the pioneers, and secure their blow. In fact, the garrison sallied out as they expected, but seeing themselves surrounded, they exerted themselves with such vigour, that they cut their way through those who endeavoured to prevent their retreat, and by this means got back to the town. Thus this enterprize proving abortive, only served to give notice to the brave duke of Nevers, who was governor of Champagne, that it was high time for him to secure his frontiers, and put his fortifications in a proper state of defence. The town is situated in a very barren country, in a deep clayey soil, having on one side a marshy wood full of bogs and ditches, and on the other naked rocks without any moisture, which produced nothing but moss; so that it is not easy to find subsistence for an army that would besiege the place.

On the other hand, France, beside the ordinary subsidies, being loaded with new taxes, particularly loans, and uncommon burthens to support the charges of the war, nothing was heard but the cries and complaints of the people, whose sighs and tears seemed to presage some heavy affliction ready to fall on the kingdom. The council made but slow preparations for sustaining the efforts of king Philip; they had only ordered the gens d'arms, which is the readiest force of the kingdom, to the places where they seemed to be most wanted, but had made no provision for raising foreign troops, except eight or nine thousand Germans and eight hundred horse, which the Rhingrave brought with him. The court was at that time intirely taken up with the solemnities and idle amusements at the marriage of the constable's eldest son with the king's natural daughter, widow of the duke of Castres. The constable's immoderate passion for strengthening his family by this alliance, seemed to have bereaved him of all thought; and flatterers (for these will follow the great to the very brink of the precipice) concealing the distress of public affairs, rallied the power of the enemy, and assured the king that he durst undertake nothing that campaign. However, the dread of the Spanish arms, which made a great noise upon the frontiers of Champagne, having rouzed the king, he went himself in person to secure that province.

Mean time king Philip earnestly pressed the queen his spouse, and the court of England, to break with France; and as he saw they were but little disposed to it, he used such arguments as effectually determined the queen to espouse his cause. The king of France happened to be at Rheims when she sent a herald to declare war against him. The messenger was severely reprimanded by the constable for entering upon the territories of France without a safe conduct, and without his coat of arms upon his back, a fault which, he said, deserved death. However, being introduced to the king, he delivered his message upon his knees; and the king accepted the defiance. Immediately upon this declaration, Henry sent an ambassador to Scotland, intreating that the Scots, in consequence of the treaty subsisting between them, would declare war against England.

By this time the summer was far advanced, and nothing attempted on either side. About the middle of July however, the Spanish army being assembled at Guivers on the Meuse, began their march. They consisted of thirty-five thousand foot, and twelve thousand horse, without reckoning the English troops which were not yet arrived. The duke of Savoy was commander in chief, having under him the duke d'Arscot, and the counts of Mansfield, Egmont, Barlymont, and Mege. The French army drew together likewise at Attigny, but were not near so strong as the former; for they could not be reckoned in all above seventeen thousand foot, and scarce six thousand horse.

It was thought that the Spaniards would attack Champagne, and the French were particularly in pain for Mesieres and Rocroy. King Henry ordered the duke of Nevers to abandon the latter, because he reckoned that it could not be yet in a proper state of defence; but this nobleman, by a generous resolution, entreated the king to depend upon him, assuring him, that if there was any appearance of its being attacked, he would shut up himself in it. The Spaniards, indeed, seemed at first to have this intention; for a part of their army approached the place, with a great number of scaling ladders, which they had caused to be made for the purpose, in hopes of carrying the town in the space of six hours; but the French being advised of their coming, gave them such a salutation, with their great and small arms, that they were obliged to retreat with precipitation. Upon this, the Spaniards leaving that frontier, either because they had no hope of success, or because they

they had made only this attempt to amuſe the French, drew towards Guiſe, where their whole army united. Then the danger to which France was expoſed, came to be known when it was too late, and the inconſiderateneſs of thoſe who were in the adminiſtration appeared to be ſurprising, as there was no place in all Piccardy fortified, or provided with men or ammunition, ſo that thus the beſt part of France lay open and expoſed to the wounds of its enemies. The Spaniards having ſtaid three days near the city of Guiſe, as if they had intended to beſiege it, on a ſudden ordered all their light horſe to ſeize the avenues round St. Quintin, and then marched the reſt of their army to it, with ſuch diligence, that they were encamped round it before the news reached the French army. The place was in a very bad condition, having only in it a company of the Dauphin's regiment, commanded by his lieutenant, Teligny, and the half of Peter du Brueil's company of foot, that is to ſay, in all, not above three hundred men.

This Du Brueil, though he was governor of the place, came not up till after the ſiege was begun; the conſtable, prodigiouſly ſurpriſed at this ſiege, and knowing the terror the inhabitants of the town muſt be in, told the admiral, his nephew, governor of Piccardy, who was accuſed of not having put the ſtrong places belonging to his government in a proper ſtate of defence, that he muſt ſhut himſelf up in the town if it ſhould coſt him his life. The admiral, ſenſibly galled by this order, and the reproaches of his enemies, drew together ſome troops and threw himſelf into the place; but all he could carry with him did not exceed five hundred men. At his arrival he recovered the ruins of the ſuburbs de l'Iſle, which the French had abandoned. Afterwards he made ſeveral regulations with reſpect to the fortifications, and the preſervation, and diſtribution of proviſions. But the burghers having an averſion to him, becauſe he and his followers made almoſt a public profeſſion of the reformed religion, obeyed him with reluctancy.

The firſt ſally which he made was unhappy, by the loſs of Teligny, the beſt ſoldier which they had in the place. The admiral had ordered him to ſend fifty of his men to obſerve the ſituation of the enemies, but had expreſsly forbid him to go himſelf. Notwithſtanding this, Teligny finding that his companions began to ſkirmiſh unſeaſonably with the enemy, run out himſelf, without arms, to call them back, but unhappily receiving a deadly wound, fell down ſpeechleſs upon the ſpot. A foot ſoldier offered to go in queſt of him, and brought him back, with the aſſiſtance of ſome other of his companions, almoſt ready to expire. Three or four days thereafter the admiral abandoned the ſuburb de l'Iſle, which had been taken at the expence of ſo many valuable lives, and ſet fire to it. He was in want of every thing, of cannon, of powder, inſtruments, and men, eſpecially muſketeers. The town not being much ſtraitened on the ſide of Han, he imagined that a reinforcement might be introduced upon that quarter; for this end he had ſent Vaupergue to the conſtable, having ſhewed him, from the top of a ſteeple, the way by which he might introduce them.

On this occaſion two thouſand foot were given to Dandelot, to introduce them into the town; but whether Vaupergue had forgot the way which the admiral pointed out to him, or that one of the Engliſh, in the Frence ſervice, for they had three hundred light horſe that had been baniſhed from that nation, having been made priſoner, had diſcovered the deſign to ſave his life. Dandelot met with a party of the enemy ſo ſtrong, that moſt of his men were put to flight or cut to pieces, and only a few of them could enter the town. Mean time arrived the Engliſh army, conſiſting of nine thouſand foot and fifteen hundred horſe, under the command of the lords, Pembrock, Clinton, and Gray. The admiral attempted ſeveral other means to get ſuccours into the place, which having all failed him, he at laſt thought of ſome foot-paths through the moraſs, where men could walk almoſt dry footed, excepting ſome hollow pits, which he cauſed immediately to be filled up. He ſent immediate notice of this to the conſtable, who was at Fere with the army, together with the princes and nobility of France, acquainting him at the ſame time, to provide boats, becauſe he had but four or five ſmall ones wherewith to paſs the river, which runs through the middle of the moraſs.

The conſtable, upon this information, advanced to the village of Eſſigny the great, with fifteen hundred horſe and four thouſand foot, and from thence ſent proper perſons to obſerve the foot-paths mentioned by the admiral, the ſituation of the enemy, and the diſtance of the places. Having returned that evening to Fere, he called a council of war, to lay before them the reſolution he had taken, and the method by which he deſigned to throw ſuccours into the town. The marſhal de St. Andre, who came from court that very day, demonſtrated that it would anſwer no end to carry cannon with them, nor any more infantry than they intended to throw into the place; and that the cavalry, ſending ſpies conſtantly before them, might conduct the ſuccours ſafely to the edge of the moraſs, and then retire, which they might do without danger, if matters were ſo ordered as to get there by break of day, aſſerting that, to do otherwiſe, would be to put every thing to hazard without neceſſity; becauſe, it was almoſt impoſſible, that the two armies, being ſo near to one another, ſhould part, on day-light, without a battle. All the other officers approved of this opinion, except the conſtable, who, being blinded, either by preſumption or jealouſy, againſt all the rules of prudence, for which he had been ſo juſtly eſteemed before, rejected this ſalutary advice: and the marſhal, endeavouring to ſupport his opinion with new arguments, he anſwered him, coldly, that he knew well what was proper to be done, and wiſhed the marſhal would mind the buſineſs of his own office. Immediately, upon this, he cauſed his infantry, with fourteen pieces of cannon, of the largeſt and middle ſize, to paſs upon a bridge, which he had cauſed to be conſtructed for the purpoſe, below the town of Fere. Next day, which was conſecrated to the memory of St. Laurence, he put himſelf at the head of his army, and having drawn it up in the order of battle, begun his march to St. Quintin. Between nine and ten of the clock, he came in ſight of the ſuburbs de l'Iſle. Here were poſted fourteen companies of Spaniards, and over againſt them on the other ſide of the water, the duke of Savoy was encamped with his army, upon a large ſpace of ground; he had poſted in a mill, on the other ſide of the river, two companies of Spaniſh muſketeers to guard a cauſey which the French might otherwiſe have improved to their advantage. Theſe muſketeers, being attacked by the French were preſently routed, and the conſtable, having made himſelf maſter of the place, ordered his cannon to play upon the duke of Savoy's camp. This unexpected ſalutation, overſetting the Spaniſh tents and huts with a terrible noiſe, put them into the greateſt confuſion. It was diverting to ſee the officers, ſoldiers, ſervants, and ſuttlers, runing to and fro, bowing their heads to avoid the balls, and yet not knowing where to find ſecurity. The duke of Savoy, himſelf, ſeeing his tent pierced with three or four cannon balls, had ſcarcely time to take his arms. In ſhort, his troops were obliged to abandon their quarters, and to fetch a long circuit round the lower part of the town to join the count of Egmont.

At the ſame time the French were endeavouring to throw ſuccours into the town, through the moraſs, as before concerted; but this enterprize, not having been well digeſted, nor well conducted, did not ſucceed. The conſtable had promiſed to the admiral that he would be at the place by break of day, and as the latter did not ſee him appear at the time appointed, he cauſed the planks which he had laid over the difficult paſſages to be taken up, and the poles, which he had erected in the moraſs to direct the way, to be removed, for fear the enemy, who were going up and down in boats all the day long, ſhould take notice of them. Beſides this omiſſion, the conſtable brought too few boats to execute his enterprize with proper expedition; and the troops obſerved very little order in their paſſage. The enemies cannon played continually on thoſe who approached the edge of the moraſs, and the French ſoldiers jumped into their little boats, in ſuch numbers, that thoſe ſmall veſſels, being over-charged, ſunk into the

the mud, or could not land at proper places. On the other hand, the greateſt part of thoſe who did get to land, having no guides to ſhew them the foot-paths which led to the town, loſt themſelves, unhappily, in the holes of the moraſs; where they were either drowned or ſtuck faſt in the clay; or finally, after wandering long up and down, fell upon the poſts of the enemy, who ſhewed them no mercy. Thus of all the intended ſuccours, ſcarce a hundred entered the town, and among theſe, Dandelot, the admiral's brother.

The conſtable, thinking he had done all that was required of him, retired to Fere. Meantime the Spaniards having recovered their courage, reſolved, in a council of war, to attack the French in their retreat, and to that end, went to paſs the river at a ford, about two miles below the ſuburbs de l'Iſle. Some of the French officers adviſed that, before it was too late, a part of the army ſhould be ſent to guard that ford, but the conſtable employed on this expedition only an hundred German horſe, who were eaſily diſperſed.

A little after, the duke de Nevers having repaired thither at the head of his regiment of gens d'armes, found that count Egmont had already paſſed with two thouſand horſe; the duke propoſed to have attacked the Spaniards before more of them ſhould paſs the river, and it was the general opinion, that had he done this, he would have ſaved the French army. But thoſe who were about him diverted him from this reſolution, as being a raſh attempt, and ſo indeed it was in appearance; but, in fact, it was not only a prudent, but even a neceſſary meaſure; and, though it might have been attended with the loſs of that regiment, muſt have gained time and ſaved the reſt of the army. However, being over perſuaded, he returned to the light horſe of his own army, who were near a wind-mill, about a mile and a half diſtant from that place, under the command of the prince de Conde, covering the retreat of the French infantry. By this time all the Spaniſh army had paſſed the river, and their cavalry divided into eight large bodies, advanced at a good rate, to come up with the rear of the French, which had not yet got two leagues from St. Quintin. As they conſtantly gained ground, they ſoon overtook them, and their generals having halted a little to conſult together, immediately thereafter theſe large bodies of horſe attacked the French cavalry with great fury: count Egmont fell upon one of their flanks with great vigour; the counts Henry and Emeſt of Brunſwick, with a thouſand horſe each, ſupported by count Horn, at the head of a thouſand cuiraſſiers on the other, and count Mansfield attacked them in front, with three thouſand horſe. The ſhock was ſo furious, that the French cavalry, far from being able to ſupport it, were preſently routed, and put to flight, with a prodigious ſlaughter. It is ſaid, that the rout began at the baggage and among the ſuttelers, who having taken to their heels, with great confuſion and terrible cries, ſpread a conſternation through the whole army. It happened alſo unluckily for the French, that the duke de Nevers, who commanded the left wing of their army when the battle began, found himſelf in a very deep valley, where, endeavouring to turn his regiment, and make head againſt the enemy, he found himſelf at once oppreſſed by a body of his own army that fell back upon him, and charged by the enemy at the ſame time; ſo that, his ſquadrons being opened and broken, he found it a matter of great difficulty to make a ſafe retreat, without being able to engage at all. Thoſe who underſtand the art of war find fault with the conſtable's conduct, on this occaſion, in a great many inſtances. Firſt, they blame him for carrying his baggage along with him; ſecondly, for not coming up at the time he promiſed; thirdly, for attempting to make a retreat on fair day-light, and in the preſence of an enemy, in direct contradiction to all rules of war! and finally, for not uſing proper expedients in time of need: for, ſay they, had he covered his rear with a thouſand or twelve hundred muſketeers mixed with light horſe, he would only have run the hazard of loſing theſe, but muſt have gained time, and ſaved the reſt of his army.

Mazeray ſays: "that both the conſtable, and the "other officers, ſeemed to have had their eyes quite "blinded, and their ſenſes ſtupified. No body, ſays "he, thought of giving orders, no body appeared with "an air of reſolution to lead the ſoldiers to battle, nor "to encourage them to fight, or rally them when they "were broken. An univerſal conſternation ſeemed to "poſſeſs the whole army; and to ſee the terror that "prevailed among all ranks of perſons, one would have "thought that heaven had devoted them to deſtruction." The French infantry did not ſtand long after the defeat of their horſe. The enemy's cavalry, deſpairing to be able to break them becauſe they keeped cloſe together, attacked them with cannon; till having by this means put them in confuſion, they broke in upon them, and defeated them intirely.

Upon this, a part of them were cut to pieces, the reſt broken into a great many ſmall parties, like a flock of ſheep diſperſed by wolves, fell almoſt intirely into the hands of the enemy. The Spaniards proſecuted their victory till they came within a league of Fere, near the gallows; and had they puſhed their ſucceſs, they might have finiſhed the unhappy remains of that army, and taken that town before night. All the way to that place was covered with dead; but the greateſt ſlaughter happened between Eſſigny the great and the caſtle of Ritzerolles, at a place called the White Ditch, becauſe all the fugitives ran to that place, thinking to ſave themſelves in the neighbouring foreſt. Thoſe who reckon the number of the dead, at leaſt make them five thouſand, but others will have them amount to twice that number. The baggage, and all the cannon but two pieces being taken, inhanced the diſgrace of that fatal day.

The men of greateſt note that fell in the field were, Francis viſcount Turenne, ſon-in-law to the conſtable, the eldeſt ſon of Charles de Roche-du-Maine, Claude de Roche-chouart-chandenier, Guron, Goulene, Saingelais, Pleuvot, and Rochefort, all officers of the gens d'armes. And together with theſe, John de Bourbon d'Anguien, brother to the prince of Condé, who, after a great many generous proofs of valour, was carried off the field by the Spaniards, having received a wound by a piſtol-ſhot, of which he died in their camp; much regretted even by the duke of Savoy, who lamented his fate with tears, and ſent his body to Fere to be laid in the tomb of his anceſtors. It is ſaid of this young prince, that, having been born in the caſtle of Fere about St. Laurence's day, he came into the world with a ſmall fleſh-mark on his ſide, of a lively red colour, like a lighted coal, which increaſed conſtantly to the day of his death, when it diſappeared intirely without leaving any trace behind it: as if, ſays Mazeray, in his great wiſdom, that ſaint had ſtamped his mark upon him, to give him notice that he was to die upon the day of his feſtival. Among other priſoners of note, was the conſtable, the duke de Montpenſier, the marſhal de St. André, Eleonor duke de Longueville, Ludovic brother to the duke of Mantua, the Rhingrave colonel of the Germans, Vaſſé, Curton, and Croché de Mayne, all knights of the order, la Rochefoucault, Monbrun the conſtable's ſon, John Gontaud Biron, Robert de Bellay, Touarcey Pumel, la Capelle, Biron, and a hundred other perſons of diſtinction. Count Manſefield, to make himſelf amends, as he ſaid, for the ranſom which he had paid when he was taken priſoner at Montmedy, carried on a moſt ſhameful trade; for he bought from the ſoldiers all the priſoners which had the appearance of gentlemen before they knew their quality, and having found out their rank, demanded exorbitant ranſoms for them, much greater than many of them were able to pay; inſomuch that Biron died in his hands. The duke of Nevers made his eſcape directly to Fere, with the prince of Condé, Sancerre Bourdillon, and ſome noblemen and officers. Francis de Montmorency, the conſtable's eldeſt ſon, made his eſcape by another way, and came to the ſame place.

The Spaniards have good reaſon to celebrate the triumph of this day; for it interrupted the courſe of Henry II's proſperity, broke the ſtrength of France, and diveſted it of all the conqueſts which the then king, and his father Francis the firſt, had gained. It did more; it kindled a civil war, the aſhes of which were long

long kept warm. For the conſtable Montmorency, being a priſoner, and having, with many, loſt much of his reputation, the Guiſes, who were princes of great cunning and bravery, got into his place during his abſence, and gained a great aſcendancy over him in the affections of the people, as well as in the adminiſtration of government. So that the endeavouring to diveſt them of their power, and they to maintain themſelves in it, formed between them two parties, which kept the kingdom in a flame for a long courſe of years.

After the loſs of the French army, the diſgrace of their nobility, and the captivity of their chieftains, all the hopes of the nation were centered in the duke of Nevers, who to great experience and good conduct added a generous regard for the intereſt of his country. He was the firſt who informed the king, who was then at Compiegne, of the fatal diſaſter which had happened to his troops at St. Quintin; and having afterwards retired to Laon, gathered together the remains of the army. To this end he diſpatched meſſengers to all places within twenty leagues round, to acquaint thoſe who had eſcaped out of the battle to come to him, promiſing that he would get them refitted at the public charge; though in fact he remounted a great many of them at his own expence, obliged his ſurgeons to take care of the ſick and wounded, viſited them carefully himſelf, and ordered his cooks never to refuſe them victuals, not excepting even what ſhould be prepared for his own table. But after all his efforts, he could only draw together fifteen or ſixteen hundred horſe, and five thouſand foot.

The king, on receiving the bad news, retired to Paris; where the citizens were ſo terrified, that they were getting their baggage ready to leave the town. As it was of conſequence to encourage them, he ſent them his queen, together with cardinal Bertrandy, keeper of the ſeals, as pledges to aſſure them he would never forſake them. This done, he ſent an ambaſſador with great expedition to demand ſuccours of his good allies the cantons of Switzerland, who granted him ſixteen thouſand men. He alſo diſpatched colonel Reachbroch to Germany, on the ſame errand. He gave likewiſe orders, that all his nobility, and thoſe who had carried arms before, ſhould meet at Laon to be enrolled under proper officers. Then he recalled Paul de Termes from Piedmont, who at his coming adviſed him to fill up the retrenchments he had made on this ſide of Montmartre to ſtrengthen that city, reckoning it much better to carry the people abroad, and enure them to the exerciſes of war in a camp, than to indulge them in indolence in towns. In like manner, he ordered the duke of Guiſe to lead back his army quickly from Italy, for the defence of the kingdom, and wrote to Briſſac to ſend him a part of the troops which were under his command. The zeal and forwardneſs with which the French aſſiſted their king in this public calamity, were, ſays the French hiſtorian, evident proofs of the goodneſs of that prince, and the mildneſs of his government. The Pariſians gave him, of their own accord, three hundred thouſand livres; and every one of the nobility offered, either verbally, or by letters, to take upon himſelf the defence of ſome place, and to fortify and ſecure it at his own charge; ſo that if it ſhould be but a village, he would convert it into a fortreſs in a month's time. Even Briſſac, to give an example to the nobility of ſerving the ſtate with their fortunes, as well as their ſwords, begged the king would be pleaſed to accept of all his revenue, except two thouſand livres of yearly rent, which he was willing to reſerve for the ſupport of his family.

Mean time the ſame ſtupidity, which had ſeized the French before the battle, ſeemed to have taken hold of the Spaniards after their victory. The whole French nobility being either ſlain or taken, or at the further end of Italy, an univerſal conſternation ſpread over the whole kingdom, and no army on foot, what ground was there to doubt but the latter might have planted their trophies in the church of Notre-Dame at Paris? nevertheleſs, either exceſſive joy, which diſturbs the mind as much as extreme affliction, or ſome other ſecret cauſe, ſo blinded their eyes, that they could not purſue a proſpect ſo promiſing, but returned to the ſiege which

they had begun before the battle. King Philip arrived in the camp four or five days after the engagement; and having obſerved, with inexpreſſible joy, the marks of victory, the ſtandards, priſoners, and ſpoils of the vanquiſhed, and received the compliments and acclamations of his army upon the ſucceſs of his arms, ſent to his father Charles V. deſiring his advice with regard to the improvement he ought to make of the ſignal ſucceſs he had met with on this happy occaſion, and acquainting him, that he was determined not to leave the place till he ſhould have taken the town, and received his anſwer. Some ſay, that the old emperor anſwered by the ſame courier, "That he returned a "thouſand thanks to the ſupreme Lord of the univerſe, "who had honoured the begining of his ſon's reign "with ſuch a glorious victory; and at the ſame time he "revered the divine juſtice, which had returned all "the misfortunes of the war upon the heads of thoſe "who had been guilty of breaking the peace. That, "for his own part, having entirely diſengaged himſelf "from the affairs of the world, he would offer his ſon "no advice, but that he ſhould be directed, in the "meaſures of his government, by the counſels of "thoſe able miniſters he had left about him." Others ſay, that having received his ſon's letter, he aſked the courier who brought it, Is my ſon yet at Paris? There are ſome who add, that loſing all patience becauſe Philip proceeded ſo ſlowly in the improvement of his good fortune, he was upon the point of leaving his retirement, and reſuming the government.

Mean time king Philip forwarded with all expedition the mines he had begun, and ſet on foot other new ones, without any interruption, except from Bourdillon and Sancerre; who ſallying, the one from Guiſe, the other from Fere, ſometimes carried off his convoys, and cut his foragers to pieces. As for the duke of Nevers, his fear that the Spaniards would come to fight him, was greater than the ſtrength he had to give them diſturbance. He attempted however ſeveral methods to throw ſome carabineers into the city. Once he had got three hundred of them to the edge of the moraſs, who were to paſs at a place where the water was very low; but only one hundred and twenty could be introduced into the town. Thus, the admiral had in all but eight hundred men bearing arms, to defend a very large town very ill fortified: for as to the townſmen and the peaſants who had taken ſhelter in the place, they could not be at all depended on; they were either ſo ill affected, or ſo much diſpirited, that neither by promiſes, nor threatnings, nor by rewards, nor even by driving the diſobedient out of the town to the mercy of the enemies, could he prevail upon them to work at filling up the breaches, or repairing the walls. All the officers were therefore of opinion, that as he had no hopes of ſuccours, and there were ten breaches already made in the walls, either by the mines the beſiegers had ſprung, or their battering cannon, he ſhould endeavour to obtain an honourable capitulation. They intreated him to conſider, that the greateſt diſhonour which can happen to the governour of a fortreſs, is to loſe it by an aſſault; becauſe, in ſuch a caſe, every body blames him for want of knowledge and experience; the inhabitants exclaim againſt him for expoſing them to pillage, and the fury of their enemies; the ſoldiers, for having devoted them to deſtruction; the prince juſtly complains of him, for having thrown away the lives of his troops to no purpoſe: and in the mean time no body can ſo much as commend his courage, becauſe as this is but the leaſt qualification of a good officer, ſo it cannot be known whether his conduct is owing to true bravery, or ignorance of his duty.

But the admiral, although he approved of theſe reaſons, determined to ſtand an aſſault, vainly hoping, that if the enemy ſhould meet with one repulſe, they would ſcarce attack him a ſecond time in that manner, and that he would thus gain time to the king, who, to be ſure, wanted it much. This reſolution, whether generous or raſh, only ſerved to increaſe the calamities of France. The enemy having aſſaulted the town, at all the breaches, on the twenty-ſeventh of Auguſt, they ſucceeded at one of them, which the French abandoned in a daſtardly manner, and by that means became maſters

ſters of the place. The fury of the conqueror fell heavieſt upon the garriſon; for they ſpared the lives of the inhabitants, and applied themſelves to the pillage of the town, which was very rich, as it was a kind of magazine of all the commodities which are annually exchanged betwixt France and the Low Countries. All the French officers were either ſlain, or taken priſoners. The admiral, and his brother Dandelot, fell into the hands of the Spaniards; where the latter remembering the ſeverities which he had ſuffered in the caſtle of Milan, made his eſcape in a very artful manner, but was expoſed to extreme danger in paſſing through the moraſs.

The reduction of Catelet, much about the ſame time, redoubled the uneaſineſs of the French court; and their vexation was the greater, that the baron de Solignac, who was governor of it, and had acquired the reputation of a very brave man, had ſent notice to the duke of Nevers, the very day on which he ſurrendered the place by capitulation, that he would defend it to the laſt drop of his blood. The king, ſome time thereafter, provoked that the baron had ſo ſoon forgot his promiſe, and failed in his duty, cauſed him to be arreſted; but either by court-intereſt, or ſome other means, he got himſelf acquitted. King Philip, encouraged by this ſucceſs, encamped ſome days at Font-Somme, being at a loſs what place he ſhould attack next; for he imagined that none of them could eſcape him. At laſt he reſolved to lay ſiege to Ham, that from thence he might have it in his power to puſh forward towards Compeigne and Paris, or turn to the right towards Piccardy and the Boulonois, or to march to Couſſi, Soiſſons and Laon, in his way to Champagne, according as he ſhould judge moſt for his purpoſe. Ham is a plain open place, flanked on one ſide by the river Somme, on the other a moraſs, in ſuch a manner that there is but little dry ground by means of which it could be approached. The town was by no means tenable at that time. The caſtle had the appearance of an impregnable fortreſs; but its bulwarks and platforms, not being conſtructed in the modern faſhion, could not ſtand againſt a battery of cannon: on which account it was obliged to ſurrender on the twelfth of September. Sepois and Heilly Peſſeleu, who were in it, obtained an honourable capitulation. This was the laſt effort of this great and victorious army: ſoon after it broke into parties to rob and pillage the country.

At Noyan, ſome companies of Spaniſh light-horſe, having dreſſed themſelves in the French faſhion, ſurpriſed two companies of French; but they made no great booty at that place, becauſe the French had burnt it, to prevent its falling into their hands. They alſo ſeized Chauny, not with an intention to keep it, but to ſecure to themſelves the vintage of that fine vineyard. If it be aſked, why Philip proceeded no further, and attempted no matters of greater conſequence, as he was maſter of the field? it would not be eaſy to give a determinate anſwer: but poſſibly he foreſaw, that it would be a hard matter for him to keep ſo many different nations, Flemings, Germans, Spaniſh, Engliſh, and Italians, long united together. And in fact, the haughty Engliſh nation, diſguſted with the arrogance of the Spaniards, who had uſed them ill, and moreover hearing that the Scots had invaded their country, aſked leave to depart, and he durſt not refuſe it. The Germans alſo reſolved to ſerve no longer than their time ſhould be up, becauſe they got no ſhare of the booty, and the king and the duke of Savoy had taken from them all their beſt priſoners: inſomuch, that the duke of Nevers, by addreſſing them in a courteous and complaiſant manner, prevailed with five or ſix thouſand of them to enter into the ſervice of France, and the reſt retired to their own country.

Thus we have given an account of the famous battle and ſiege of St. Quintin, and in it we have chiefly followed Mezeray's hiſtory of theſe events, as he ſeems to give a very full and circumſtantial account of them: but it is no more than juſtice to our readers to acquaint them, that this author had ſome ſtrong attachments, which very much affect the truth and impartiality of ſome parts of his hiſtory, and ſeem to have had no ſmall influence on his repreſentation of this affair. Like moſt of the French hiſtorians, he had a powerful biaſs in favor of that court, and, in endeavoring to vindicate their meaſures, is not always ſo ſcrupulous in his regard to truth, as a fair hiſtorian ought to be. Beſides this, he was more bigotted to the ſuperſtitions and tyranny of the church of Rome, than could be expected from a perſon of his good ſenſe and judgment. His attachments to this cruel religion he carried ſo far, as to juſtify ſome of the greateſt exceſſes the prieſts of that religion had uſed in propagating their doctrines, not excepting the inhuman maſſacre of the inhabitants of Cabrieres and Merindol, and other ſhocking executions of that kind. This diſpoſition gave him ſuch an averſion to all who entertained ſentiments different from his own on this ſubject, that he could ſcarce do juſtice to their characters, or ſpeak of them with that temper and impartiality, which is the greateſt ornament of hiſtory. We have inſtances of this in the repreſentation he has given of the conduct of the conſtable Montmorency, and his nephew admiral Cologni, on this very occaſion.

He ſays of the former, that though otherwiſe a man of great experience, and ſingular prudence, he was quite blinded and infatuated upon this occaſion. That he could not be perſuaded that his country was in any danger, or that the Spaniards durſt attempt any thing that year. That he neglected to put the kingdom in a ſtate of defence. That, by breaking concert with the admiral, he not only had loſt the opportunity of introducing ſuccors into the town, but alſo expoſed thoſe ſuccors to unavoidable ruin. That he had rejected an excellent advice offered him by the marſhal de St. André, and treated him with diſdain for inſiſting on it; that though he had ſeaſonable warning to ſend a ſufficient force to guard the ford of the river, and prevent the Spaniards from paſſing it to attack the French in their retreat, he only employed an hundred German horſe in this expedition, and thereby occaſioned the loſs of the battle, and the ruin of the French army. That in his retreat he had not taken the proper method to ſecure his rear againſt the attack of the enemy. And finally, that he had acted contrary to all the rules of war, in attempting to make a retreat in fair day-light, and in the preſence of an enemy.

But theſe charges will be found of very little weight, and in a great meaſure, at leaſt, owing to the hiſtorian's prejudices againſt the principles and character of the conſtable. It is not true, that this great man was ſo far blinded or infatuated, as not to foreſee the danger of his country, or to be unconcerned about it. The preſident de Thou, an author of approved impartiality and moderation, ſwayed by no prejudices, and addicted to no party, aſſures us, that the conſtable from the beginning oppoſed the war, and always declared that he foreſaw it would be of fatal conſequence to France. And on the twenty-eighth of July, when the enemy was at Guiſe, and the conſtable, the admiral Cologni, and the marechal de St. Andre, were ordered to court, to conſult what was proper to be done; while ſome in favor of thoſe who were the authors of the war, expreſſed their contempt of the danger, and pretended that the enemy would attempt nothing that campaign, but only wanted to ſhow his ſtrength, and watch the motions of the French: in ſhort, that having loſt all hopes of ſucceeding in Champagne, they only now ſought an opportunity to make a ſafe retreat: the conſtable on the other hand, thought, it was not without deſign that the enemy, having left Champage, ſhould immediately march to the borders of Picardy; ſince it appeared thereby, that they had formed a deſign to attack with vigor ſome town or other, which they might hope to carry before the French were ready to oppoſe them: for what could be the end of drawing together ſo many troops, unleſs it were with a view to ſome great attempt; eſpecially as the Spaniards knew how weak the French were at this time.

Nor is it more juſt to ſay, that the conſtable did not exert himſelf to put the kingdom in a ſtate of defence, and endeavor to ſave his country from the danger wherewith it was threatened. On the contrary, ſo early as the beginning of January, the gens d'armes, which is the principal ſtrength of the kingdom, were convened, and ſent to the frontiers of Champagne, and other pla-

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ces, where it was thought they would be moſt wanted. Nor was it an eaſy matter to make ſuitable preparation for the war which was impending, the flower of the French army being at that time in Italy, the finances exhauſted, the treaſury empty, and the people every where murmuring, and unable to bear the taxes which were impoſed upon them to defray the expences of the war. Add to all this, that the conſtable had not power enough at court to do what he would, as thoſe who adviſed the war, and prevailed in oppoſition to his poſitive advice and intereſt, muſt have had more power, but being inſenſible of the danger, could not be hearty in their endeavors to provide againſt it.

It does not appear, that there was any concert between the conſtable and the admiral, that the former ſhould bring up the ſuccors to the edge of the moraſs by break of day, as Mezeray alledges. M. de Thou makes no mention at all of this concert, which a man of his exactneſs would have thought of too much importance to be neglected, if he had believed it to be true; but puts the diſappointment, with regard to introducing the ſuccors, merely upon the ſmall number of the boats they were provided with, their being overcharged by the precipitation of the ſoldiers, and their inability to get aſhore upon account of the mud. We have no greater reaſon to believe what is ſaid of the marechal de St. André's good advice rejected with diſdain by the conſtable. M. de Thou's ſilence is alſo a good reaſon for our not admitting this charge, eſpecially as it comes from an author who ſhews ſo great an inclination to blacken that great man's character, and ſuſtain the accuſations of his enemies without ſufficient proof. Nor is it conſiſtent with the acknowledged gravity, moderation, and goodneſs of the conſtable, to ſuſpect that he could treat a marechal of France in ſuch a haughty and unbecoming manner, for no other reaſon but becauſe he delivered his opinion freely in a council of war.

Nothing can be more unfair than Mezeray's repreſentation of the conſtable's neglecting to guard the ford of the river, and prevent the paſſage of Spaniards; as if the conſtable had had no thought of this himſelf, and, when it was ſuggeſted to him by another, had ſent only an hundred horſe upon an expedition of ſo very great importance. M. de Thou takes no notice of any advice being offered to the conſtable on this ſubject, but tells us, that the conſtable had ſent theſe hundred horſe to keep the Spaniards in play, till the duke of Nevers, at the head of his own regiment of horſe, and thoſe of Curton, Albin, and Vaſſe, whom he had ordered to ſupport them, ſhould arrive. But count Egmont having foreſeen the deſign, had made haſte to take poſſeſſion of the ford, and paſſed two thouſand horſe before the duke of Nevers came up.

As to the method of ſecuring his retreat, he had drawn up his horſe in the rear to cover the foot, which has been always the common method in caſes of this kind. Nor have we any good reaſon to think that a body of muſketeers mixed with light horſe, could have ſtood the ſhock of ſo large a body of Spaniſh cavalry, or covered the retreat of the French army to ſo good purpoſe. The laſt objection which Mezeray offers againſt the conſtable's conduct, viz. that he attempted to retreat in broad day-light, and in the preſence of an enemy, is the only one that ſeems to have any weight in it; and Thuanus tells us, that in this inſtance his conduct was generally cenſured. But after all, we know not all the circumſtances, nor particular conſiderations, that might have determined him in this particular. It was of infinite conſequence to France to ſtop the progreſs of the Spaniards, and gain time, which could be no otherwiſe done than by throwing ſuccours into the place. The hopes of ſecuring this favourite point engaged the admiral to bring up the whole army; and the ſuperiority of the Spaniards made the retreat neceſſary. Be this as it may, the greateſt men are not infallible; and to whatever cenſure he might expoſe himſelf in this inſtance, he was certainly one of the ableſt miniſters, the beſt men, and greateſt generals, of the age in which he lived.

Mezeray's charges againſt the admiral are: That he did not keep his government of Picardy in a proper poſture of defence; That his uncle the conſtable uſed a very ſtrong expreſſion when he ordered him to ſhut himſelf up in the town of St. Quintin: That the ill behaviour of the inhabitants of St. Quintin was owing to an averſion they had to his perſon, becauſe he and his people, even at that time, openly profeſſed the reformed religion: That he retook the ſuburb de l'Iſle after it had been deſerted by the French, at the expence of ſeveral valuable lives, yet in a few days abandoned it himſelf, and ſet it on fire; and finally, that when he might have obtained an honourable capitulation, he choſe to keep out the town till it was taken by ſtorm, and thereby expoſed the place to be pillaged, and the garriſon to be put to the ſword.

That the towns in his government were not put in a proper poſture of defence, was not owing to any negligence in him, but to the poverty of the ſtate, and the emptineſs of the treaſury, or the infatuation of the authors of the war, who held the enemy in too much contempt to exert themſelves as they ought in providing againſt him. The ſtrong expreſſion ſaid to be uſed by the conſtable, when he ordered the admiral to ſhut up himſelf in the town, is ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by ſome unwillingneſs in the latter to undertake that ſervice; and ſeems ſuggeſted by Mezeray, with deſign to reflect either upon the admiral's courage or his loyalty; but the truth of this circumſtance, as far as we know, depends upon this author's teſtimony, which, in this caſe, is of no great value. The expreſſion ſaid to be uſed by the conſtable, ſeems altogether inconſiſtent with the gravity and moderation of that great man, eſpecially to a nephew of ſuch uncommon worth: but be this as it will, it appears certain that the admiral undertook the ſervice with the greateſt chearfulneſs, as he performed it with equal fidelity, zeal, and courage. He might have declined it, had he thought proper, without any reflection upon his character; he was even earneſtly adviſed againſt it by his friends and others, eſpecially the mariſhal de Jarnac, who inſiſted that to expoſe the governor of a province to imminent danger was an improper meaſure, contrary to the rules of true policy and the intereſt of the ſtate. To ſay no more upon this ſubject, the ability, ſteadineſs, and reſolution, wherewith he diſcharged the truſt, ſhews evidently that he undertook it with the greateſt chearfulneſs, and even had an ambition to ſignalize himſelf upon this occaſion; conſequently the conſtable could have no reaſon to ſpeak to him in this ſtrain, and to inſinuate it is downright calumny.

Had it been true that the inhabitants of St. Quintin entertained an averſion to the admiral's perſon, on account of his attachment to the reformed religion, and therefore did nothing but with reluctancy, it would have been no reaſonable objection againſt his character; but it does not appear, that the citizens had any ſuch prejudice againſt him, much leſs that he or his followers openly profeſſed the doctrines of Calvin, or was known to have any attachment to them at that time. The king's averſion to the reformed religion, the great regard he had to the admiral's family, and the many enemies of the latter, who would have been glad of an opportunity of doing him a diſſervice at court, ſeemed to put this affair out of all queſtion. The year after, 'tis true, Dandelot, the admiral's brother, was accuſed to the king, of entertaining ſome heretical notions about the maſs; and though he ſtood high in the king's favour at that time, yet this prince being confirmed in his ſuſpicion by ſome expreſſions of Dandelot's in converſation with him, not only turned him out of his ſervice, but puniſhed him with great ſeverity. And can it be thought that the king's attachment to the ſuperſtitions of popery, or his averſion to what was called hereſy, was leſs at this time than a year after; or that if the admiral and his followers had made open profeſſion of the doctrines of Calwin, it could have been a ſecret at court, or puniſhed with leſs ſeverity, eſpecially as the king's ſervice is ſuppoſed to have ſuffered by it.

It is a common rule in war, that the beſieged defend the ſuburbs and out places of a fortreſs, as long as they can, without endangering the loſs of the whole; becauſe this is a means of prolonging the ſiege, and employing the enemy, in hopes that in the mean time the garriſon may be relieved by their friends, or the beſiegers, wearied with oppoſition, or diſcouraged by

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some disagreeable accident, may raise the siege of their own accord. At the beginning of this siege, when there was but three hundred men in the town, they had abandoned this suburb, judging it impossible to keep it with so small a garrison; but when the admiral entered the town with succours, having made a successful sally, he drove the enemy out of it with very little loss; and having kept it so long as he thought it consisted with the safety of the place, he at last abandoned it, and set it on fire. What he says himself upon this subject is a sufficient vindication of his conduct; "That though "he thought it dangerous to be too sanguine, in keep- "ing it with so small a number of men, in case the "enemy, having made an assault there, and driven off "the garrison, should enter the town together with "them, and make themselves masters of both at once; "yet it was his opinion, that it ought not to be rashly "abandoned, so long as it could be kept without dan- "ger to the whole; because it must be useful to gain "time, and keep the enemy at a bay."

Nothing can be more inconsistent than Mezeray is with himself in the censures he passes upon admiral Coligni's conduct. He reckons it the happiest event that could have happened to France, that the Spaniards, instead of pursuing their victory, and marching toward Paris, returned, very imprudently, to the siege of St. Quintin, when they might have seized the capital of France and over-run the best parts of the kingdom; because, by this means, the king gained time to bring his troops together, and employ all the resources he had in his power to save his dominions from the hazard to which they were then exposed. This was the very reason why the admiral was determined to hold out the town, after he knew that it was not tenable, and to expose himself and his garrison to the danger of an assault, rather than to save both by an early capitulation. Besides, he had some reason to hope he should be able to stand the first assault, and that the besiegers, instead of venturing a second, would proceed in the siege more faintly and with greater caution; so that the king would have sufficient time to collect all his strength, and give them directions with respect to their future conduct. And it is highly probable that the affair would have turned out as he expected, if a part of his own garrison had not basely deserted him as soon as the assault began, and by their cowardice betrayed their governor, the town, and themselves, into the hands of the enemy, with whom they found but very little mercy. But though we have insisted longer upon this subject than was at first intended, it would be a pity to deprive the reader of the pleasure of his own apology for this part of his management.

The Spaniards having battered the place with great violence, and made eleven large breaches in the walls, he called aside his brother Dandelot, and M. de Remy, commissary of the artillery, to whose advice he paid a great regard, and asked the latter whether there was any method to secure the walls against the mines of the besiegers. The other answering that he saw nothing that could stop the enemy's progress, now that he had got possession of the ditch, which would give him an opportunity to overset the towers by his mines, and open the bastions, so as without danger to get by degrees to the top of the wall, and lodge himself there; nor, considering the situation and circumstances of the place, would it be of any use to make retrenchments within the fortifications. To this the admiral answered, "I have one thing to communicate to you in private; "and I desire it may be kept secret from every body "but ourselves. Your saying there is no remedy against "the mines of the besiegers, M. de St. Remy, gives "me no apprehensions, as I am ready to lose my life, "and spend the last drop of my blood, for my country "and my king, and am well persuaded that every day "and every hour we shall be able to detain the enemy "here, will be of great consequence for putting the "king's affairs upon a proper footing. But it grieves "me much to remember the censures which, after the "taking of Terrouane, very freely passed upon the "constable, as if he had acted very imprudently, when "he saw the enemy possessed of the ditch, and ready "to sap the foundation of the walls, in not proposing "a capitulation, which he might have obtained upon "honourable terms, if it had been demanded two days "sooner. Nor am I ignorant how many, on such oc- "casions, are ready to make free with the characters "of those who have done nothing worthy of repre- "hension. This gives me ground to fear, that the "generality of the world will say, I have acted incon- "siderately, if I expose to imminent danger the prin- "cipal strength of the kingdom, and the flower of the "French cavalry, which, especially at this time, might "be of great use in the defence of other parts of the "country. But I am much of the opinion, that the "enemies, after battering our walls with such violence, "will make a vigorous assault; which if we sustain "bravely, and be able to repulse them, they will not "then proceed in such a furious manner, but more "slowly and with greater caution; and we, in the "mean while, having by this means gained much "time, will have an opportunity to lay the whole af- "fair before the king, recommend ourselves to his fa- "vour, and capitulate with his approbation. I would "have you moreover to know, that I am determined to "submit to present death, rather than that any thing "should escape from me that should seem unworthy of "my character; and though I hear that many of those "who are about me are under dismal apprehensions, "yet I think we ought artfully to impose upon them, "and animate them so by our words and example, "that however low-spirited they are in reality, they "may imagine themselves brave and resolute. It only "remains, that when the battering this day becomes "very violent, we prepare ourselves to receive our "enemies, repel them with vigour and bravery; which "if we can do, as I hope and am confident we shall, "we will then apply to God, the sole giver of a sound "and intelligent mind, for direction with regard to "our after-conduct."

To conclude, Mezeray, in his account of this siege, shews his prejudices against the admiral, by lightly passing over his brightest actions, and taking little or no notice of his distinguished merit. But surely, with so small a garrison as eight hundred men, to defend a place of a very large extent, and ill-fortified, against an army of six and fifty thousand, and after a siege of eighteen days, in want of provisions, cannon, arms, and every necessary, at last to stand an assault of the enemy, is a convincing proof of superior ability, industry, fidelity, and resolution, in the governor. Add to these circumstances that of the inhabitants, who otherwise might have been of great use, so frighted that neither promises nor threats, rewards nor punishments, could prevail with them to contribute their assistance; and the little garrison, tired out with hard duty, every now and then catching the pannic from the former; and our opinion of the commander's capacity must be still greatly enhanced. And if so, then, by Mezeray's own account, admiral Coligni justly deserved the highest commendation; and there is good reason to doubt, whether history furnishes many instances of towns, the defence whereof has been conducted with greater skill, or carried on with more activity and heroic courage, under so great and so many discouragements.

RAMELLIES, BATTLE AT. [a ſmall town or village, of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, ſituated about ten miles north from Namur, and twenty-four ſouth-eaſt from Bruſſels.] At the beginning of the campaign in the year 1706, the French king had reſolved to make very conſiderable efforts; his armies were very formidable; that in Flanders was reinforced, ſo as to be in a condition to act offenſively againſt the duke of Marlborough, for which its generals had orders. The duke, by the beginning of May, aſſembled his army between Borchloem and Groeſ-Waren, and found it amounted to ſeventy-four battalions and one hundred and twenty-three ſquadrons. The force of the enemy conſiſted of ſeventy ſix battalions and one hundred and thirty-two ſquadrons, when the French court was informed that the Danes and Pruſſians had not joined the confederates, and that now was the time to ſtrike ſome deciſive ſtroke before this junction was made. In this fond imagination, ſuch poſitive orders were ſent to the marſhal de Villeroy, to fight the allies, that the duke of Bavaria, who was then at Bruſſels, had juſt time enough to take poſt-horſes, to join the army, which paſſed the Deule, the nineteenth of May, and poſted themſelves at Tirlemont, with the Gheet before them.

The confederates, on their ſide, were no leſs eager for an engagement; but could hardly flatter themſelves with the hopes of having ſo early and ſo fair an opportunity for it. The duke of Marlborough being apprehenſive, that the French would play the ſame game over again, and keep behind the Deule, as they had done the year before, had ſeveral times expreſſed his concern and uneaſineſs about it, to thoſe who were intimate with him; and by a wiſe forecaſt, was laying ſchemes, to put the enemy beſide their cautious meaſures, when providence threw into his hands an unexpected occaſion of ſignalizing again his courage and conduct.

Upon the enemy's paſſing the Deule, the duke of Marlborough ſent orders to the Daniſh horſe, who were coming from their garriſons, to haſten their march; and that there might not be the leaſt pretence of delay, he engaged his promiſe, with the field-deputies of the ſtates, that their arrears ſhould be duly paid them. The duke of Wirtemberg, who commanded thoſe troops, and was well-affected to the common cauſe, ſeeing every thing was complied with, that the king of Denmark inſiſted on, thought he needed not to ſtay, till he ſent to that court, nor wait for expreſs orders. He, therefore, commanded his troops to march, and they made ſuch expedition, that the twenty-ſecond of May, N. S. being the day before the battle, they came up within a league of the rear of the confederate army.

About the ſame time, the French having been joined by the horſe of the marſhal de Marſin's army, and confiding in their ſuperiority of number, came out of their lines, and encamped between Tirlemont and Judoigne.

The next day, being Whitſunday, about four o'clock in the morning, the confederate army marched, in eight columns, towards Ramellies, a village near which the Gheet takes its ſource; that they might avoid the inconveniency of paſſing that river. They ſoon had information, that the enemy's army, having decamped from Tirlemont, was likewiſe on their march to meet them, their baggage and heavy cannon being left at Judoigne. The duke of Bavaria, and the marſhal de Villeroy, not in the leaſt ſuſpecting that the Danes had already joined the confederate army, were fully bent upon engaging them, either that day, or the following; being apprehenſive the duke of Marlborough had formed the deſign of inveſting Namur.

Their immediate deſign was to poſſeſs themſelves of Ramellies, and the ſtrong camp thereabouts, to prevent the confederates doing the ſame; and, in this they ſo far ſucceeded, that, being nearer, they got thither firſt; but had the mortification to be ſoon beat out of it again.

The fears of the enemy, were, however, groundleſs, concerning Namur; for the duke of Marlborough had no ſuch deſign. His reſolution was the ſame with theirs, and had they not offered him battle that day, he would certainly have attacked them the next. The two armies met near the village of Ramellies, from whence the battle took its name. When the confederate army was advanced near this place, they found the enemy getting into the camp of Mount St. André, and placing their right to the Mehaigne, where they had poſted a brigade of foot, and filled the ſpace between that and and Ramellies, which is about half a league, an open and level ground, with near one hundred ſquadrons, among which were the troops of the French king's houſhold. They had likewiſe above twenty battalions of foot, with a battery of about twelve pieces of cannon, at Ramellies.

About one in the morning, the duke ſent the quarter-maſter-general, with the camp colours, and a few ſquadrons, towards Ramellies, to make a feint, as if they deſigned to form a camp there, the better to penetrate into the enemy's deſigns; and, about three, his grace, and the marſhal d'Auverquerque decamped, with the whole army, and advanced, in eight columns, in a great fog.

A little after eight o'clock in the morning, the advanced guard of the confederates, which conſiſted of ſix hundred horſe, and had been ſent with all the quarter-maſters of the army, to view the ground, arrived at the height of Merdop, (or Merdan) from whence they perceived, that the enemy were in motion, and marched in the plain of Mont St. André, extending themſelves as far as the tomb of Hottomont, towards the Mehaigne. Hereupon they halted, and ſent intelligence to the duke of Marlborough, and monſ. d'Auverquerque, who being advanced about ten, to view the enemy, they could not at firſt judge, whether thoſe ſquadrons they ſaw were only to cover their march, into their lines, or whether they were the van of the enemy, that came to offer them battle. His grace, therefore, gave orders to the horſe to haſten their march, reſolving, if thoſe he ſaw had been only covering ſquadrons, to attack them with his cavalry only. But the fog being ſoon after diſperſed, and the army being then in full view of the enemy, the duke found their whole army approach, with an apparent reſolution to fight, upon which he made all the neceſſary diſpoſitions to receive them.

The enemy, ſeeing the confederates ſo near them, poſſeſſed themſelves of a very ſtrong camp; placing their right near the tomb of Hottomont, againſt the Mehaigne; and their left at Anderkirk, or Autregliſe; and

posted a good deal of their infantry in the villages of Autreglise, Offuz, and Ramellies, which last was near their center; besides which, they put five battalions near the hedges of the village of Franquenies, which was on the right. The confederate army, was, at the same time, drawn up in order of battle, the right wing being posted near Foltz, on the rivulet Yause, with a little morass in front; and the left near the village of Franquenies on the Mehaigne; where, besides the number of the horse, belonging to that wing, the duke of Marlborough ordered the Danish squadrons, being twenty-one in number, to be posted; rightly judging, by the situation of the ground, that the stress of action would be on that side. All things being thus disposed, it was resolved to attack the village of Ramellies, which was the enemy's principal post; in which, as I have said above, they had posted twenty battalions, who had entrenched themselves, with a battery of about twelve pieces of treble cannon: and from thence to Autreglise they had formed a line of foot, along the Gheet, and a line of horse behind them. In order to this attack, twenty pieces of cannon of twenty-four pounders, and some hawbitzers, were brought up; and twelve battalions, who were to be supported by the whole line, were ordered to make the first onset, under the command of lieutenant-general Schultz.

About half an hour past one, the artillery of the confederates began to play; it was immediately answered by the enemy's cannon, and both continued firing, with considerable execution: whilst the duke of Marlborough was at the head of the lines, to give the necessary orders every where, velt-marshal Auverquerque repaired to the left, where, perceiving that the enemy's foot, posted in the hedges of Franquenies, galled the horse of that wing, he commanded four battalions, with two pieces of cannon, under colonel Wertmuller, to dislodge them from thence, which they performed; with great vigour and resolution. Hereupon the enemy detached two battalions, and fourteen squadrons of dragoons, on foot, to regain that important post; but monsr. d'Auverquerque commanded at the same time, the whole wing of the Dutch horse to attack the enemy, which not only prevented their design, but put those dragoons into such disorder, that they were not able either to reach the village, or recover their horses, which they had left a good way behind the tomb of Hottoment; and so were, most of them, cut in pieces, and taken prisoners. The Dutch cavalry charged with a great deal of bravery, sword in hand, and soon after the engagement was sustained by the Danish squadrons; but having to deal with the French king's houshold, viz. the mousquetaires, gendarmes, guarde de corps, horse grenadiers, and other choice troops, which were in the enemy's right, the conflict was obstinate, and the success doubtful, for above an hour. The Danish horse, which fought on the the left of all, behaved themselves with such gallantry, that they forced the enemy to give ground, and broke several of their squadrons; but, at the same time, the French had almost an equal advantage against the Dutch horse of the right of the left wing, whom they put into great confusion. To remedy this, the duke of Marlborough, who was advanced that way, sent for twenty squadrons of horse from the right wing, where they could not engage the enemy's left, by reason of a morass which separated them: and with these he reinforced his left, adding to them his body of reserve.

French writers, who have given a description of this battle, allow of this as a very prudent part of the duke of Marlborough's conduct; but to cover the disgrace of their favourite troops, pretend his grace sent for fifty, and not twenty, squadrons from his right, and made four lines of them, besides a column composed of his body of reserve. "Thus (says F. Daniel) the whole "weight of the battle fell upon the right wing of the "French army, where the troops of his majesty's hou-"shold were placed. This body (continues he) which "had hitherto been invincible (he forgets Blenheim) "entered the enemy's troops, and overthrew the three "first lines; but finding a fourth, and the column "above-mentioned, besides, which was moving to "fall upon them in the flank, they were obliged to "give way;" and just in the same strain the marquis de Quincy argues, but to more coy.

The duke of Marlborough, while these troops were advancing from the right, rallied some of the broken squadrons, and gave his orders for others to charge: In this place his grace was in the extremity of danger; for being singled out by several of the most resolute of the enemy, and having the misfortune, as he was leaping a ditch, to fall from his horse, he had either been killed or taken prisoner, if some of the confederate foot, that were near at hand, had not come very seasonably to his assistance. After this, his grace had still a narrower escape, a cannon ball taking off the head of colonel Briendfield, his grace's gentleman of the horse, as he was holding the stirrup for the duke to remount.

The twenty squadrons his grace had sent for from the right, to reinforce the left, had but little share in the defeat of the enemy's right: for by that time they were come up, the Dutch and Danes, having charged them both in front and flank, had almost compleated that signal piece of service, cuting in pieces the best part of the French king's houshold; insomuch that they could never be fully re-established during the remainder of the war. In the mean time, the village of Ramellies was vigorously attacked by general Schultz, with the twelve battalions under him. The enemy, having the advantage of the ground, defended themselves with great resolution and obstinacy, till seeing the whole line of the confederate infantry in motion to support general Schultz, and the Dutch and Danish horse advancing to surround them, they bethought themselves of making their retreat; but found it was too late: for they were intercepted by the victorious horse, and, most of them either killed, or taken prisoners.

The rest of the enemy's infantry endeavoured, likewise, to make their escape, which they did in better order, being favoured by the horse of their left wing, who being covered by a rivulet and morass, had not yet been attacked, and formed themselves in three lines, between Offuz and Autreglise. But the English horse having found means to pass the rivulet, charged the enemy with such unparalleled briskness and courage, that they entirely abandoned their foot; and our dragoons, pushing into the village of Autreglise, made a terrible slaughter of them. The rest of the enemy, who were, at the same time, attacked by the English and Dutch foot, with equal bravery, gave way on all sides. Their horse rallied again in the plains, to cover the disorderly retreat of their foot; but they were so closely pursued, by the confederate cavalry, that they were forced to divide themselves into three small bodies, that they might flee the better, three different ways. Those that took to the left, were pursued by the Dutch and Danes, who made great slaughter amongst them, and took abundance of prisoners: and those that fled to the right, were chased by the regiments of Lumley, Hay, and Ross; which two last fell in with the foot regiment du roy, of whom having killed many, the rest threw down their arms and begged quarter, which was generously granted. Upon this, they delivered their arms and colours to the lord John Hay's dragoons: but when these dragoons faced about, in order to pursue the enemy, they treacherously attempted to take up their arms again; in which, however, they were prevented, and suffered severely for their perfidy.

The headmost regiments of the English horse, that pursued the enemy's center, were that of lieutenant-general Wood, commanded by himself, and Wyndham's (afterwards Palm's) carabineers, headed by major Petry. When they came upon a rising ground, they espied seven squadrons of the Spanish and Bavarian guards, among which was the elector himself, and the marshal de Villeroy, who hoped, with these few choice troops, to make good their retreat, and save their cannon, which was marching in a line before them. General Wood galloped with his own regiment upon the enemy's left, and charged them so vigorously, that he broke them all to pieces, killing many of them, and taking not a few prisoners, among whom were two lieutenant-colonels, one major, four captains, and several subaltern officers. He also took the standard of the elector's

guards,

guards, two of his own trumpets, and killed his kettle-drummer: the elector himſelf and the marſhal de Villeroy very narrowly eſcaping. Major Petry, at the head of Wyndham's carabineers, fell upon the enemy with equal briſkneſs and reſolution; put many of them to the ſword, and took ſeveral priſoners, particularly the major of the Spaniſh guards, monſ. de la Guertiere, and monſ. de Bruan, cornet of the ſame; beſides four officers, and forty-ſix private men, of the royal bombardiers, with their colours. The Engliſh horſe and dragoons followed the chace through and by Judoigne, till two of the clock in the morning, as far as Meldert, being five leagues from the place where the action happened, and two from Louvain. During this retreat, a misfortune happened to the enemy, which contributed not a little to compleat the victory. Several waggons of their van-guard, breaking down, ſtopped the way, ſo that their baggage and artillery, which followed, could not paſs; nor could their troops defile in good order: perceiving that the confederate horſe, having got intelligence of this accident, purſued them cloſe, they threw down their arms, that they might eſcape with the greater eaſe, and retreated, without any order, and in the greateſt confuſion. Here it was that the moſt priſoners were taken; for in the action little or no quarter was given, the confederate horſe having been highly provoked by the idle gaſconades of the French muſqueteers and gens d'arms, of which they were very full when they came to the attack; but paid dearly for it in the ſequel. In ſhort, never was victory more compleat; the confederates made themſelves maſters of all the enemy's cannon, excepting two or three, to the number of about fifty pieces; moſt of their baggage; about one hundred and twenty colours or ſtandards, and ſeveral pair of kettle-drums. The enemy's loſs of men, according to the moſt general computation, amounted to eight thouſand ſlain, and among them, prince Maximilian and prince Monbaſon; and about ſix thouſand private ſoldiers, and near ſix hundred officers taken priſoners; which, with their deſerters and wounded, made their loſs not leſs than twenty thouſand men. Some accounts make the number of deſerters ſo great, to aver, that hardly half of their troops ever returned to their colours. The perſons of note among the priſoners, were meſſieurs Palaviſini and Miziere, major-generals; the marquis de Bar, brigadier-general of horſe; the marquis de Nonan, brigadier-general of foot; the marquis de la Baume, ſon of the marſhal de Tallard; monſieur de Montmorency, nephew to the late duke of Luxemburg, a nephew of the lord Clare, and ſeveral others.

Having given the moſt circumſtantial account we have been able to collect of this remarkable action, from the ſeveral relations publiſhed here and in Holland, and from other authentick papers; we ſhall now add a word or two of what the French have ſaid to leſſen their misfortune. Their terror and amazement was, beyond all queſtion, very great; however, they put the beſt face upon it they could, and, at firſt, endeavoured to conceal their loſs, by giving only a very ſlight and general account of the battle. One of their prints ſays no more than that, "On the twenty-third, the king's "army advanced from Goſſen-court to the Mehaigne, "and was attacked by the confederate army. That the "confederates were poſſeſſed of ſeveral poſts, out of which "they were drive by our foot, who, for about an hour "and an half, fought the enemy's foot, with advan-"tage, at the villages of Ramellies and Jandrenouille: "ſo that, for a long time, there was ground to hope "the victory would have been theirs; but that while "moſt of the troops were engaged in the center, one "of the enemies battalions attacked and forced the vil-"of Taviers. That their horſe attacked the French "horſe, on the right; who not ſuſtaining their effort "with like vigour, gave the confederates ſuch advan-"tage, as obliged their army to retire, after a pretty "equal loſs, on both ſides: that the retreat was made, "at firſt, in good order; but the difficult ways occa-"ſioning a confuſion, ſome troops betook themſelves to "flight, which was the cauſe of farther loſs, and ob-"liged their army to abandon part of their cannon, and "ſeveral waggons."

In other relations, the reader is amuſed with pompous accounts of the ſuperior valour of their troops; though in the very ſame periods, they are obliged to allow they were beaten. We ſhall mention only one or two inſtances of theſe gaſconades from the Mercure Galant of that month: "The duke of Marlborough (ſays this "author) having ſeen with what valour the French had "fought, could not forbear ſaying, *That with thirty "thouſand ſuch men, he could go to the end of the world.*" What muſt we not then ſuppoſe he could do with thoſe troops, who beat and triumphed over theſe, more than men, if we will believe them? In another place, ſpeaking of the troops of the king's houſhold, he makes our brave general own; "That they were more than men; "and that he knew them, as well as what they were "capable of doing, ſo well, that he judged it proper, "to order ſix to one to oppoſe them." The Paris gazetteer, however, though not the moſt modeſt of news writers, is obliged to own, that the troops of the houſhold did not behave themſelves very well: "The "cavalry on the right (ſays he) where the troops of "the king's houſhold were poſted, did not withſtand "the enemy's attack with the ſame vigour as the "reſt did."

But to leave theſe triflers, let us hear what an author of ſomething more credit, and reputation, though not the moſt impartial neither, on that ſide, ſays. We mean the marquis de Quincy, who begins the fifth volume of his hiſtory, and his relation of this campaign, in the followng words.

"I am now to give an account of the moſt diſad-"vantageous campaign, for France, that has ever "happened during this king's reign, which brought on "ſuch a chain of terrible conſequences, as changed "the very face of affairs in this kingdom. And yet "was there never more reaſon to believe, that the "prince who directed it, (viz. the French king) would "have brought his enemies to reaſon, and would have "obliged them to acquieſce in a peace, ſuch as his ma-"jeſty was willing to give to Europe, which began to "ſtand in need of it.

"At the concluſion of the preceding campaign, "orders were immediately given to recruit the troops, "and raiſe freſh ones; and uncommon diligence was "uſed, during the whole courſe of the winter, as well "in this, as in filling the magazines, in thoſe places "where the ſeveral armies were to aſſemble; that "they might be early in a condition to execute thoſe "projects, which the king himſelf had formed, with "infinite pains, and for which he had put his armies in "ſuch a ſtate, that they might triumph in every place, "whereſoever he had any enemies——I may very "well ſay, that the court never formed ſuch well-laid "deſigns, as thoſe which were intended to be put in "execution this campaign; and that never meaſures "were better taken, nor purſued with greater ſecrecy, "to carry ſo many great points at one and the ſame "time." (Here my author gives an account of theſe vaſt projects, and then proceeds.) "Theſe were the "deſigns which were to be executed during the courſe "of this year, which, if they had ſucceeded, it was "reaſonable to hope, would have produced the advan-"tages France expected from them: but we ſhall ſoon "ſee, by the relations I am going to give, that the "events were ſo far from anſwering the expectations ſo "juſtly conceived, that never campaign was ſo diſad-"vantageous to the two crowns.——Of all the "fatal accidents of this campaign, (continues my au-"thor) the loſs of the battle of Ramellies, which, if I "may be allowed to ſay it, was hazarded without any "neceſſity, was that which was moſt ſenſibly felt; be-"cauſe the conſequence of it was the loſs of a great "number of places in the Low Countries." Here our author goes on to give an account of this battle, in which he confirms almoſt every circumſtance we have mentioned in my relation; excepting that he affirms the confederate army to have been far ſuperior to that of the French; and aſſerts, that there were not above ſix thouſand killed on both ſides, of which he reckons but a third part on his ſide, and two thirds on that of the allies, a ſuppoſition ſo monſtrouſly ridiculous, that it refutes

refutes itſelf. He likewiſe runs into the ſame abſurd rhodomontades, which we have mentioned above, with regard to the more than human courage of the troops of the king's houſhold, againſt whom he, with the reſt of his countrymen, affirm, the duke of Marlborough, knowing what ſort of people he had to do with, oppoſed ſix to one. But as, if there had been any truth in this aſſertion, the duke muſt, for this purpoſe, have weakened ſome other part of his army, why did they not take that advantage, and fall upon the weakened part? He has no other way to come off, but by pretending, that a too great dependance on theſe troops brought this misfortune on the whole army.

This compleat and memorable victory, next to the bleſſing of heaven, (which during the whole courſe of this war, ſeemed viſible to aſſert the juſtice of the confederate cauſe) was principally owing to the great courage, prudence, vigilance and experience of the chief commander, the prince and duke of Marlborough, who was perſonally preſent in the hotteſt of the action, and gave his orders with wonderful ſedateneſs and preſence of mind. And his very enemies were obliged to acknowledge, that his conduct and bravery, in this great day, ſhone in the moſt conſpicuous manner. The ſecond honours of this glorious day were undoubtedly due to monſ. d'Auverquerque, velt-marſhal of the Dutch troops, who acted with all the valour, conduct, and vigour that became a great and experienced general. The other generals likewiſe diſtinguiſhed themſelves, and, among the reſt, none more than his grace, the duke of Argyle, who expoſed his perſon to the greateſt danger, and received ſeveral ſlight wounds; nor were the inferior officers leſs worthy of commendation, every one behaving, in their reſpective ſtations, as became men who were reſolved to conquer or die.

All the troops that engaged, fought, likewiſe, with the greateſt bravery and reſolution, and like men who were reſolutely bent to maintain the reputation they had acquired at Schellenberg and Blenheim. Each had their part of this glorious victory, though in different manners. It muſt be acknowledged, to the eternal glory of the Dutch, both horſe and foot, that they bore almoſt the whole brunt of the fight, having had to deal with the French king's houſhold, and other choice troops, which compoſed the enemy's right wing. The Daniſh horſe were a great weight to incline the victory, on the ſide of the confederates; and the Engliſh had the honour to compleat it, by having the greateſt ſhare in the purſuit; as ſome of their regiments of foot had in the engagement. Among the reſt, colonel Charles Churchill, who commanded general Churchill's regiment, ſignalized himſelf, by driving, with his battalion, ſupported by the lord Mordaunt's regiment, three French regiments into the moraſs, where moſt of them were either deſtroyed, or taken priſoners.

The honour of this day was the greater to the conferates, as the elector of Bavaria had been heard to ſay, the enemy's army was the beſt he ever beheld; and as they loſt not only their camp, baggage and artillery, but all that they had left in Judoigne. To which we may add; that this victory decided the deſtiny of the Low Countries, as the battle at Blenheim did that of Bavaria.

The loſs of the allies did not exceed three thouſand men, including prince Lewis of Heſſe and Mr. Bentinck, who were ſlain in the engagement. The French generals retired with precipitation to Bruſſels, while the allies took poſſeſſion of Louvain, and next day encamped at Bethlem. This famous victory was attended with the immediate conqueſt of all Brabant. The cities of Louvain, Mechlin, Bruſſels, Antwerp, Ghent and Bruges, ſubmitted without reſiſtance. Oſtend, though ſecured by a ſtrong garriſon, was ſurrendered after a ſiege of ten days. Menin, though a finiſhed fortification, and guarded by a numerous garriſon, met with the ſame fate. The garriſon of Dendermonde ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war, and Aeth ſubmitted on the ſame condition. The French troops were diſpirited. The city of Paris was overwhelmed with conſternation: Louis affected to bear his misfortune with calmneſs and compoſure; but the conſtraint had ſuch an effect upon his conſtitution, that his phyſicians thought it neceſſary to prescribe frequent bleeding, which he accordingly underwent. At his court no mention was made of his military tranſactions: all was ſolemn, ſilent and reſerved.

ROCHFORT, EXPEDITION AGAINST. See AIX.

ROCHELLE, SIEGE OF, &c. [a city and port town of France, ſituated on the bay of Biſcay, about twenty-three miles north from Rochfort.] This was the laſt city the French proteſtants held out againſt their king. But in order to come to a true underſtanding why this ſiege was undertaken, it is neceſſary to take a retroſpect of ſome preceding affairs. In the year 1625, it was repreſented to Charles I king of England, by the marquis d'Effiat, ambaſſador from France, that the power of the catholic king in Italy, was dangerous to all Europe. That the king his maſter was equally inclined with his Britannic majeſty, at this time at war with Spain, to to pull it down; but wanting a ſufficient maritime force, was deſirous of borrowing from his majeſty a few ſhips, to enable him to execute the deſign he had formed.

To this the king condeſcended, and it was agreed, that the great Neptune, a man of war commanded by Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and ſix merchants ſhips, of between three and four hundred tons burthen, ſhould be lent to the French, but ſoon after this agreement, the Rochellers made an application here, ſignifying that they had juſt grounds to apprehend, that this Engliſh ſquadron would be employed for deſtroying the proteſtant intereſt in France, inſtead of pulling down the king of Spain's power in Italy. The duke of Buckingham knowing that this would be little reliſhed by captain Pennington, who was to go admiral of the fleet, and the owners of the ſhips, he gave them private inſtructions contrary to the public contract with France, whereby they were directed not to ſerve againſt Rochelle: but on their coming into a French port in the month of May, they were told by the duke de Montmorency, that they were intended to ſerve againſt Rochelle, upon which the ſailors ſigned what is by them called *a round Robin*, that is, a paper containing their reſolution not to engage in that ſervice, with their names ſubſcribed in a circle, that it might not be diſcerned who ſigned firſt. Pennington, upon this, fairly ſailed away with the whole ſquadron, and returned into the Downs in the beginning of July, from whence he ſent a letter to the duke of Buckingham, deſiring him to be excuſed from that ſervice.

The duke, without acquainting the king, or conſulting the council, directed lord Conway, then ſecretary of ſtate, to write a letter to captain Pennington, commanding him to put all the ſhips into the hands of the French. This however, not taking effect, the duke ſurreptitiouſly, and without the king's knowing any thing of the deſign upon Rochelle, procured his letter to captain Pennington to the ſame effect. Upon this, in the month of Auguſt, he ſailed a ſecond time to Dieppe, where, according to his inſtructions, the merchant ſhips were deliverd to the French.

But Sir Ferdinando Gorges, who commanded the king's ſhip, weighed anchor and put to ſea, and ſo honeſt were all the ſeamen on board theſe ſhips, that except one gunner, they all quitted them, and returned to England. But as for the ſhips they remained with the French, and were actually made uſe of againſt Rochelle, contrary to the king's intention, and to the great diſhonour of the nation. This affair made a great noiſe, and came at laſt to an article in an impeachment againſt the duke of Buckingham: though he acquitted himſelf, yet the clamor ſtill ſubſiſted, and he plunged himſelf into an error againſt all the rules of true polity.

The queen's French ſervants, who were all bigotted papiſts, had not only acted indiſcreetly in matters relating to their religion; but had likewiſe drawn the queen to take ſome very wrong ſteps: upon which Buckingham engaged his majeſty to diſmiſs her French ſervants, which he did the firſt of July 1626, and then ſent the lord Carlton, to repreſent his reaſons for taking ſo quick a meaſure, to the French king. That prince refuſed him audience, and to ſhew his ſenſe of the thing, immediately ſeized one hundred and twenty ſhips

which

which were in his ports, and undertook the ſiege of Rochelle; though our king had been lately a mediator between him and his Proteſtant ſubjects. Upon this, the latter applied themſelves to king Charles, who ordered a fleet of thirty ſail to be equipped for their relief, and ſent it under the command of the earl of Denbigh: but this being ſo late in the year as the month of October, his lordſhip found it impracticable to execute his commiſſion, and ſo after continuing ſome time at ſea in hard weather, returned into port, which not only diſappointed the king's intention, but alſo hurt his reputation; for the Rochellers began to ſuſpect the ſincerity of this deſign, and whether we really intended to aſſiſt them or not. The duke of Buckingham, to put the thing out of diſpute, cauſed a great fleet to be drawn together the next year, and an army of ſeven thouſand men to be put on board, reſolving to go himſelf as admiral and commander in chief. He ſailed from Portſmouth the twenty-ſeventh of June, and landed on the iſland of Rhee; though at firſt he intended to have made a deſcent on Oleron, and actually promiſed ſo much to the duke of Soubiſe, whom he ſent to Rochelle, to acquaint the inhabitants of his coming to their relief. They received this meſſage very coldly; for the French king having corrupted ſome by his gold, and terrifying many by his power, the Rochellers were now afraid to receive the very ſuccours they had demanded.

The duke landed his troops on the laſt of July, not without ſtrong oppoſition from Mr. de Toyras, the French governor, whom he forced to retire, though not without ſome loſs. Upon this occaſion the Engliſh fell into the ſame errors in conduct which they had committed in the Cadiz expedition. The fort of la Pré, which covered the landing place, they neglected, though the French themſelves in their fright had ſlighted it, and it might have been taken without any trouble, and was a place of ſo great conſequence, that if it had been in the hands of the Engliſh, it would have prevented the French from introducing any ſupplies. At firſt, it is certain, the French court was exceedingly alarmed, and it is ſaid, the king fell ſick upon it; but their terrors quickly wore off, when they were informed that the duke had no great capacity as a commander, and withal, too much pride to take advice. The town of St. Martin's was quickly taken by the Engliſh, and his grace then inveſted the citadel, but gave evident proofs of his want of ſkill in managing the ſiege. At firſt, he quartered his troops about the place without intrenching, which at laſt, however, he was forced to do; then he entered into conferences with the governor, and refuſing to communicate the ſubſtance of them to his officers, diſcouraged his own people, and enabled the French to deceive him by a ſham treaty; during which the fort received a ſupply. By this time the Rochellers had declared for the Engliſh, their confidence being as unſeaſonable for themſelves, as their ſuſpicions had been before for the Engliſh; for this declaration of theirs, and the expectation he had of ſuccors from England, which were to be ſent him under the command of the earl of Holland, engaged Buckingham to remain ſo long in his camp, that his troops were much diminiſhed. At length, on the ſixth of November, he made a general aſſault, when it appeared, that the place was inacceſſible, at leaſt to forces under ſuch circumſtances as his were. Two days after, he reſolved upon a retreat, which was ill as conducted as the reſt of the expedition. It was to be made in the ſight of an enemy as ſtrong in foot, and more numerous in horſe than themſelves, over a narrow cauſeway, with ſalt pits on each ſide: yet there was no precaution taken of erecting a fort, or ſo much as throwing up a retrenchment to cover the entrance of the paſſage; whereby the army was ſo much expoſed, that abundance of brave men were killed in this retreat, which the beſt accounts ſum up thus: fifty officers, two thouſand common ſoldiers, and thirty-five volunteers of note. With equal ſhame and loſs therefore, the duke concluded this unlucky expedition, embarking all his forces on the ninth of the ſame month, and ſending the poor Rochellers a promiſe, that he would come again to their relief; which, however, he did not live to perform. To compleat his misfortune, as he entered Plymouth, he met the earl of Holland, with the promiſed ſuccours ſailing out, who now returned with him. There never was a more fatal undertaking than this. It hurt the king, as it entirely ruined the duke. The merchants were diſcouraged from carrying on trade, by the impreſſing their ſhips; and the king was ſo little able to pay the ſeamen, that they came in crowds, and clamoured at Whitehall.

To remedy theſe evils, a parliament was called in the beginning of 1628, wherein nothing paſſed but diſputes between the king and the commons; ſo that at laſt it was prorogued without granting ſupplies. The king, however, exerted himſelf to the utmoſt, in preparing to make good what the duke of Buckingham had promiſed to the inhabitants of Rochelle. With this view a fleet of fifty ſail was aſſembled at Plymouth in the ſpring, and a large body of marines embarked, the command of it was given to the earl of Denbigh, who was brother-in-law to Buckingham, and who ſailed from that port on the ſeventeenth of April, coming to anchor in the road of Rochelle on the firſt of May. On his arrival, he found twenty ſail of the king of France's ſhips riding before the harbor, and being much ſuperior in number and ſtrength, he ſent advice into the town, that he would ſink the French ſhips as ſoon as the wind came weſt, and made a higher flood.

About the eighth of May, the wind and tide ſerved accordingly, and the Rochellers expected and ſollicited for that ſeaſon of deliverance. But the earl, without embracing the opportunity, weighed anchor and ſailed away, ſuffering four of the French ſhips to purſue, as it were, the Engliſh fleet, which arrived at Plymouth on the twenty-ſixth of May. This other inglorious expedition was a greater diſcouragement to the poor Rochellers, and increaſed the fears and jealouſies of a popiſh intereſt at home. One Le Brun, a Frenchman, captain in the Engliſh fleet, gave in depoſitions before the mayor of Plymouth, on the ſixteenth of May, which argued treachery, or apparent cowardice, in the management of this late expedition.

This account was certified by the mayor of Plymouth, and the burgeſſes of that town in parliament, by whom it was communicated to the council-table, from whence a letter was directed to the duke of Buckingham, as lord high-admiral, dated the thirtieth of May, 1628, to ſignify his majeſty's pleaſure, that the earl of Denbigh ſhould return back to relieve the town of Rochelle, with the fleet under his charge, and with other ſhips prepared at Portſmouth and Plymouth. But, notwithſtanding this order of council, no ſuch return was made, nor any enquiry into the obſtruction of it.

Notwithſtanding theſe repeated defeats, the cries of the Rochellers, and the clamours of the people were ſo loud, that a third fleet was prepared for the relief of that city, now by a cloſe ſiege reduced to the laſt extremity. The duke of Buckingham choſe to command in perſon, and to that end came to Portſmouth; where on the twenty-third of Auguſt, having been at breakfaſt with Soubiſe, and the general officers, John Felton (late lieutenant of a regiment of foot, under Sir John Ramſey) placed himſelf in an entry, through which the duke was to paſs, who walking along with Sir Thomas Frier, and inclining his ear to him in the poſture of attention, Felton with a back blow ſtabbed him on the left ſide into the very heart, leaving the knife in his body, which the duke pulled out with his own hand, and then fell down, crying only, "The villain bath killed me!" Felton ſlipt away, and might have gone off undiſcovered, but that either his conſcience or his inſolence betrayed him. For while the general rumour was, that the murderer muſt be a Frenchman, and ſome began to ſuſpect Soubiſe as a party in it: Felton ſtept out and ſaid, "I "am the man who did the deed: let no man ſuffer that "is innocent." Upon which he was apprehended and ſent priſoner to London.

This accident did not prevent the king's proſecuting his deſign; the very next day his majeſty made the earl of Lindſey admiral, Moreton and Mountjoy, vice and rear-admirals; and, as an illuſtrious foreign writer aſſures us, his care and preſence had ſuch an effect in preparing for this voyage, that more was diſpatched now in ten or twelve days, than in many weeks before; which is a demonſtrative proof of two things, of which many

of our writers of hiſtory have affected to doubt, viz. that the king was hearty in his deſign, and that the Rochellers were convinced of it. This expedition, however, was not more fortunate than the former. The fleet ſailed the eighth of September, 1628, and arriving before Rochelle, found the boom, raiſed to block up the entrance of the port, ſo ſtrong, that though many attempts were made to break through it, yet they proved vain, ſo that the Rochellers were glad to accept of any terms from their own prince, and actually ſurrendered the place on the eighteenth of October, the Engliſh fleet looking on, but not able to help them; and, to compleat their misfortunes, the very night after the city was given up, the the ſea made ſuch a breach, as would have opened an entrance for the largeſt ſhip in the Engliſh fleet. With this expedition ended the war with France, though a peace was not made till the ſucceeding year.

ROCROY, BATTLE NEAR. [a town of France, ſituated on the confines of Hainault, thirty-two miles ſouth from Namur.] This battle was fought between the French and Spaniards, in the year 1643, during the minority of Louis XIV. and directly after Mazarine had been made prime miniſter, who while he was eſtabliſhing his form of government at home, rendered France formidable abroad.

Cardinal Richlieu, who had formed the project of reducing the then powerful houſe of Auſtria, began a war with both branches of it, which continued through his miniſtry to the preſent year, when it was carried on with great ſucceſs. The duke of Enguien, whoſe marriage with that cardinal's niece, had made him a general at the age of two and twenty, commanded in Flanders. He had all the qualities and inclinations that form an hero. Intrepidity, preſence of mind, and a penetration that nothing could eſcape, joined to a ſtudy of the art of war, from his moſt tender infancy, had gained him the public ſuffrage in his firſt campaign at the ſiege of Arras, and appeared yet more conſpicuouſly in the preſent year. The Spaniards, informed that Lewis XIII. was at the point of death, and hoping that his demiſe would be followed by inteſtine commotions, took the field early, and laid ſiege to Rocroy, which they ſo vigorouſly preſſed, that nothing but a ſpeedy ſuccor could poſſibly ſave it.

The duke of Enguien, knowing the importance of the place, and hearing at the ſame time of the king's death, reſolved to ſtrengthen the hands of the regency by raiſing this ſiege. He obliged marſhal de l'Hopital, who was joined with him, to moderate his ardor, to conſent to this enterpriſe, and brought his army within ſight of the Spaniards on the eighteenth of May, which was the fifth day of the ſiege.

Having viewed their ſituation, and learned that there was a paſs half a league from their camp, which they had neglected to guard, he took poſſeſſion of, and marched his army through it. From this paſs to Rocroy is all a plain, with a wood to the right, which ſerved the Spaniards for an entrenchment. The duke extended his army to this wood. The Spaniards, who were alſo eager to fight, did not ſtrive to hinder his approach; and both armies drew up as if they had been friends, without one previous ſkirmiſh. The Spaniards were ſix and twenty, and the French three and twenty thouſand ſtrong; but the troops the former were obliged to leave before the town, to keep in the garriſon, made them nearly equal. Theſe were conſiderable armies at that time, though now but large enough for flying camps; and victory then more certainly depended on the valor of the troops, and the ability of the commanders.

The duke de Enguien, having under him the count de Gaſſion, commanded the right wing; marſhal de l'Hopital, with the marquis de la Ferté-Senneterre, the left; and M. de Eſpenan, at the head of the infantry, the center. There was a body of reſerve, under the baron de Sirot; and as the ground was unequal, fifty muſketeers were placed in the interval of each ſquadron.

The right wing of the Spaniards was commanded by the general count de Melos, the left by the duke de Albuquerque, and the infantry in the centre, by the count des Fontaines. A thouſand muſketeers, in the wood, covered their left. Each army was upon an eminence, where they continued all night.

At day-break the duke of Enguien ordered the thouſand muſketeers to be attacked. Notwithſtanding their advantageous ſituation, they were forced, and the greateſt part of them put to the ſword. He improved this advantage with the utmoſt prudence, would not croſs the wood for fear of breaking his troops, but ordered the count de Gaſſion to take the right of it with one line, whilſt he with the other took the left. The enemy's cavalry of the left wing was thus taken both in flank and front, and broken at the firſt charge. De Gaſſion purſued the fugitives, while the duke fell upon the deſerted infantry, and cut in pieces or diſperſed it.

Marſhal de l'Hopital was not ſo fortunate; by charging too ſuddenly, he was repulſed, and ſome of his battalions defeated. He had his own arm broke, beſides the mortification of being defeated. But the young victorious hero fled to his ſuccor, paſſing behind the Spaniſh infantry to fall on the horſe which purſued his left wing. He found it in diſorder, broke it without difficulty, and recovered the marquis de la Ferte, who had been taken in the ſkirmiſh. De Gaſſion then arriving from the purſuit of the enemy's left wing, they compleated the ruin of the whole Spaniſh cavalry.

The count des Fontaines, ſeeing the wings beaten, drew up all his infantry in a ſquare battalion, reſolved to defend himſelf to the laſt extremity. D'Enguien attacked him with his horſe only, and was twice repulſed with cartridge-ſhot from eighteen field pieces. He rallied again; and when the reſerved body came up, with ſeveral ſquadrons from the purſuit, the Spaniards were all ſurrounded, and demanded quarter.

The duke was riding up to treat with them, when they, ſuſpecting he would renew the attack, fired upon him. His troops, enraged at this, fell on upon every ſide, and almoſt cut the whole body to pieces. The Spaniards left eight thouſand men dead on the field, and had ſix thouſand made priſoners. The count des Fontaines, and almoſt all the officers of the infantry, were among the former. They loſt likewiſe eighteen field pieces, ſix battering guns, two hundred colors, ſixty ſtandards, with all their baggage and ready money: and their infantry, eſteemed the beſt in Europe, ſuffered an irreparable damage.

The duke d'Enguien's victory, though in a great meaſure owing to his own courage, capacity, and preſence of mind, may partly be aſcribed to the faults which the enemy committed. They ſhould have diſputed the paſſage with him, and not have ſuffered him to extend his army on the plain; nor ſhould the count de Melos have purſued the marſhal de l'Hopital ſo far. It was wrong alſo in the duke de Enguien to riſk a victory more than half won, by engaging the Spaniſh foot with horſe only; and it was next to a miracle, that his too great ardor, when the Spaniards cried out quarter, had not coſt him his life. The victory, however, was compleate and deciſive; and, being won the fifth day after the death of Lewis XIII. it contributed much to eſtabliſh the regent's authority, and to augment the power of the houſe of Condé: and Mazarine, who had adviſed the late king to truſt an army with the duke d'Enguien, had more depending on that prince, than on any other circumſtance.

ROSBACH, BATTLE AT. [a village of Upper Saxony, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Sala, about ten miles ſouth from Halle, and eight north-weſt from Weiſſenfel.] This battle was fought by the preſent king of Pruſſia, and is, perhaps, the moſt illuſtrious of all his victories; inaſmuch, as his ſituation a few weeks before was indeed the moſt deplorable, hemmed in on every ſide, he ſcarce knew what to do; at length, Providence relieved him, and wonderfully changed the ſcene.

He deferred bringing on a deciſive action till the winter. He ſuffered the army of the empire to advance to the frontiers of Miſnia, and even to threaten the ſiege of Liepſic, before he began to act againſt them; he then moved towards them, leaving an army in Luſatia, to obſerve the Auſtrians.

On his firſt motions, the enemy retired with precipitation. But when they had reinforced themſelves with numbers and courage, ſufficient to perſuade them to advance, the king of Pruſſia in his turn retired. His reſolution ſeemed to have been to fight as near Miſnia as poſſible,

poſſible, and as deep in the winter as he conveniently might; for if he ſhould have the good fortune to ſucceed againſt the Imperial army, ſuch a blow at ſuch a ſeaſon, would effectually diſable them from acting any thing to his prejudice, for that year at leaſt; but if, on the contrary, he ſhould fail, Saxony was at hand, in which it would prove difficult for the enemy to make any impreſſion whilſt the winter continued. As for the time to be loſt by following this plan, and the advantage it would afford the Auſtrians in their deſign on Sileſia, they were not to be compared with the advantages which the king received from it. He knew that Schweidnitz was ſtrong, and excellently provided; the prince of Bevern was ſtrongly poſted near it to obſtruct the enemies operations; the winter would lean heavier on the beſiegers; and on the whole he had reaſon to truſt that his troops, animated by his own preſence and example, would prove far ſuperior to the enemy, in enduring all the hardſhips of a winter campaign.

After ſome time ſpent in various movements, between the allied army of the Imperialiſts and French on one ſide, and the Pruſſians on the other, the king reſolved to give battle to his enemies, who were now advanced to the confines of Miſnia. On the twenty-fourth of October, 1757, the king had taken his reſolution; at that time his army happened to be divided into ſeveral corps, ſome of them at a diſtance of no leſs than twenty leagues aſunder; yet ſuch were the ſpirit and excellent diſpoſition of the Pruſſians, that the junction of all theſe corps was fully effected on the twenty-ſeventh, and the king advanced toward the enemy. The enemy fell back at his approach, and repaſſed the Sala; they were followed cloſe. The two armies met near the village of Roſbach, on the fifth day of November.

The united army, commanded by the prince of Saxe Hildburghauſen, and the prince of Soubiſe, was fifty thouſand men compleat. But the troops of the circles were new raiſed, and many of them not well affected to the ſervice, nor to their French allies. The Pruſſians did not amount to twenty-five thouſand; but then they were Pruſſians, and led on by the king of Pruſſia. As ſoon as the armies were formed, and the battle going to begin, which was to decide the fate of ſo many nations, and to determine between force and virtue, the king of Pruſſia addreſſed his troops nearly in the following words.

"My dear friends, the hour is come, in which all "that is, and all that ought to be dear to us, depends "upon the ſwords which are now drawn for the battle. "Time permits me to ſay but little; nor is there occa- "ſion to ſay much. You know that there is no labor, "no hunger, no cold, no watching, no danger, that "I have not ſhared with you hitherto; and you now ſee "me ready to lay down my life with you, and for you. "All I aſk is the ſame pledge of fidelity and affection, "that I give. And let me add, not as an incitement "to your courage, but as a teſtimony of my own gra- "titude, that from this hour, until you go into quar- "ters, your pay ſhall be double. Acquit yourſelves "like men, and put your confidence in God."

The effect of this ſpeech was ſuch, as cannot be deſcribed. The general emotion burſt in an univerſal ſhout, and the looks and demeanor of the men were animated to a ſort of heroic phrenſy. In this diſpoſition, which prognoſticated good ſucceſs, the engagement began.

In the beginning of the action, the French cavalry came on with great ſpirit, but they were repulſed; ſome regiments having gained an eminence defended themſelves bravely, but in the end they were totally routed. The infantry, both French and Imperialiſts, made but a faint reſiſtance. The king of Pruſſia in perſon expoſed to the hotteſt fire, led on his troops; the enemy gave way in every part; they were ſeized with a panic, and fled in the utmoſt diſorder. They left three thouſand men dead on the field of battle; ſixty-three pieces of cannon, and many colors. Eight French generals, two hundred and fifty officers of different ranks, and ſix thouſand private men were taken. Night alone ſaved from total deſtruction the ſcattered remains of an army, that in the morning was ſo numerous and ſo formidable.

The glorious ſucceſs of the battle of Roſbach, was ſuch as hardly wanted to be improved; the enemy was left totally incapable of action. The king was ſet free on that ſide; but it was a freedom which gave him no reſpiſe from his labours; it only gave him an opportunity of undergoing new labors in another part. See 2 and 3 BRESLAU.

ROUCOUX, BATTLE AT. [a village in Weſtphalia, in the biſhoprick of Liege, about ten or twelve miles ſouth from Maeſtricht.] This battle was the immediate conſequence of the third ſiege of Namur, which ſee. The confederates finding themſelves not able to raiſe that ſiege, reſolved on giving the enemy battle; then they altered their reſolution; and after that, returned to it, when marechal Saxe, the French general, determined not to diſappoint them.

Accordingly prince Charles of Lorrain took poſſeſſion of the villages of Roucoux, Liers, and Warem, and obſerving the marechal to be advancing to diſlodge him, he drew up his forces, and made preparation for giving him a warm reception.

On the firſt day of October, 1746, the battle was fought. About noon a terrible cannonading began. At two o'clock the prince of Waldeck, on the left of the confederates, was attacked with great fury, and after an obſtinate defence, overpowered by numbers. The villages were attacked in columns, and as one brigade was repulſed, another ſucceeded, ſo that the allies were obliged to abandon theſe poſts, and retreat towards Maeſtricht, with the loſs of five thouſand men and thirty pieces of artillery.

The victory, however, coſt the French general a much greater number of lives, and was attended with no ſolid advantage. Sir John Ligonier, and the earls of Crawford and Rothes, brigadier Douglas, and other officers of the Britiſh troops, diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their gallantry and conduct on this occaſion. Particularly the earl of Crawford, who was indeed very remarkable on the morning that preceded the battle. He and ſome volunteers, accompanied by his aid-de-camp, and attended by two orderly dragoons, had rode out before day to reconnoitre the ſituation of the enemy, and fell in upon one of their advanced guards. The ſerjeant who commanded it, immediately turned out his men, and their pieces were preſented, when the earl firſt perceived them. Without betraying the leaſt mark of diſorder, he rode up to the ſerjeant, and aſſuming the character of a French general, told him in that language, "That there was no occaſion for ſuch ceremony. Then he aſked, "if they had perceived any of the ene- "mies parties?" and being anſwered in the negative, "Very well, ſaid he, be upon your guard, and if you "ſhould be attacked, I will take care that you ſhall be "ſuſtained." So ſaying, he and his company retired, before the ſerjeant could recollect himſelf from the ſurpriſe, occaſioned by this unexpected addreſs. In all probability, he was ſoon ſenſible of his miſtake, for the incident was that very day publickly mentioned in the French army.

The prince of Tingray, an officer in the Auſtrian ſervice, having been taken priſoner in the battle that enſued, dined with the marechal count Saxe, who diſmiſſed him on his parole, and deſired he would charge himſelf with a facetious compliment to his old friend the earl of Crawford. He wiſhed his lordſhip joy of being a French general, and ſaid, "he could not help being "diſpleaſed with the ſerjeant, as he had not procured "him the honor of his lordſhip's company at dinner."

This action terminated the campaign. The allies paſſing the Maeſe, took up their winter quarters in the duchies of Limburg and Luxemburg, while the French cantoned their troops in the places which they had newly conquered.

ROUEN, SIEGE OF. [a city of France, capital of Normandy, ſituated on the north ſide of the Seine, ſixty-five miles north-weſt from Paris.] This ſiege was undertaken by the famous Henry V. king of England, who two years after his victory at Agincourt, invaded France with only twenty-five thouſand men. He ſailed from England about the end of July, and before the beginning of December, had made himſelf maſter of Touques,

Touques, Caen, Bayeux, Argentan, Chateau de l'Aigle, Alenſon, and ſeveral other places. Next year he continued his conqueſts, and, having taken Cherbourg by capitulation, after three months ſiege, in the end of Auguſt, or the beginning of September, 1418, ſat down before Rouen. This ſiege was very remarkable for the vigorous defence of the beſieged, who held out five months, and endured the greateſt hardſhips. They applied to the duke of Burgundy for ſuccours, but to no purpoſe. He put, however, the pope's legate upon trying, whether he could interrupt the ſiege by a negociation; but this method failing likewiſe, he aſſembled all the forces in his power, and ſeemed reſolved to give the Engliſh battle. He even carried the king as far as Beauvais, but all this apparatus came to nothing. The duke of Burgundy ſending no relief to the beſieged, they applied to the dauphin, who was as little able to raiſe the ſiege by force of arms; and therefore reſolved alſo to attempt it by negociation.

Accordingly, he ſent a meſſage to the king of England, that he deſired to treat with him upon three articles, viz. the means of reſtoring peace to France, the marriage ſome time ago propoſed, and an alliance between them two againſt the duke of Burgundy. Henry did not abſolutely reject theſe propoſals, but appointed proper perſons to negociate with the dauphin; this negociation, however, by no means hindered his proſecuting the ſiege of Rouen with the greater vigor, though his army ſuffered much by the ſharpneſs of the ſeaſon. Mean time the beſieged was in the greateſt diſtreſs, being reduced to eat horſes fleſh, and all kinds of animals, and at laſt in want even of ſuch unwholſome proviſions. In conſideration of which they capitulated, on the thirteenth of January, to ſurrender the town to the king on the nineteenth of that month, if they were not relieved before that time, and Henry engaged to continue the inhabitants in all their privileges, upon the payment of three hundred thouſand crowns. Mezeray, in his account of this ſiege, ſays, the Engliſh blocked up the town ſo effectually by a circumvallation on the land ſide, and chains on the river, that, in a little time, no kind of proviſions could be conveyed to the beſieged. He adds, that this could not have been ſo eaſily effected, had not the citizens, too confident of their own ſtrength, obliged the count d'Aumale, and the garriſon, which the dauphin had ſent them, to march out of the town. But that which hurt them moſt, continues he, was the treaſon of their governor, Guy Bouteiller, who ſent the Engliſh advice of every thing that was tranſacted within the walls; the duke of Burgundy, continues this author, knowing that the loſs of a place of ſuch importance would be imputed to him, ſent the princeſs Katherine's picture to Henry, and propoſed a congreſs at Pont de l'Arche, to treat of a peace; but the demands of the Engliſh were ſo exorbitant, that nothing could be concluded. Mean while, the inhabitantsof Rouen, having conſumed all their proviſions, and even ſuch horſes, dogs, cats, and rats, as they could find, lived upon hope more than any thing elſe. The duke of Burgundy aſſembled what troops he could to their aſſiſtance, and if the inhabitants of Dauphiny had joined him, the ſiege of Rouen muſt infallibly have been raiſed. But hearing that the latter, inſtead of aſſiſting him, were plundering his lands, and had juſt retaken Soiſons, he turned ſhort, and abandoned the afflicted inhabitants of Rouen. In fine, after being reduced to the greateſt pitch of diſtreſs, extreme neceſſity obliged them at laſt to propoſe a capitulation; but the Engliſh, irritated by their refuſal of the advantageous offers that had been made them, would grant no terms but that of ſubmitting at diſcretion. This being reported in the town, ſo provoked the inhabitants, that they unanimouſly determined to ſet fire to the town, and then ſally out, armed, men, women, and children, to periſh in the midſt of their enemies. Henry, informed of this deſperate reſolution, by the ſpies he had in the place, dreaded the effects of it, and agreed to this capitulation, viz.

That the inhabitants ſhould pay three hundred and forty-five thouſand crowns of gold, and ſwear allegiance to him, and that the garriſon ſhould march out with white rods in their hands.

Thus this ſtrong and opulent city, recovered out of the hands of the Engliſh, by Philip the Auguſt, was again ſubjected to their empire, by Henry V. who made his publick entry into it on the nineteenth of January, 1419. The French hiſtorian obſerves on this occaſion, that one of the king's pages carried before him a fox's tail tied to the point of a lance; to ſignify, as ſome think, though with little probability, that he had made himſelf maſter of the town more by artful and prudent conduct, than by the ſtrength of his arms. Be this as it may, almoſt all the towns of Normandy having by this time received Engliſh garriſons, moſt of them without oppoſition, the people of Rouen, ſeeing themſelves abandoned by the French, transferred their allegiance, together with their affection, to the king of England, who left his brother, the duke of Glouceſter, governor of the town.

SALUSSES,

SCE SED

SALUSSES, BATTLE AT. [a city of Italy in Piedmont, about ſeventeen miles ſouth from Turin.] On the eighth day of Auguſt, 1690, this battle was fought between the Savoyards, commanded by their duke, and the French by the marechal de Catinat. The duke of Savoy having acceded to the grand alliance, compoſed of the emperor, the kings of England and Spain, and the States General, againſt France, Louis XIV. ſent marechal de Catinat into Italy, to chaſtiſe the duke of Savoy: that prince having aſſembled his forces, advanced to give the French battle. Near the town of Saluſſes, the two armies met, and an engagement enſued, in which the duke, from an unguarded ſituation, ſuffered his left wing to be ſurpriſed; it was taken in flank, and immediately thrown into diſorder. The French then carried their main force to attack the right, which being conſiderably inferior, was not able to withſtand the ſhock. After a ſhort reſiſtance, the duke retired, and his troops made a precipitate retreat, leaving all their cannon, ammunition, colours, and ſtandards, and near ſix thouſand men, to the mercy of the victors, who are ſaid to have loſt near half that number; however, they over-run Piedmont, and made an entire conqueſt of it.

SANDERSHAUSEN, BATTLE AT. [a little town in the Landgraviate of Heſſe, ſituated a few miles to the north-eaſt of Caſſel.] Although prince Ferdinand gained ſome advantage over the French at Crevelt, in the year 1758, the conſequences ſhew, that the French reaped more ſolid benefit from this, which did not make ſo much noiſe in the world. Prince Ferdinand, after his victory at Crevelt, was for transferring the ſeat of war into Brabant; which, if he could have effected, would have had no ſmall influence over the affairs in Germany.

While he was preparing to croſs the Maeſe, he received advice, that the enemy had penetrated into his ſcheme, and the ſame meſſenger brought him an account that it was rendered abortive. The duke de Broglio, ſupported by the prince de Soubiſe, had advanced beyond Caſſel, and on the twenty-third day of July, 1758, attacked the Heſſians, commanded by prince Iſemburg, with a ſuperiority the prince could not reſiſt: his troops, after a ſhort ſtand, fled in the utmoſt conſternation, leaving their cannon, ammunition, colours, &c. to the enemy, with about eighteen hundred ſlain, and ſeven hundred priſoners.

This victory opened to the French full poſſeſſion of the Weſer, whereby they could act as they pleaſed in Weſtphalia, which obliged prince Ferdinand to repaſs the Rhine, and that brought on the action at MEER, which ſee.

SCEERSTAN, BATTLE AT. [Cambden ſuppoſes it to be Sherſton in Wiltſhire, others ſuppoſe it to be the place where four ſtones, called Shire ſtones, part the four counties of Oxford, Glouceſter, Worceſter, and Warwick.] This battle is only memorable from its being a deſperate and bloody one, not for any conſequences it was productive of. It was fought about Midſummer, in the year 1016, between Canute the Dane, and Edmund Ironſide, king of England: the motives the reader will find in the article 2. LONDON. The two commanders were deſirous of terminating their quarrel in a pitched battle, and therefore marched towards each other. The engagement which enſued was very bloody, they both gave ſignal proofs of their conduct and courage, without either of them being able to make victory incline to his ſide.

After a long fight, the two armies were obliged to part with almoſt an equal loſs. The Engliſh army, however, had like to have been worſted by the artifice of Edric Streon, who was on the ſide of the Danes. This lord perceiving the Engliſh troops, contrary to his expectation, fight in ſuch a manner as made the victory dubious, cut off the head of one Oſmer, a ſoldier, who very much reſembled Edmund, and fixing it on the top of his lance, advanced to the foremoſt ranks, and expoſing it to the view of the Engliſh, cried, "Fly, fly, ye "ſcoundrels! behold the head of your king, in whom "ye truſt!" The Engliſh were thunder-ſtruck at this ſight, which would have occaſioned their defeat, had not the king ſhewn himſelf to his aſtoniſhed troops, and by that means revived their courage. The battle laſting till night, without any viſible advantage on either ſide, Edmund prepared to renew the fight next morning; but Canute, who had other deſigns, retired during night.

SCHELLEMBURG. See DONAWERT.

SEDGEMORE, BATTLE AT. [near Bridgwater in Somerſetſhire.] This battle was fought on the ſixth day of Auguſt, 1685, during the reign of James II. between the duke of Monmouth, illegitimate ſon of Charles II. and the earl of Feverſham, commander of the king's troops: the motives in effect were as follow. The duke of Monmouth had been baniſhed the kingdom a little before his father's death. The preſent king had been ever the duke's enemy, and the latter was now in perpetual fear of his life. But in order to ſecure himſelf, and alſo the hopes of obtaining a crown, the duke reſolved to attack his uncle. He was a proteſtant, and almoſt idolized in England, therefore he doubted not of finding many friends there. Leaving Holland with about eighty followers, he landed at Lyme in the weſt of England, on the eleventh day of June, 1685. Here he publiſhed a declaration, accuſing the king of all the miſchiefs during the late reign, and making ſuch proffers and invitations to all that would join him, as are uſual in papers of that kind.

In four days after his arrival, the number of his followers were increaſed to two thouſand. This made him hope they would continually increaſe as he advanced into the country. On the fifteenth he removed to Axminſter, and thereby prevented the duke of Albemarle, from beſieging him in Lyme. The latter had marched to Axminſter with four thouſand militia troops; but Monmouth had diſpoſed his forces in ſuch a manner, that Albemarle thought fit to retreat, perceiving his militia men had no inclination to fight. Monmouth next marched to Taunton, without oppoſition. Here he was received with joyful acclamations; and his troops increaſing apace, he aſſumed the title of king, and was proclaimed by the name of James II. He next marched for Briſtol, but when he was advanced within three miles of that city, he heard that his uncle's forces were coming after him, whereupon he abandoned his deſign upon Briſtol, and marched towards Bath. After ſummoning that city in vain, he beat up one of the king's quarters at Philip's Norton, where lay a party of horſe, which he entirely defeated. From hence he marched to

Froom, where he met with a chearful reception. Here he heard the ill news of the defeat of the earl of Argyle, who had begun to act for him in Scotland; and for which the earl was beheaded at Edinburgh.—From Froom, the duke marched to Bridgwater, where he ſoon found himſelf, in a manner, beſieged. The earl of Feverſham lay on one ſide that place, with about three thouſand men; many parties of militia were ſtationed thereabouts, beſides Albemarle's troops. Hereupon, the duke reſolved to ſurpriſe Feverſham, who then lay at Sedgmore. Accordingly he began to march at eleven at night, with great ſilence, and in two hours fell in with a regiment, which alarmed the reſt of the army, and gave them time to draw up and receive their enemies. The battle was fought about day break. The duke's horſe, headed by the lord Grey, were routed at the firſt charge. Monmouth, at the head of his infantry, long fought with great bravery; but being deſerted by his own, and attacked by the king's horſe, he was at laſt defeated, having three hundred men ſlain on the field, one thouſand in the purſuit, and one thouſand taken priſoners. Two days after the battle he was found in a ditch, and ſent to London, where he was beheaded.

SENEFFE, BATTLE AT. [a little town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, about twelve miles eaſt from Mons.] The French king, after his conqueſt of Franche Compté, in in the year 1674, divided his forces; the greateſt part he ſent into Flanders, to reinforce the prince of Condé, who was making head againſt the Dutch, with orders to attack Mons, but the prince was more prudent. For having at the moſt not above fifty thouſand men, and knowing that the prince of Orange was marching againſt him with ſixty thouſand, he thought only of chuſing a a poſt, where he might ſafely receive him, and break his meaſures. He poſted himſelf therefore in a camp, naturally entrenched by the brook of Pieton, which is deep enough, and difficult to paſs. He kept near Charleroy, which was on the right; from whence he had his proviſions, and extended his left all along the riſing ground, within half a league of the village of Seneffe, which is in the bottom, upon the brook of the ſame name. This drew on the famous battle of Seneffe, one of the moſt bloody that ever was fought.

It proved, however, not an action ſo deciſive as was expected between two armies of ſo great force, and ſo animated by the hatred and revenge of the parties, as well as by the bravery and ambition of the commanders. The ſucceſs of this fight was ſo differently reported by thoſe engaged in it, that it was hard to judge of the victory, which each ſide challenged, and perhaps neither with any great reaſon: the confederates had for ſome days fought a battle, with great deſire and endeavor; and the French avoided it, with reſolution not to fight, unleſs upon evident advantage; whilſt both armies lay near Rivelle, and not far diſtant from one another.

The reaſon of this was thought to be on one ſide, the ardour of the young prince of Orange, to make way by a victory into France itſelf, and there revenge the invaſion of this country; and at the ſame time, to make his firſt eſſay of a pitched battle againſt ſo great and renowned a general as the prince of Condé. On the other ſide, this old captain had too much honour to loſe, and thought he had not enough to gain, by entering the liſts with a prince of twenty-three years old, bred up in the ſhade of a contrary faction, till he was forced into the field by the French invaſion of his country.

Nor was the advantage leſs on the French ſide in the reputation of their troops, than of their general; compoſed of excellent officers, choſen ſoldiers exactly diſciplined, long trained for action before they began it, and now fluſhed by the uninterrupted ſucceſs of two wars. But the Dutch troops, when the prince of Orange entered upon the command, were old or lazy ſoldiers, diſuſed with long peace, and diſabled with young unſkilful officers.

The prince of Condé had another reſtraint upon the uſual boldneſs of his nature; which was the ill poſture he had been in at court, ſince his return from the Spaniſh ſervice, and in regard how much more he would have to anſwer for than another man, upon any great misfortune to his army, which muſt have left the way open for the confederates to enter France.

Upon theſe diſpoſitions in the generals, the battle was for ſome time induſtriouſly fought and avoided; till the prince of Orange, believing there was no way of coming to action, but by the ſiege of ſome place that might be thought worth the venture to relieve, broke up and marched away towards Seneffe; his army was divided into three parts, whereof the German troops, under the count de Souches, had the van; the Spaniſh, under the prince de Vaudemont, the rear; and the Dutch, under count Waldeck, the main battle; with whom the prince marched, and commanded the whole confederate army.

The prince of Condé obſerving their march, which was not far from one ſide of their entrenchments, and that by the ſtraitneſs of ſome paſſages, they were forced to file off in ſmall lines, ſtaid till the vanguard and main body were over one of theſe paſſes, and the rear beginning to enter upon it; when he drew out his men, and fell with fierceneſs upon the rear of the Spaniards; broke them with great ſlaughter, and not much reſiſtance; took their baggage, ſeveral ſtandards, and many priſoners of note. The prince of Orange, upon notice of the French marching towards the Spaniſh troops, had ſent three ſquadrons back to their aſſiſtance, with all the diligence that could be; but the Spaniards, already broken, brought the Dutch into diſorder, by falling in among them; and the French purſuing with great bravery, broke the Dutch ſquadrons to pieces, killing or taking all their commanders, and ſeveral ſtandards.

If the prince of Condé had contented himſelf with this ſucceſs and execution, he had left no diſpute of a victory; but lured on by the hopes of one more entire, and belief that the Dutch, whom he eſteemed the worſt troops, would not ſtand after the Spaniards, and a great part of their own, were wholly routed; he followed the chaſe, and drawing out his whole army upon them, brought it to a ſet battle, which was more than he intended. In the mean time the prince of Orange, marching to the relief of the Spaniards, and the ſquadrons he had ſent to them, was at firſt inveloped by his own flying men, whom he could neither ſtop by words nor blows, by promiſes nor reproaches; till joining the reſt of his own forces that ſtood firm, and the Imperialiſts coming up to ſtrengthen them, the battle began with as great fury as any had been fought in the whole courſe of the wars, continued ſo for about eight hours, till ſunſet, and about two hours after by moon-light, till that failing too, the fight ended rather by the obſcurity of the night, than wearineſs or weakneſs of either ſide.

The prince of Orange, in the whole courſe of this action, gave all orders with ſuch prudence, and obſervance of all advantages; led up his ſeveral ſquadrons with that bravery; made ſuch bold ſtands againſt his own broken troops, as well as againſt the fierceneſs of their purſuers, for ſix hours together in the hotteſt of the fire; ſometimes charging into the midſt of the enemies, ſometimes over-born by his own that fled, till he rallied them and led them back to the charge, that he was expoſed to more danger than moſt private ſoldiers in the field: ſo that the old count de Souches, in his letter to the States upon this occaſion, told them that in the whole action the prince had ſhewed the conduct of an old experienced commander, and the valour of a Cæſar. And indeed his allies, his friends, and his enemies, agreed in giving him equal glory from this adventure. But the more from none than the prince of Condé's teſtimony, "That he had done like an old captain in "all, but only in venturing himſelf too much like a "yong man." Yet this old general had done the ſame in this day's action, as much as the youngeſt cavalier in his army could do, when he found the battle fought ſo deſperately, and all at ſtake; whereas it is certain that nothing could have give vigour to the Dutch troops after the firſt rout, but the repeated examples and dangers of the prince, and ſhame of not following ſuch a leader in all the deſperate charges he made that day, which both the generals ſeemed reſolved to die rather than to loſe.

As the numbers were not greatly different when the fight began, neither were thoſe eſteemed that fell in this battle, and to reach to about ſix or ſeven thouſand on

on either ſide: but of the French many more officers and generals than was uſual, in proportion to the common ſoldiers. When the night parted the armies, the French retired back to their former quarters, and next morning the confederates marched to that which the enemy had quitted the day before. The allies claimed the victory, becauſe they were laſt upon the field; and the French, upon carrying away the greateſt number of priſoners and ſtandards: but whoever had the honour, they both had the loſs.

At court they blamed the prince of Condé, for having been too adventurous towards the end of the action: but thoſe who were preſent, were of opinion, that he had been wanting to the ſtate, and to himſelf, when he ſaw an opportunity of entirely defeating this great army, if he had not attempted what he did. "It is certain, "(ſays the marquis de la Ferre, who wrote a deſcription "of this battle) that he brought them from Seneffe as "far as the village du Fey, which is a league and a half, "fighting with them all the way; that he poſſeſſed "himſelf of their bagge, killed them ſeven or eight "thouſand men, and took five thouſand priſoners, be"fore they came to that village; that after that, he did "not loſe more than they; and that this action ſo much "diſconcerted the deſigns of that army, which con"ſiſted of ſixty thouſand men, that all they could think "towards the end of the campaign, was the ſiege of "Oudenarde, which he forced them to raiſe. So that "this campaign may be reckoned amongſt thoſe, which "have been moſt happy for France, and moſt glorious "for this great general. However, the loſs was conſi"derable on the French ſide. There were one thou"ſand officers killed, and more than ſix thouſand ſol"diers." This action had the effect which all great battles have, which is, to calm the fury of both ſides for ſome time. The prince of Orangé began to recruit is army under Mons, and the prince of Condé put his into quarters of refreſhment on the other ſide of the Sambre.

SHREWSBURY, BATTLE NEAR. [capital of Shropſhire, ſituated on the Severn.] This battle was fought in the year 1403, between Henry IV. king of England, and the earls of Northumberland and Douglaſs, and was the next military exploit after the battle at Holmedon. Some diſputes ariſing between the king and Piercy, concerning the priſoners made in that battle, and the latter expoſtulating too warmly for the diſpoſition of the other, was forbid his preſence. The ſoul of Piercy took fire at this treatment, he could not bear this contempt without thoughts of revenge. It was chiefly by his aſſiſtance that Henry came to the crown, and he thought himſelf powerful enough to take it from him.

The earl of March, whoſe name was Mortimer, had a better title to the crown than Henry, being deſcended from the third ſon of Edward III. whereas Henry's claim was derived from the fourth; but Mortimer not having ſo great a party at his devotion, was obliged to give way to his more powerful couſin of Lancaſter. To this lord, Percy ſent an agent, with offers of aſſiſtance towards recovering the crown. This propoſal was readily accepted, and a ſolemn league was concluded between theſe parties, to whom were joined the younger Percy, alias Hotſpur, and the earl of Worceſter, brother to Northumberland, with ſome other lords. They alſo engaged ſeveral Scotch lords to join in the plot, and Percy ſet at liberty the priſoners of that nation, which were yet in his cuſtody, upon the promiſe of levying troops for his ſervice. As ſoon as the confederates were ready, the three Percys appeared in arms in the North, and ſuddenly marched their troops to join the Welch, who were advanced into Shropſhire. When the two armies met, they publiſhed a manifeſto, ſignifying that they had taken up arms to curb the intollerable tyranny of Henry, and enumerating ſuch of his actions as they deemed tyranny. To this manifeſto the king publiſhed an anſwer, and then marched to fight the rebels, who were encamped at Shrewſbury. The battle was furiouſly fought on both ſides. At firſt the king had the advantage, his horſe was killed under him, and the prince of wales his ſon was wounded in the face. but Henry ſeaſonably calling in his body of reſerve, recovered his ground, and then the ſtate of the battle was entirely changed. The king's laſt charge putting the rebels into ſome diſorder, they were ſo briſkly puſhed, that in the end Henry obtained a compleat victory. Young Percy with ten thouſand men were ſlain on the ſpot. The earl of Worceſter was taken and beheaded. Douglaſs the Scotch general was taken, but was releaſed for his valour. He had that day ſlain with his own hand four perſons who were arrayed in all points like the king, a ſtratagem which ſaved Henry's life, Douglaſs having bent all his endeavours againſt the king only. Henry's loſs is ſaid not to have exceeded one thouſand ſix hundred.

SPIREBACH, BATTLE AT. [a town of Germany, in the Palatinate of the Rhine, ſituated eight miles north from Landau.] Towards the cloſe of the campaign in 1703, marechal de Tallard, commander of the French army, formed a deſign upon Landau, which, the allies being informed of, reſolved to fruſtrate. They detached the prince of Heſſe to the aſſiſtance of that fortreſs. He was joined on his march by count Naſſau-Weilburg, general of the Palatine forces, near Spires, where they reſolved to attack the French in their lines. But by this time monſieur Pracontal with ten thouſand men had joined Tallard, and enabled him to ſtrike a ſtroke, which proved deciſive. He ſuddenly quitted his lines, and on the fifteenth of November ſurpriſed the prince at Spirebach. The attack was made with great impetuoſity, and ſuſtained with great bravery; but count Naſſau was obliged to give ground to ſuperior numbers. Notwithſtanding the engagement continued very obſtinate and bloody. The prince diſtinguiſhed himſelf by uncommon marks of courage and preſence of mind. Three horſes were ſucceſſively killed under him, and he ſlew a French officer with his own hand. After incredible efforts he was obliged to retreat by forcing his way acroſs the field of battle, leaving near three thouſand of his brave troops ſlain. The loſs of the French was at leaſt equal, beſides the death of Pracontal. Next day Landau ſurrendered to the victors, and with this manœuvre they concluded the campaign.

STANDFORD-BRIDGE, BATTLE AT. [over the river Derwent in Yorkſhire, a few miles to the eaſtward of the city of York.] A few months preceding the invaſion of William duke of Normandy, afterwards king of England, that prince laid down a plan for facilitating the conqueſt of this iſland in caſe he ſhould meet with a vigorous oppoſition. He engaged Harfager king of Norway, to make a diverſion in his favour, by invading the north of England. Accordingly, he arrived with afleet at the mouth of the Humber in 1066; where receiving ſome reinforcements, he ſailed up the river, and landed and began to lay waſte the country. Harold, the Britiſh monarch, was no ſooner appriſed of Harfager's deſcent, than he began his march at the head of the royal army to check the career of the invaders; and the two armies meeting near Standford-bridge, by Cambden called Battle-bridge, a furious engagement enſued, in which Harfager was killed, and almoſt all his forces cut to pieces. Thoſe whoſe eſcaped owed their ſafety to the perſonal proweſs of a brave Norwegian, who ſingly defended the bridge for three hours againſt the whole Engliſh army; during which time, he ſlew forty of their beſt men with his battle-axe, until he was ſlain by an arrow. Harold purſuing the fugitives to their ſhips, took ſeveral of them that lay in the Ouſe, but conſented to a peace with the reſt, and ſuffered them to retire.

STEENKIRK, BATTLE AT. [a village of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Hainault, ten miles north from Mons.] Namur having capitulated on the thirtieth of June, 1692, which was ſooner than was expected, the confederate army marched from the neighbourhood of that place at the ſame time with the French; after which, the former having formed the deſign of ſurprizing Mons; the ſame being timely diſcovered by the governor, the project miſcarried; and ſome of the officers employed in it were made priſoners, and carried to the garriſon, of which they thought to have made themſelves maſters.

After this there did not happen any thing memorable in Flanders till the third of Auguſt, when, it being reſolved by his Britiſh majeſty William III. to attack the duke of Luxemburgh, then encamped with the French

French army at Steenkirk; the confederates marching by break of day, their vanguard conſiſting of twelve battalions and ſome few ſquadrons of horſe, fell upon the advanced poſts of the French about nine o'clock, beating them from a great many hedges and thickets; all the way between the two armies being nothing but defiles or narrow paſſages, through which the confederates were forced to cut a way for the horſe. By eleven the engagement became more general, and the French in the beginning were very hard put to it, and loſt a ſtandard and ſeveral pieces of cannon. But the ground not allowing the confederate army to draw up in battalia, and obliging them to halt, whereby thoſe that were already engaged were not timely ſuccoured; they were at laſt forced to abandon the cannon they had taken, and make their retreat. In which they were not very hotly purſued by the French, who were glad enough to have repulſed them. And there is reaſon to believe, that the iſſue had been much different from what it was, if the unexpected fall of ſo many general officers at the firſt onſet had not put the foremoſt of the confederate army into ſome confuſion.

In this action, the French loſt the prince of Turenne, the marquis of Tilldet, the marquis of Belford, and ſeveral other officers of note; and had upwards of ſix thouſand common ſoldiers killed and wounded.

The confederates loſt lieutenant-general Mackay and Lanier, the earl of Angus, Sir Robert Douglaſs, colonel Hodges; and many other officers of leſs note; beſides above two thouſand men killed and three thouſand wounded and priſoners.

The ſmall appearance there was of ſucceſs in ſuch a difficulty and extraordinary attempt made many people, who could not penetrate into the motives of it, wonder what had induced the king of England to undertake it. The True reaſon of which, was nothing elſe but the diſcontent and ferment into which his enemies and their emiſſaries had worked the people of this nation; where it was the common diſcourſe of the malecontents, that for his own intereſt the king never deſigned to put an end to the war; but to exhauſt the kingdom by his continual reſidence in Holland and Flanders with the army; that it had been eaſy for him, if he had pleaſed to prevent the ſiege of Namur, or with a ſuperior army which they ſaid he had, though it is certain the French were more numerous, to have relieved it when beſieged. Of which his majeſty having received advice from his friends in England, he reſolved at any rate to attempt ſomething conſiderable that campaign, and the rather becauſe he was aſſured that the lords and gentlemen who were members of the parliament, and had commands in the army, might from their own experience be able to do him juſtice, at their return to England.

STOKE, BATTL AT. [a little village between Nottingham and Newark, ſituated on the Trent.] In conſequence of the battle at Boſworth, the duke of Richmond aſcended the throne of England, by the name of Henry VII. who being of the Lancaſtrian family, hated the Yorkiſts, to which party he ſoon rendered himſelf odious, partly by his coldneſs to his wife; but chiefly by his confinement of the earl of Warwick, the only male heir of the houſe of York, in the tower of London. In the year 1486, ſome malicious zealots of the York party, willing to increaſe the people's diſlike to their king, ſpread a report that he intended to put to death the earl of Warwick, and inſinuated that they had only changed one tyrant for another. The credulity of the people on this falſe report gave occaſion to a certain artful prieſt named Simon, to ſet up a counterfeit earl of Warwick, in order to excite a rebellion. His inſtrument for this purpoſe was one Lambert Simnel, a baker's ſon, whom he had trained up in his own houſe. The youth was about the earl's age, of good natural parts, and in all his behaviour had ſomething grand, and above his birth.

The earl was eleven years old at the death of Edward IV. in whoſe court he was brought up. Simnel therefore was taught to talk pertinently of that prince's court, and to relate many particulars concerning the lords and ladies that frequented it. From hence we may preſume that the prieſt was himſelf inſtructed by perſons well informed, and the plot ſuggeſted to him. Be this as it will, Simnel, or thoſe that employed him, not thinking proper to produce Simnel firſt in England, where he might be examined too cloſely, and by perſons too knowing, judged it convenient that he ſhould act his firſt ſcene in Ireland, where he met with ſurpriſing ſucceſs. The Iriſh not doubting but he was the real earl of Warwick, eſcaped from the tower; and having a great regard for the houſe of York, in a few days after the impoſtor's arrival, he was proclaimed in Dublin king of England, Ireland, &c. by the name of Edward VI. On advice of what had happened at Dublin, Henry took the earl of Warwick out of the tower, cauſed him to go in ſolemn proceſſion to St. Paul's, where multitudes were aſſembled to ſee him, and many who had known him were allowed to talk with him freely; ſo that the publick was ſatisfied of his being the right earl of Warwick: nevertheleſs the Iriſh maintained that theirs was the true earl, and this at London an impoſtor.

It was not in Henry's dominions only that this impoſture was countenanced, for the dutcheſs of Burgundy ſiſter to Edward IV. became of the party, through the ſolicitations of the earl of Lincoln, nephew to Richard III. This earl obtained of the ducheſs an aid of two thouſand veteran troops, which he embarked for Ireland, where Simnel's coronation was now performed with great ſolemnity. This done, Simnel and his friends, imagining they were in as good a condition for attacking Henry, as Henry himſelf was when he attacked Richard III. ſet ſail for England, and landed near Lancaſter, with about eight thouſand men: in the year 1487, however, they were greatly deceived in their expectations of being joined by multitudes of the Engliſh; for the people in general gave them but a cold reception, and only Sir Thomas Broughton with a ſmall force joined them. Mean time the king reſolving to attack the invaders as ſoon as poſſible, gave them no time to ſtrengthen themſelves by an increaſe of their numbers, or by taking any fortified place, and with about eleven thouſand men he quickly came up with the enemy as they were marching for Newark. The earl of Lincoln who commanded the invaders, drew them up on the ſide of a hill, near a little village called Stake, where Henry offered him battle. The king loſt in ſome meaſure the advantage of his ſuperior numbers, the ground obliging him to make but a narrow front line; however, this line was compoſed of his very beſt men, in number ſix thouſand. To the great bravery of theſe troops Henry entirely owed his victory, for they only fought. The battle laſted three hours. The Burgundian veterans, who were Germans, being excellently diſciplined, fought with great order, and inſpired the Iriſh with courage. At length the earls of Lincoln and Kildare, and Swart the German general, with moſt of his men, being killed, the Iriſh were forced to run. About four thouſand of the vanquiſhed were ſlain, with half of the king's firſt line, from whence it is evident the battle was obſtinately fought. Among the priſoners were the new king of Ireland, with the prieſt his tutor. The former, either out of generoſity or policy, Henry honoured with the office of turnſpit in his kitchen; in which he behaved ſo well, that he was ſoon after preferred to be the king's falconer, a poſt which he enjoyed to his death: as for the politic Simon, he was commited to priſon, and heard of no more.

STRALSUND, SIEGE OF. [a ſtrong city and port town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and dukedom of Pomerania, ſituated on the Baltic ſea, near the ſtreights of Gella. There is no way to it at land but by a narrow cauſeway, defended by a citadel and fortifications that were once thought inacceſſible.] There was in it a garriſon of nine thouſand men, and more than all, the king of Sweden himſelf. The kings of Denmark and Pruſſia beſieged it with an army of thirty-ſix thouſand men, conſiſting of Pruſſians, Danes and Saxons.

The honour of beſieging Charles was ſo engaging a motive to them that they ſurmounted all obſtacles, and the trenches were opened in the night between the nineteenth and twentieth days of October 1715.

The king of Sweden ſaid at firſt, he wondered how any place well manned and fortified could poſſibly be taken. Not but he had taken many towns himſelf in the

the courſe of his victories, but never any one by regular attack. It was the terror of his arms that gained them. Beſides, he never judged of others by himſelf, or made a proper account of his enemies. The beſiegers carried on their works with great vigour, in which they were ſtrangely aſſiſted by an uncommon accident.

It is well known that the Baltic has no flux and reflux. And the retrenchment that covered the town was thought impracticable, having an unpaſſable marſh upon the weſt, and the ſea to the eaſt. Never any one had obſerved before, that in a ſtrong weſterly wind the waves of the Baltic do roll back in ſuch a manner, as to leave but three feet water under the retrenchment, and they always took it to be here conſiderably deep.

A ſoldier happening to fall from the top of the retrenchment, was ſurprized to find a bottom, and imagined that diſcovery would make his fortune. He deſerted, and went to count Wakerbath's quarters, who was general of the Saxon forces, telling him that the ſea was fordable, and that it would be eaſy to carry the Swedes retrenchments. The king of Pruſſia was not wanting to improve the hint.

The next night the wind being ſtill at weſt, lieutenant colonel Koppen went into the water with one thouſand eight hundred men; two thouſand advanced at the ſame time upon the cauſeway that led to the entrenchments: all the Pruſſian artillery fired, and the Pruſſians and Danes gave an alarm on the other ſide.

The Swedes were confident they could deal with thoſe who according to all appearance came on ſo raſhly by the cauſeways; but Koppen with his one thouſand eight hundred men entered the fortification from the ſea, and ſo that they could make no head; and the poſt was carried after a prodigious ſlaughter. Some of the Swedes retired into the town, but the beſiegers followed them, and ſome got in with thoſe that fled. Two officers, and four of the Saxon ſoldiers, were got upon the drawbridge; but the Swedes had juſt time enough to raiſe it, and took the men, and ſo for that time the town was ſaved.

They found four and twenty pieces of cannon upon the retrenchments, which they turned againſt the town. The ſiege after this ſucceſs was carried on with all poſſible eagerneſs, and the town was cannonaded and bombarded without remiſſion

Over-againſt Stralſund, upon the Baltic, is the iſland of Rugen, which ſerves for a defence to this place, whither the garriſon and people could retire upon occaſion, if they had but boats. This iſland was of great conſequence to Charles; for he knew if once the enemy were maſters of it, he ſhould ſoon be inveſted both by ſea and land, and probably buried in the ruins of Stralſund, or elſe be a priſoner to thoſe whom he had before ſo much deſpiſed, and treated with ſo much ſeverity. However, the ill ſtate of his affairs had not allowed him to ſend a ſufficient garriſon to Rugen, there being no more than two thouſand regular troops in all upon the iſland.

The enemy had been for three months making all proper diſpoſitions for a deſcent thither, which was very difficult; but having built botes for the purpoſe, the prince of Anhalt, by the favour of good weather, landed at laſt twelve thouſand men upon the place, on the fifteenth of November.

That very day the king had been defending an outwork for three hours, and coming back very much fatigued, he was told that the Danes and Pruſſians were in Rugen. It was eight o'clock at night, and he went directly in a fiſher-boat with Poniatoſky, Grothuſen, During and Dardof, and by nine he got to the iſland. He joined his two thouſand men, who were entrenched near a little haven about three leagues from where the enemy had landed. He marched with them at midnight in great ſilence. The prince of Anhalt had already entrenched his troops, with a caution that ſeemed unneceſſary. His officers expected nothing in the night, and thought Charles was at Stralſund. But the prince, who knew what Charles was capable of attempting, ordered a deep foſſé to be ſunk with chevaux de friſe upon the edge of it, and took as much precaution, as if he had to do with an army of ſuperior force.

At two in the morning Charles came to the enemies camp, without making the leaſt noiſe. His ſoldiers ſaid to one another, let us pull up the chevaux de friſe; which words were overheard by the centinels; and the alarm being quickly given, the enemies ſtood to their arms. The king taking up the chevaux de friſe, ſees a great foſſé. Ay, ſays he, is it poſſible! this is more than I expected! Not at all diſcouraged, and knowing nothing of their numbers, nor they of his, for the night favoured him in that, he reſolved in an inſtant, jumped into the ditch, and ſome of the boldeſt with him, and all the reſt were quickly after him. The chevaux de friſe that were removed, the levelled earth, trunks and branches of trees as they could be found, and the bodies of the dead that fell by random-ſhot, ſerved for faſcines. The king, the generals, and the boldeſt of the officers and ſoldiers mounted upon the ſhoulders of others as in aſſaults.

The fight began in the enemies camp; and the vigour of the Swedes put the Danes and Pruſſians into great diſorder; but their numbers being too unequal, the Swedes were repulſed in about a quarter of an hour, and repaſſed the foſſé. The prince of Anhalt purſued them to the plain, little thinking it was Charles who fled before him. The unfortunate king rallied his troops in the field, and the fight was renewed with equal warmth on both ſides. He ſaw his favourite Grothuſen and general Dardof fall, and paſſed over the laſt in fighting before he was quite dead. During, his companion from Turky to Stralſund, was killed before his face.

In the heat of the battle a Daniſh lieutenant knew the king of Sweden, and clapping one hand on his ſword, and with the other ſeizing him by the hair; yield yourſelf a priſoner, Sir, ſaid he, or I will kill you upon the ſpot. Charles drew a piſtol from his belt, and, with his left hand, fired it at the officer, who died of the ſhot the next morning. The name of king Charles, which the Dane had pronounced, drew a crowd of enemies together in a moment; the king was immediately ſurrounded, and received a muſket-ſhot below his left breaſt. The wound, which he only called a contuſion, was two fingers deep: the king was then on foot, and in the utmoſt danger of being either made a priſoner, or ſlain. Count Poniatoſky, at this critical inſtant, fought near his majeſty's perſon. He had already ſaved the king's life at Pultowa, and had the good fortune to preſerve him once more in the battle of Rugen, and to remount him very ſeaſonably.

The Swedes retired to a part of the iſland named Alteferra, where there was a fort they were yet maſters of. From thence the king returned to Stralſund, obliged to leave thoſe brave troops who had ſerved him ſo well in that expedition; and they were all made priſoners of war two days after.

Among the priſoners was that unfortunate French regiment, the remains of the battle of Hochſtet, which had been in the ſervice of king Auguſtus, and afterwards with the king of Sweden, moſt of the ſoldiers were incorporated into a new regiment belonging to the prince of Anhalt's ſon, who was their fourth maſter. In Rugen, the commander of this wandering regiment was then the famous count de Villelongue, who had ſo generouſly ventured his life at Adrianople to ſerve king Charles. He was taken with his men, and but ill rewarded afterwards for all his ſervices, fatigues and ſufferings.

The king after all theſe prodigies of valour having only weakened himſelf, and continuing to be ſhut up in Stralſund, and ready to be taken, was yet the ſame as he had been before at Bender; he was ſurpriſed at nothing. All the day he was making ditches and entrenchments behind the walls; and at night he ſallied out upon the enmy. The town however was ſhattered miſerably, the bombs fell thick upon the houſes, and half the town reduced to aſhes. The inhabitants far from repining, were charmed to admiration at their maſter, whoſe temperance, fatigues and courage aſtoniſhed them beyond expreſſion; they acted as ſoldiers under him; following him to the ſallies, and were now become as good as another garriſon.

One day as the king was dictating to a ſecretary ſome diſpatches for Sweden, a bomb falling on the houſe, came through the roof, and burſt very near his room. part of the floor fell down; but the cloſet where the king was being worked into a thick wall, was not

ſhattered; and by a wonderful good fortune none of the ſplinters came in at the door, though it was open. In this noiſe and confuſion the ſecretary dropped his pen, and thought the houſe was coming down. What ails you, ſays the king very calmly, why do'nt you write? The man could only bring out, "The bomb, Sir! "Well, ſays the king, and what has that to do with "our buſineſs? Go on.

In four days the enemy made an aſſault upon the hornwork, which they took twice, and were as often beat off. The king was always fighting among the grenadiers. But at laſt their number prevailing, they became maſters of it. Charles continued in the place two days after that. The one and twentieth, he ſtaid till midnight upon a little ravelin that was quite deſtroyed by the bombs and cannon. The next day the chief officers entreated him to ſtay no longer in a place which could not be defended. But to retreat was now as dangerous as to ſtay. The Baltic was covered with Moſcovite and Daniſh ſhips. In the port of Stralſund there was a ſmall bark with ſails and oars. The extreme danger which made ſuch a retreat glorious, induced Charles to conſent to it, and he embarked the twentieth of December 1715, at night, with only ten perſons. They were obliged to break the ice to get out, which took them up ſeveral hours before the veſſel could make her way. The enemy's admiral had ſtrict orders not to let Charles eſcape from Stralſund, but be ſure to take him dead or alive. It happened well for him, that they were under the wind, and ſo could not come near him. But his greateſt danger was in paſſing by a place called la Barbette in Rugen, where the Danes had fixed a battery of twelve cannon. They fired upon the king, but the ſailors made all the ſail they could to get clear of them. Two men were killed cloſe by him, and by another ſhot the maſt was ſhattered. Through all theſe dangers the king came up with two of his ſhips that were cruiſing in the Baltic, and the next day Stralſund was ſurrendered, the garriſon were made priſoners of war, and the king landed at Iſted in Scania, and came to Carelſcroon in a very different condition from what he had gone in from thence fifteen years before, in a ſhip of one hundred and twenty guns to give law to all the north.

TENERCHEBRAY,

BRITISH MUSEUM

PLAN
of the
CITY and HARBOUR
of
TOULON.

British Fathoms
0 50 100 200

Engraved for the Universal Dictionary.

HARBOUR
for the
Kings SHIPS

ARSENAL

HARBOUR
for
MERCHANT SHIPS

Gate of St. Lazare

Gate of Marseille

LA CHARITE
HOSPITAL

Road from Marseille

Road from la Seine

Road from Ollioules

To Hieres R.

Le Gouvieux R.

St. Catherines Redoubt and Chapel

SANNETTES

HYERES

T E W

TENERCHEBRAY, BATTLE AT. [formerly a ſtrong place of Normandy in France.] At the death of William Rufus, his two ſons, Robert and Henry, diſputed for their father's throne; but Henry, though the younger, aſcended it, by being in favor with the people. Robert, who was duke of Normandy, and at that time there, prepared to aſſert his prior right, and landed at Portſmouth, by the invitation of ſeveral noblemen; but, to his mortification he found the people in general were for Henry, and did not mind hereditary right, ſo much as favour. Henry knowing there were ſome diſaffected noblemen, became inſtantly afraid the whole nation would revolt, therefore inſtead of marching an army againſt his antagoniſt, he ſent him propoſals for an accommodation, which the other conſented to; it was agreed that the longeſt liver ſhould poſſeſs the dominions of the deceaſed, as well as his own, and Henry ſhould remain king of England, and Robert duke of Normandy.

The ſtorm being thus quelled, Henry turned his reſentment againſt thoſe noblemen who had favored Robert; amongſt whom was Beleſme, earl of Shrewſbury, whom Henry ſo ſeverely perſecuted, that he was obliged to fly to his eſtate in Normandy. Henry ſtill continuing his cruelty, Beleſme and Robert joined in a league againſt him, and the French king ſent them conſiderable aſſiſtance.

In the year 1106, Henry landed in Normandy and laid ſiege to Tenerchebray, upon which Robert marched to its relief, and a battle enſued, in which Robert fought with great bravery, but Beleſme's wing being overpowered in the beginning; Robert, with his little army, could not reſiſt the tide of victory: however, he made incredible efforts, and diſputed it ſeveral hours. At length his forces gave way on all ſides, ſtill he refuſed to retreat, and was at laſt taken priſoner.

Four hundred knights are ſaid to have periſhed in this action, and near ten thouſand ſoldiers. Henry, after this victory, was acknowledged duke of Normandy, while his brother was kept a miſerable captive eight and twenty years at Cardiff caſtle in Wales, where he died. As for Beleſme, he was reſtored to all his rights and poſſeſſions.

TEWKSBURY, BATTLE AT. [a borough town of Glouceſterſhire, ſituated on the Severn, ten miles north from Glouceſter.] This was the next military exploit after the battle at Barnet, and which extinguiſhed the hopes of the houſe of Lancaſter. In the year 1471, Margaret of Anjou landed at Weymouth; the duke of Somerſet was extremely zealous in her cauſe; the prince of Wales, who had come over with his mother, was put at the head of the troops, which induced great numbers to enliſt under his banner. Edward hearing of this ſucceſs, reſolved to give the Lancaſtrians battle; upon advice of this, the duke of Somerſet intrenched the army at Tewkſbury.

Edward, as ſoon as he approached, ordered his brother Richard, duke of Glouceſter, to attack them, and make a feint of retiring in confuſion, which would draw the enemy out, when he might attack them in the open plain. He practiſed with ſucceſs the leſſon he had received, for having drawn Somerſet out of his intrenchments by this feint, he charged him on the plain with

T O U

ſuperior numbers, and in a ſhort time, totally routed him, then entering the intrenchments with the fugitives, and being cloſely ſupported by his brother, they completed the defeat of the whole army. Somerſet was taken priſoner and executed. The prince of Wales was alſo priſoner, who being called into the preſence of Edward, was by him aſked, "How he durſt preſume to "enter his kingdom in arms?" The prince replied, "That he came to recover his father's crown, and his "own inheritance, which Edward had uſurped." The words were ſcarce pronounced, when Edward ſtruck him on the face with his gauntlet, upon which Glouceſter, Clarence, Haſtings, &c. fell upon him like ſo many wild beaſts, and hewed him in pieces. As for his mother, ſhe being found on the field of battle in a waggon; was conveyed priſoner to the Tower, but the king of France purchaſed her freedom. It was ſoon after this battle, which was fought on the fourth day of May, 1471, that Henry VI. was murdered in the Tower.

TOULON, SIEGE OF. [a city and port town of France, and capital of Provence, ſituated on the Mediterranean.] In 1706, the duke of Savoy made a repreſentation to queen Anne, that as the French were maſters of all Savoy, he, by invading Provence, could oblige them to quit that duchy, if ſhe and the Dutch would aſſiſt him. There is a ſtory which is credited by ſome writers, that this deſign was framed by the famous marquis Guiſcard, a French Hugonot. The Britiſh miniſtry pointed out the ſiege of Toulon, as an action of the greateſt importance, and ſhould it prove ſucceſsful, would deſtroy almoſt for ever the maritime power of France, and render her totally incapable of carrying on any trade with Spaniſh America. Add to this, they had conceived an opinion that Toulon could not withſtand a regular ſiege, and that it was garriſoned only with ten battalions. The duke of Savoy, aſſiſted by prince Eugene, opened the campaign in April 1707; their diſpoſitions ſeemed to threaten Savoy, Suza, Feneſtrelles, Dauphiné, and Provence, equally and at once, with an invaſion. But by their march in the latter end of June, through Monacho and Villa Franca, it was obvious that Toulon or Marſeilles was to be attacked. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the confuſion this march threw the enemy into.

Toulon, it is certain, was not in a proper ſtate of defence. They had few troops in that part of the kingdom, and they ſcarce knew from whence to fetch more. Lewis the XIVth ſhewed leſs preſence of mind in this diſtreſs, than on any other occaſion during his whole reign; for he condeſcended to recall one of his beſt officers, whom he had diſgraced, the marechal de Catinat, and conſult him on this head. When after taking the marechal's advice, the female intrigues of his court, tranſplanted the command into marechal de Teſſe's hands, who had ſo notoriouſly blemiſhed the honour of the French arms, by raiſing the ſiege of Gibraltar.

He was now commandant of Toulon; when after having muſtered all the troops and militia in the neighbourhood, he drew them down to his fortreſs, turned out all the uſeleſs mouths, took up the pavements in the ſtreets, made haſte to repair the fortifications, and ſtrengthen them in every part. What proviſions and forage were in the fields and villages of Provence, he ordered

to be removed into the cities, and what could not, to be burned. But had the duke of Savoy not been confined at Turin by an indiſpoſition, the French would not have had time to fortify the ſtrong poſts in Provence, nor been able to reach Toulon before him: however his royal highneſs was very dilatory on his march, occaſioned by ſome unknown cauſe. For had he been at Toulon but four days ſooner, ſaid one of the French colonels, he would have carried it with a diſpute only of a few hours.

The journals ſay, that he retreated on the ſame road he came in ſeven days, what had coſt him twelve to advance. It is not improbable but he entertained ſome fears of reaching Toulon before the fleet which was to aſſiſt him; beſides, his army was but indifferently furniſhed with neceſſaries for ſuch an expedition, therefore it might produce conſequences of an ill, if not fatal effect.

There was, indeed, a French fleet in the harbour, of thirteen ſail of the line, twenty-ſeven frigates, and eight gallies, but badly manned and ill ſupplied with ſtores. Meanwhile count Medavi, the French commandant in Savoy, received orders from his court to evacuate Savoy, and relieve Provence. This he did with great vigilance, and prince Eugene, who thought to be there before him, and fruſtrate his deſign, was baffled.

In England they were not idle on this occaſion, nor their projects baffled. Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, Sir George Byng, Sir Stafford Fairbone, and Sir John Norris, admirals, with thirty-four men of war and forty tranſports, with ten thouſand land forces, commanded by the earl of Rivers, ſailed from St. Helen's on the tenth of Auguſt, 1706; but not being joined time enough by the Dutch, they only proceeded to Liſbon, and remained there till March, 1707, when Sir George Byng was detached with a ſtrong ſquadron and ſeveral tranſports, to the coaſt of Spain, for the relief of the allied army in that kingdom; and coming off cape St. Vincent on the fifteenth of April, he received news of their defeat at Almanza, which conſpired to prevent the ſpeedy execution of the deſign againſt Toulon.

On the fifth of June they came to an anchor near Final, on the coaſt of Italy, with forty-three men of war and fifty-ſeven tranſports. Prince Eugene went there to confer with the admiral, and ſoon after the fleet ſailed for Nice, where, on the twenty-ninth, the admiral had the honour to entertain the duke of Savoy, prince Eugene, and moſt of the general officers, on board his own ſhip the Aſſociation.

Though Sir Cloudeſley was not one of the politeſt officers we ever had, yet he ſhewed a great deal of prudence in the magnificent entertainment made on this occaſion. The guard at the great cabin door, were halberdiers, in new liveries; at the upper end of the table was ſet an armed chair, with a crimſon velvet canopy: the table conſiſted of ſixty covers, and every thing was ſo well managed, that his royal highneſs could not forbear ſaying to the admiral at dinner, "If your excel-"lency had paid me a viſit at Turin, I could ſcarce have "treated you ſo well." After dinner they held a council of war, when it was reſolved to force a paſſage over the Var, in which the Engliſh admiral promiſed to aſſiſt. On the laſt day of June, this daring enterpriſe was undertaken, to the great aſtoniſhment of the French, who believed their works upon that river impregnable. Sir John Norris, with ſome Britiſh and one Dutch man of war, ſailed to the mouth of the river, and embarking ſix hundred ſeamen and marines into open boats, entered it, and advanced within muſket ſhot of the enemy's works, making ſuch a terrible fire upon them, that their cavalry and many of their foot, were aſtoniſhed at an attack they never ſuſpected, and quitted their intrenchments with precipitation, nor could they be prevailed upon by their officers to return. Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, who followed Sir John Norris to the place of action, obſerving their diſorder, commanded him to land with the ſeamen and marines, in order to flank the enemy. This was performed with ſo much ſpirit, and Sir John and his ſeamen ſcampered over the works, the French thought inacceſſible, ſo ſuddenly, that the enemy, ſtruck with a pannic, threw down their arms, and fled in the utmoſt confuſion. The duke of Savoy immediately purſued this advantage, and in a ſingle half hour croſſed that river with his whole army; and on the twenty-ſixth of July, he arrived at La Villette, where he fixed his head quarters about a league from Toulon, with an army of thirty-eight thouſand men.

The garriſon of Toulon conſiſted now of ſeven thouſand men, and an army of twenty-four thouſand lay encamped under its cannon. Next day prince Eugene, reconnoitring, found it ſo well garriſoned and fortified, contrary to his expectation, propoſed to the duke of Savoy, to retire without attempting the ſiege; for it was his opinion, they ſhould be obliged to make a diſhonourable retreat in the end. But the duke replied, he would rather die in the ſiege, and deſired the prince to poſſeſs himſelf of Mount St. Anne, which he refuſed, being ordered by the emperor not to expoſe his troops. Several differences aroſe among the general officers. Prince Eugene at another time propoſed, that the town ſhould be attacked from ſea, and ten thouſand troops ſhould be embarked on board the ſhips, and re-embarked in the harbour.

The prince ſeems here to have judged right, for as marſhal de Teſſe afterwards ſaid, had this been done, he would have been much embarraſſed and confounded to defend it againſt two attacks, diametrically oppoſite. But the admiral rejected it; which ſo irritated the prince, ſays ſome ſecret memoirs, that the attempt at Toulon proved abortive on that account.

By the French account, it appears that the admiral did not do his utmoſt to ſupport and ſecond the operations of the army, he lay aback while their gallies had free communication with Marſeilles, from whence they brought neceſſaries of every kind at pleaſure.

On the 30th, the confederates forced the riſing grounds of St. Catherine, one of the heights which ſurround Toulon, defended by a hundred pieces of cannon, and four thouſand men, after a bloody and moſt obſtinate attack of two hours. On the tenth of Auguſt, colonel Pfefferkorn was killed, and on the fourteenth, the prince of Saxe Gotha; the former in reconnoitring, the latter in a vigorous ſally, when the beſieged forced moſt of the confederate troops out of their works, and took poſſeſſion to the right, where they continued all day, and upon their going off deſtroyed them, drawing away ten guns into the town. Though they evacuated fort St. Margaret and fort St. Lewis, yet this attempt being made with ſuch numbers, put the troops under great apprehenſions, and the generals were of opinion it would not be proper to carry on the ſiege, ſince the duke of Savoy's army decreaſed very faſt by deſertion and ſickneſs, and the enemy's was continually gathering ſtrength. Accordingly, on the ſeventeenth, his royal highneſs deſired the admiral would immediately embark the ſick and wounded, and withdraw the cannon, in order to his raiſing the ſiege, which had coſt him near thirteen thouſand men. Many reaſons were aſſigned for raiſing this ſiege, the moſt probable, were the want of twelve thouſand Imperialiſts, which were ſent to Naples; the diſagreement between his royal highneſs and prince Eugene. The reports that the troops going to improve the victory of Almanza, were countermanded; that marechal Villars would ſhortly enter Provence with his army, from the Rhine, and that the duke of Burgundy was to march at the head of a ſtrong army, to the relief of Toulon, and the treacherous correſpondence held by the counteſs of Soiſſons, ſiſter-in-law to the prince, and the duke's near relation. (London Gazette No. 4368.)

But what contributed more to the preſervation of Toulon, than the French monarch's care, the ſkill of the generals, or the faction among the beſiegers, was the truth, zeal, and indefatigableneſs of the inhabitants of Provence; for the nobility and gentry did not content themſelves with arming and marching thither their tenants and ſervants, but even coined their plate and pawned their jewels, to raiſe money to pay the workmen, employed in the fortifications, which were carried on with amazing alacrity, that in three weeks time, the town and port were in a very good ſtate of defence. This was all owing to the dilatorineſs of the allies, ſays marechal de Teſſe.

The very day the army began to march, which was the twenty-firſt, the fleet drew as near Toulon as poſſible,

ble, and five bomb veſſels, ſupported by the lighteſt frigates and all the boats of the men of war, under the command of rear admiral Dilkes, who, notwithſtanding a prodigious fire from the place, bombarded the town and harbour from noon till five the next morning, with all the ſucceſs that could be expected. By this means the army had time to quit their camp at La Villette, which they did in five columns in great ſafety without being purſued. As to any attempts afterwards, his royal highneſs put it pretty much out of Teſſe's power, by a rapid march. This end had the famous ſiege of Toulon, from whence the allies hoped, and the French feared ſo much.

To ſpeak impartially, one may ſafely ſet the faults of both generals againſt each other. Had the duke of Savoy arrived a week ſooner, he had carried his point: and, on the other hand, had marechal de Teſſe underſtood his buſineſs as well as marechal de Catinat, his royal highneſs had returned without an army.—— This affair, though it miſcarried, proved of great ſervice to the allied powers, and had many happy conſequences, which perhaps ought to balance the expence of it: ſuch as the great damage the French ſuſtained in their ſhipping; the burning and deſtroying eight of their capital ſhips; the blowing up ſeveral magazines; the burning above a hundred and ſixty houſes in Toulon; and the devaſtations committed in Provence, to the value of thirty millions of French livres.

It was an enterpriſe which ſtruck a greater terror throughout all France, than what had been known there, during the whole reign of Lewis XIV. and brought theſe further advantages to the common cauſe. It cauſed a great diverſion of the enemy's forces, by which their army in Germany was weakened, the duke of Orleans progreſs, after the battle of Almanza in Spain, retarded; the ſuccouring of Naples prevented; and the conqueſts of the allies in Italy, ſecured. As no prince in the world knew better than the duke of Savoy, how to repair faults and recover paſt miſcarriages, ſo he gave on this occaſion a noble proof of his high ſpirit, by poſſeſſing himſelf of the fortreſs of Suza, and thereby effectually ſhut the French out of his dominions, and opened a paſſage into Dauphiné.

Sir Cloudeſley Shovel having aſſigned a ſquadron of thirteen ſail to Sir Thomas Dilkes, for the Mediterranean ſervice, ſet ſail for England with the reſt of the fleet, and was in the Soundings on the twenty-third of October. About eight o'clock at night his own ſhip ſtruck upon the rocks of Scilly, commonly called the biſhop and his clerks, in two minutes he went down, and periſhed with every perſon on board. This was likewiſe the fate of the Eagle and Romney. The Firebrand fireſhip was daſhed in pieces, but the captain and twenty-four men ſaved themſelves in the boat. The Phœnix ran aſhore, but was happily got off again. The Royal Anne, in which Sir George Byng bore his flag, was ſaved by the preſence of mind and uncommon dexterity of him and his officers. The St. George, commanded by the lord Durſley, ſtruck upon the rocks with Sir Cloudeſley, but was providentially ſaved; that wave which beat out the admiral's lights, ſet her afloat. The admiral's body being caſt aſhore, was ſtripped and buried in the ſand, but afterwards diſcovered, and brought to Plymouth, from whence it was conveyed to London, and interred in Weſtminſter Abbey.

2. TOULON, ENGAGEMENT OFF. Early in the year 1743, admiral Matthews was ſent to the Mediterranean, to aſſume the command of the Britiſh ſquadron there, which overawed all the ſtates of Italy, and rode maſter of the ſea; it had been conducted for ſome time by admiral Leſtock, an inferior officer, as admiral Haddock, who had had the command, through his ill ſtate of health, had been obliged to reſign. Mr. Matthews was likewiſe inveſted with the character of miniſter plenipotentiary to the king of Sardinia, and the ſtates of Italy. Immediately after he had taken his command, he ordered captain Norris to deſtroy five Spaniſh gallies, which had put into the bay of St. Tropez, and this ſervice was effectually performed. In May he detached commodore Rowley, with eight ſail, to cruize off the harbour of Toulon, and a great number of merchant ſhips fell into his hands. In the beginning of July he landed ſome men at St. Remo, in the territories of Genoa, and deſtroyed the magazines that were erected for the uſe of the Spaniſh army.

In Auguſt he ſent commodore Martin, with a ſquadron, into the bay of Naples, to bombard that city, unleſs his Sicilian majeſty would immediately recall his troops, which had joined the Spaniſh army, and promiſe to remain neuter during the continuance of the war. Naples was immediately filled with conſternation, the king ſubſcribed to theſe conditions, and the ſquadron rejoined the admiral in the road of Hieres, which he had choſen for his winter ſtation. Here he remained without any thing material happening, except that captain Greaves of the Marlborough, ſenior captain in the Mediterranean, who had wore a broad pendant, during the time he had been abroad, and repeated ſignals as the ſuperior of the third diviſion, and commanding in the third poſt; having ever ſince January 1713, been employed in his majeſty's ſervice, always contenting himſelf with ſuch employments as his ſuperiors allotted him; now finding on his arrival at Hieres, Mr. Rowley, a junior officer, rear admiral, he immediately reſigned his commiſſion, and went home by land, greatly lamented by all his officers and ſhip's company, and Mr. Cornwall was appointed captain of the Marlborough. He was not maſter of that docility and ſubmiſſion, to continue ſerving under a junior, his ſpirit was not tame enough, neither would his ſenſe of honour ſuffer him to be thus pliant; he therefore thought quitting the navy the only reſentment in his power, as he could not bear the mortification, which he always faithfully endeavoured not to deſerve, and he apprehended the injury done to his ſeniority, pre-eminence, and long ſervices, entirely ſet him free from all ſubjection, or the leaſt ſtain and reproach for leaving the fleet, when ſo fair an opportunity was ready to offer, to make known his further abilities, courage, and pretention to a flag.

The combined fleet of France and Spain, which had ſo long threatened the giving law to the Italian ſtates, and whoſe commanders even boaſted they were entruſted with a coup d'eclat that ſhould ſurpriſe all Europe, had lain blocked up in the harbour of Toulon three years by an Engliſh ſquadron, firſt commanded by admiral Haddock, and now by admiral Matthews, began on the ninth of February, 1744, to come out. On the tenth they were all out, and Mr. Matthews intended to engage them, but the wind proving variable, the day was ſpent in making and repeating ſignals. On the eleventh, at nine in the morning, they being come near enough to be attacked, he made ſignal for the line of battle, and the rear admiral to lead, but he had the misfortune in this particular not to be exactly obeyed; the van and center confuſed themſelves, never all in the line, nor all in action. Though his inſtructions they received were well concerted, and what every officer might eaſily underſtand, yet he could not enforce obedience, ſince they would not obey. A certain commoner in his elaborate ſpeech in the houſe of commons, ſaid, " Mr. Matthews's " orders were ſo confuſed and unintelligible, it was eaſy " to account for the fleets being in ſuch diſorder," but all could contradict ſuch an aſſertion, who had the pleaſure to hear them, and thoſe who had their eyes open, ſee with what intent ſuch a partial repreſentation of Mr. Matthews's conduct was repreſented.

The combined fleet, with the greateſt regularity and uniformity, approached. At twelve at noon Mr. Matthews hoiſted the ſignals to engage and give chace, ſtill keeping abroad the ſignal for the line of battle.

Mr. Leſtock, on whom the dependance of victory lay, was now five miles aſtern; he was dilatory, but acted under the punctilios of diſcipline, and Mr. Matthews, who had waited all the morning for his coming up, was neceſſiated to begin the attack without him, which, he did, where Mr. Leſtock ſhould have been, who blames him for his impatience, and engaging the ſhip he ought to have had, but all the world knew he kept aloof: his conduct was too apparent, notwithſtanding the equivocations of ſpeech, exactneſs of diſcipline, aſſertions of every kind, and the honorable acquittance of a court martial, it plainly appeared, he never intended to come into that ſtation, nor any other which was a fighting one. This was the voice of the nation, and they would

not be impoſed on with pertinent reaſons and ridiculous evaſions. His conduct was guided by perſonal reſentment, he determined not to aſſiſt him in the day of action, but let him be expoſed to a ſuperior fire, ſacrificing the honour of his country, to the gratifying his own paſſion. Had Mr. Matthews waited till he came up, there would have been no enemy to engage, ſince the combined fleets were with all ſail aboard bearing away ſouthward. The Namur, admiral Matthews, Marlborough, captain Cornwall, went down and began the attack on the Real, the Spaniſh admiral, they engaged her very briſkly within muſket ſhot. This was an imprudent ſtation for Mr. Matthews, he therefore returned to obſerve his ſquadron, but captain Cornwall obliged him to return ſooner than he voluntarily would, by forcing his ſhip a-head, between the Namur and Real. Such an uncommon example of generoſity, thus to ſhield his admiral, was truly noble and meritorious; there he ſtood the inceſſant fire of two ſhips, dauntleſs, in the midſt of danger, raked fore and aft, and his maſts carried away by the board. Thus the brave captain Cornwall, armed with reſolution, in full purſuit of glory, eager to give all the fire, and receive it all, inflamed with the honour of his flag, which he never would ſuffer to be ſtruck; zeal for his king, and love for his country, fighting his ſhip, fell a victim, having loſt both his legs, attempting to go aloft, neither ſupported with the neceſſary aſſiſtance his diſtreſs demanded, nor ſupplied with a ſufficiency of men.

M. de Court, the French admiral, ſaid, "He was "the only Britiſh captain that did his duty, for the "Hercules not being attacked, was in honour obliged "to aſſiſt her admiral, and lying on the Marlborough's "quarter cleared her decks, ſtill his firmneſs continued "undaunted, though unaided." As well enemies as friends bemoaned the fall of ſo brave a man. His officers and ſhips company felt a greater loſs in him than in Mr. Greaves, who now only ſerved them to recall every inſtance of his conduct, and add new luſtre to his ſuperiority.

The Dorſetſhire might have relieved the Marlborough, by taking off the Hercules, and though admiral Matthews ſent captain Burriſh, a meſſenger, deſiring him to aſſiſt the Marlborough, inſtead of obeying, he pretended to engage the Halcyon, but ſo inadvertently, his indolence was too glaring not to be diſcovered; for ſuch unaccountable miſconduct he was broke.

The Norfolk in the mean time attacked the Conſtant, and obliged her to ſheer away, the Real and Hercules fired after her to bring her back, but in vain.

Mr. Forbes of the Norfolk, the admiral, and Mr. Cornwall, were the only gentlemen who did their duty in the center. Every other captain in this diviſion, lay at a cautious diſtance from his enemy, and firing his ſhot without giving or receiving damage.

Mr. P. Oſborne and Mr. Corniſh ſaw it with an emotion becoming Britons, bravely thruſt themſelves into the line, and attacked the Poder, but being only in frigates, it was not their province to continue there, ſo they were obliged to deſiſt, and ſail back to their former ſtations. The Princeſſa, Somerſet, Dragon, Bedford, and Kingſton, took occaſion to fire at her, but in ſuch a wild, confuſed, unjuſtifiable manner, it was only expoſing themſelves to the public ridicule. Mr. Hawke, now admiral, in the Berwick, burned with indignation at the ſight of ſuch ſcandalous behaviour, like an officer and an Engliſh ſeamen, bore down and gave her battle: he had no ſignal, nor any particular order to do this, but he thought it indeſpenſibly his duty, ſince none of the ſhips would, to whoſe lot ſhe had happened to fall. He knew the boaſts and exaggerations that would ariſe from one ſhip's beating off ſeven, and bravely prevented that ignomy, by breaking diſcipline, to preſerve honour, for the Poder was not his ſhip, but the Amerique.

At the firſt broadſide, ſhe loſt twenty-ſeven men, and had ſeven of her lower deck guns diſmounted, ſhe ſtill made a vigorous reſiſtance, but after having had one hundred and ſixteen men killed, her mainmaſt and foretopmaſt carried away, ſhe ſtruck. The lieutenants of ſeveral ſhips boarded her, claiming the honour, but Don Rodriguez, the captain, ſaid, he held them all in contempt, except the Berwick's, to whom, with great politeneſs, he delivered his ſword, declaring his honour would not ſuffer him to ſtrike the Spaniſh colours to them.

By this time the Real and Marlborough were diſabled, the former quite ſilent. Mr. Matthews ordered the Anne galley to burn the Real, but had neglected ordering Mr. Mackay to prime her, which ſhould have been done ſome time before.

Theſe extraordinary commiſſions of deſtruction, are not ſo eaſily executed, ſhe was neither covered nor conducted, which is always the practice in theſe caſes. The Hercules, Halcyon, and Brilliant, who ſaw the impending blow, crowded all their ſail on this dreadful occaſion; and fired at her, but at too great a diſtance. The Spaniſh admiral ſhewed now more ſignal proofs of noble bravery than before, he was unſhaken and immoveable, even in the midſt of dangers. We may eaſily conceive the conſternation his ſhip's crew muſt be in, expecting every moment to be ſwallowed in the flames. But Don Navarro brought ſeven of his lower tier guns to bear upon her, pointing and firing them with his own hands, made every ſhot take place, ſo that had no accident happened to the fireſhip, it ſeems probable ſhe would have been ſunk; he alſo ſent a launch full of men, to drive her along-ſide the Marlborough, the only ſhip near her. Captain Mackay, as he paſſed the Dorſetſhire, going down, deſired her aſſiſtance to cover and conduct him, which captain Burriſh refuſed, though ordered by the admiral. Mr. Mackay made anſwer with a ſigh, "Then I am "going to be ſacrificed." He, poor man, was obliged to go priming down, alone, and unaſſiſted, ſo ſevere was his neceſſity! yet ſo great was his generoſity, being conſcious he muſt fall a victim, that he ordered his men into the boat, and bid them proceed to the ſhips; but the lieutenant, mate, and two others, refuſed, ſaying, they would wait for the barge which was to fetch him, who alone ſtood the deck, with a match in his hand, they being near drunk, went below. The launch was now ſo near him, what recourſe muſt he have in this helpleſs condition! alas! to the fatal neceſſity of firing the guns in the waſte. His matches were unwarily placed, hatches unlaid, ſcuttles open, funnels uncapped, running down, unprepared, and primed with a great deal of looſe powder, plunged into extricable diſtreſs, without the leaſt glimpſe of hope, every ſhip and every friend far off, in a few minutes ſhe blew up, without doing execution.

Had any ſhip gone down with her, conſidering the helpleſs condition of the Real, there would have been no probability of danger, nor making the intent ineffectual.

Mr. Mackey was, we may ſay, univerſally beloved, and univerſally lamented; he arrived to this ill-fated command by a long courſe of obedience and diligence, and what is commonly called a thorough knowledge of his duty. In ſome accounts we find it aſſerted, that he was extremely ſlow and tedious in priming his ſhip, but theſe are wrong, for thoſe who know any thing of a fireſhip, will readily agree, ſhe cannot be primed in leſs time than an hour and an half, and it was not two hours from the time of his receiving orders, to his death. To be directed upon a ſervice before any advice to get ready for it, is enough to confound a man, hurry to diſpatch, fear of diſpleaſing, concern to feel what he never felt in all his ſervice, reproofs and meances! Eagerneſs and precipitation to execute, all help on ſuch an occaſion to excite a guſt of paſſions with which the conflict muſt be violent, and the ſucceſs uncertain. It is inhuman and baſe in the friends of Mr. Leſtock, to blaſt the memory of a man who had often given proofs he neither feared the enemy nor death, and who at laſt ſo bravely loſt his life.

In the mean time Mr. Rowley, with part of his diviſion, got a-breaſt of M. de Court, and engaged him very warmly; Mr. H. Oſborn, now admiral, attacked, and ſupported him to the utmoſt of his power, who with Mr. Hawke, were the only gentlemen that fought in the van diviſion. The French admiral ſeeing the danger the Spaniards were falling into, judiciouſly tacked to relieve them. This obliged Mr. Rowley to tack, who had not an all-ſufficiency, as Mr. Leſtock terms it, with ſeven ſhips to oppoſed nineteen, and rejoin the center, leaving part of his van expoſed to the fire of M. Gabaret,

Gabaret chief d'Eſcadre of the French van, but that officer preferred the preſervation of the Spaniards to the deſtruction of the Engliſh. Mr. Hawke now finding he could not maintain his prize, reſolved to abandon her, and Mr. Matthews obſerving the French ſquadron had tacked, unfortunately gave Mr. Leſtock his deſired plea, by hauling down the ſignal to engage, and hoiſting the ſignal to give over chace. This alteration of ſignals ſeems intended for Mr. Rowley, not Mr. Leſtock, whom he had forgot.

But the ſignals for beginning and ceaſing action are ſo general, that no exception or miſrepreſentation are to be interpreted from them, nor any curtailment made. So this ſerved all, and many were glad. Mr. Rowley, to join the center, and ceaſed to engage, the ſooner to effect it, and Mr. Leſtock ſhortened ſail agreeable to the ſignal. M. de Court retook the Poder, and relieved the Spaniſh fleet, which if the Engliſh captains had done their duty, might have been totally deſtroyed before this time, but only ſix in the whole fleet of the line gave proofs of Britiſh valour.

Mr. Leſtock ſays he could not come up to engage the Spaniards, yet allows ſome of his beſt ſailers could, but it being a breach of diſcipline, he could not permit them. The truth is, he had a pique againſt the admiral, and if he could either under the ſcrene of diſcipline, or by any other means, it was his determined reſolution not to join him, on the contrary, it was his pleaſure and innate ſatisfaction to ſee him diſabled and without aſſiſtance.

The combined fleet now unmoleſted, continued the courſe they had begun to ſteer before the action, and Mr. Matthews with his whole fleet was an idle ſpectator. However, he ſoon after gave chace. At three next day, in the afternoon, he came in ſight of them, they were in every kind of confuſion and irregularity, fluctuating and dividing each others motions, the Real in tow, the Poder behind, which the Eſſex burned, The Marlborough ſent to Mahon, and replaced by the Burford who had arrived that morning from England.

It was the fineſt moon-light night nature could have given, and the whole fleet in exact order for the firſt time, an eaſy victory was expected. Britiſh hands and Britiſh hearts rejoiced at the glorious opportunity. Matthews foreſaw that if he made the ſignals to give chace and engage, Mr. Leſtock would regain his honour loſt the day before, which his reſentment could not allow; he therefore lay aſleep, while the enemy wiſely took the advantage to free themſelves a ſecond time from danger, and retire with all the precipitation their ſhattered condition would permit.

On the ſeventeenth, the Britiſh fleet arrived at Mahon, where Mr. Leſtock was ſuſpended and ſent home. The nation was alarmed at the miſcarriage, and loudly complained, agreeable to cuſtom on ſuch occaſions, and Mr. Leſtock arrived at the only time which could have added moſt to his diſgrace, for every body looked upon him as the delinquent. Soon after Mr. Matthews arrived, (having deſired leave to return on account of his bad ſtate of health) the affair became an enquiry in parliament, which thought both to blame; but being conſcious they could not preciſely clear up the difficulty, ſo well as thoſe acquainted with maritime caſes of a ſimilar nature, they petitioned his majeſty for a court martial, which was held on the inferior officers, the captains Burriſh, Ambroſe, and Williams were broke. Mr. Leſtock (who was tried by another court-martial, of which the late Mr. J. Byng was a principal member) without deliberation was honourably acquitted, becauſe he acted *prudently* and agreeable to the ſignals; but Mr. Matthews who fought, was broke becauſe he acted *imprudently*; nay, he narrowly eſcaped being ſhot for cowardice and deſertion, while Mr. Leſtock triumphed on his trial. Such proceedings are hardly to be accounted for; they muſt be attributed to intereſt and party, which at this time, had the predominance.

It is certain that neither of the admirals wanted courage or ſkill, they had been on ſeparate commands and executed their commiſſions to the ſatisfaction of their country. Their being united here occaſioned this miſcarriage; envy and reſentment was their true characteriſtic.

Mr. Matthews's account publiſhed by authority ſays, "That the evening before the action, he made the right "ſignal for bringing too (and Mr. Leſtock as well as "himſelf knew the combined fleet was out of Toulon, "and an engagement every minute expected) he "brought too ſo very near the enemy, he could count "their ſhips upon deck, but could not at the ſame time "ſee the vice-admiral. In the morning when the ſig- "for the line of battle was made, Mr. Leſtock was "five miles aſtern of him." Without doubt Leſtock did not intend to fight till Matthews was either killed or diſabled, as then he might take the ſole command, which was what he wanted; for the whole difference was, *one was ſuperior*. This appears in one of Matthews's letters to Leſtock. "You cannot be more deſirous of "commanding in chief, than I am of reſigning it."

The following words are poſitively aſſerted to have paſſed between Mr. Cornwall on the bow of the Marlborough, and Mr. Matthews walking in the ſtern-gallery of the Namur, juſt before the engagement.

Cornwall, How do you do, Sir?

Matthews, Do ——— I can do nothing! look at the vice-admiral.

Cornwall, I have looked on him a long time with concern.

Matthews, By G—d, every one of theſe ſhips will get away from me.

Cornwall, I think if you attack theſe here (*pointing to the Spaniſh van,*) you may ſtop them.

Matthews, Do you think ſo ——— and will you ſecond me?

Cornwall, Yes.

TOURNAY, SIEGE OF. [a city of the Auſtrian Netherlands, ſituated on the Scheld, about thirteen miles eaſt from Mons.] At the beginning of the campaign in the year 1709, the allies commanded by the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene, propoſed to give battle to the French army commanded by marechal de Villars, but the marechal retired on their approach, and unadviſedly weakened the garriſon of Tournay, to ſtrengthen his own army; it was now judged neceſſary to beſiege that city, therefore on the twenty-ſeventh day of June it was inveſted. The trenches were opened between the ſeventh and eighth days of July, and the ſiege proſecuted with ſo much vigour, that on the twenty-eighth, the garriſon demanded to capitulate for the town, which they ſurrendered on the thirtieth. The next day the marquis de Surville, the French governor, was entertained at dinner by prince Eugene; and in the afternoon retired into the citadel, which his garriſon had entered to the number of about four thouſand men; but a great number of their men concealed themſelves in the town, and two captains, four lieutenants, with about one hundred and fifty men, came to the duke of Marlborough's camp. At the ſame time, the French ſick and wounded, to the number of eight hundred, marched out to be conducted to Doway; and the earl of Albemarle, who was appointed governor of Tournay, took poſſeſſion of the town. The time agreed for evacuating the ſame expiring that night, the allies began to work again on the approaches to the citadel. On the firſt of Auguſt, the French firſt began the act of hoſtility, and fired from the citadel, with cannon and ſmall ſhot, upon count Lottum's trenches and batteries; from whence they were immediately anſwered, and the fire continued very hot on both ſides, the whole night. The ſame day diſpoſitions were made for a ſecond attack; the new lines of circumvallation about the citadel almoſt finiſhed, and orders given for levelling thoſe about the town.

In the mean time, the marquis of Surville having propoſed to the confederate generals, the appointing of two perſons to treat about the ſurrender of the citadel, the princes of Savoy and Marlborough named the ſieur de Lalo, a brigadier in the Britiſh troops, and the marquis Surville choſe the marquis de Ravignan a brigadier in the French ſervice, who having conferred together, drew up and ſubſcribed an agreement, by which the place was to be ſurrendered the fifth of September, and the garriſon to have all the honours of war. But on this occaſion, the French gave a freſh inſtance of their inſincerity, and manifeſted to the world, that

that their propoſals for delivering up the citadel of Tournay, were but an artifice to gain time, and, if poſſible, amuſe the allies: for the king of France refuſed to ratify theſe articles, unleſs a general ceſſation of arms in the Netherlands, till the fifth of September, ſhould, at the ſame time, be agreed on; which the allies rejected.

Hereupon the ſiege was carried on with all poſſible vigour, and notwithſtanding the great difficulties the confederate troops met with in their attacks, by reaſon of the vaſt numbers of the French mines, on the thirty-firſt of Auguſt the garriſon beat the chamade, deſiring to capitulate. Hoſtages being thereupon exchanged on both ſides, M. Dolet, and the marquis de Ravignan, both majors general, and four other officers came out of the citadel; and major-general Hondorff, with five officers more on the ſide of the confederates, were ſent in. Dolet and his company were brought to the earl of Albemarle's houſe, where the duke of Marlborough and the prince of Savoy being met to receive their propoſals, they offered to ſurrender the place, and delivered a project of a cpitulation, conſiſting of eleven articles.

When they had made their offers, they were deſired to withdraw; and after ſome conſultation, they were called in again, and received for anſwer from the duke of Marlborough and the prince of Savoy, that they could allow no other conditions, but that the garriſon ſhould ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war. So they returned into the citadel, and about three o'clock in the afternoon the hoſtilities began again.

Their highneſſes thought fit to inſiſt on having the garriſon priſoners of war, as well for the honour of the arms of the allies, as in return for the French king's having refuſed to agree to the former capitulation: beſides that during the ceſſation, the advices they had before were confirmed; the French officers owning that they were obliged to ſurrender for want of proviſions.

On the tenth of September about break of day, word came that the garriſon was at laſt willing to ſurrender upon ſuch terms as ſhould be allowed them. Whereupon their highneſſes immediately ſigned the articles of capitulation, by which the garriſon retained their ſwords and baggage, and returned to France, on condition that they ſerved not againſt the allies till a like number of officers and ſoldiers of the allies were returned to the allied army.

TOWTON, BATTLE AT. [a village of Yorkſhire, ſituated about eleven miles ſouth from York.] This battle was fought ten years before that at Teukſbury, at the time when Edward IV. had juſt aſcended the throne of England. The houſe of Lancaſter had many powerful adherents, and Margaret, queen to Henry VI. reſolved not to give up her huſband's crown while ſhe had any friends. She appointed the duke of Somerſet general of her army, and reſolved to riſk a battle with the forces of Edward, who were advancing towards her, and who had detached lord Fitzwalter to ſecure the paſs of Ferry-bridge, which was no ſooner done, than Somerſet ordered the lord Clifford to drive the enemy away from thence, which he did, and ſlew Fitzwalter, and a brother to the earl of Warwick. When that nobleman who was conſidered as the ſoul of Edward's army, heard of this tranſaction, he glowed with revenge, and afraid leaſt the ſoldiers ſhould term it an ill omen, he ſtabbed his horſe in ſight of the whole army, (to ſhew that he intended not to fly) and kiſſing the hilt of his ſword, while the blade was reeking with the creature's blood, ſwore, that though every one round him ſhould deſert the cauſe, he alone would ſtand by the king to the laſt gaſp! Edward alſo at the ſame time, diſcovered a ſteadineſs of ſoul, which had a happy effect in the ſoldiers. He made proclamation that all who deſired to be diſmiſſed, might leave the army as ſoon as they pleaſed, but that ſuch as ſhould fly during the battle, muſt expect no favour. He then detached the lord Falconbridge to attack Clifford at Ferrybridge. This order was ſo well executed, that Clifford's party was routed, and himſelf killed on the ſpot. The poſt being thus regained, Edward paſſed his army over the river, and prepared to attack the enemy. The two armies met near Towton, Henry's army contained ſixty thouſand, his rival's forty thouſand men.

The air was darkened by the ſnow, which fell very thick, and was blown by the wind in the faces of the Lancaſtrians, who began the battle with a ſhower of arrows. Falconbridge, who commanded the van of the Yorkiſts, diſdaining to fight at a diſtance, bid his men lay by their bows, and take to their ſwords. This order produced a furious attack, each man engaging his adverſary hand to hand, and both ſides with equal reſolution. The conflict laſted from morning till night. Edward ſignalized himſelf by his extraordinary valour, which greatly contributed to the obſtinacy of the diſpute, his men reſolving to conquer or die by the ſide of ſo brave a prince. At length the Lancaſtrians were put to flight, and a dreadful ſlaughter enſued. Edward ordering his men to give no quarter, becauſe he would not weaken his army by taking charge of the priſoners. The fugitives made towards Tadcaſte-bridge, but deſpairing to reach it, as they were ſo hotly purſued, they turned aſide, in order to paſs the Cock, which runs into the Werf. This was done with ſo much hurry and confuſion, that the river was immediately full of drowned men, and the ſlaughter was ſo great, that the water for ſeveral miles was red with blood. We are told that no leſs than thirty-ſix thouſand men were ſlain in the courſe of this action. As for Henry and Margaret, on the news of this defeat, they poſted directly for Scotland, and took refuge in Edinburgh. Edward then finding no further oppoſition, returned to London to prepare for his coronation.

TURIN, BATTLE NEAR. [a city of Italy, capital of Piedmont and of the king of Sardinia's dominions, ſituated at the confluence of the rivers Po and Doria,] this battle was fought in the year 1693, between the French commanded by marechal Catinat, and the allies by the duke of Savoy. The former was on the point of beſieging Turin, when the latter became apprehenſive of ſuch an undertaking, he marched after the enemy and preſently came up with him on the plain of Marſaglia, near Turin. On the fourth day of October, the French advanced from the hills to the allies, and a deſperate engagement enſued. The enemy charged the left wing of the confederates ſword in hand, with incredible fury, and though they were once repulſed, they renewed the attack with ſuch impetuoſity, that the Neapolitan and Milaneſe horſe were obliged to give way, and diſordered the German cavalry. Theſe falling upon the foot, threw the whole wing into confuſion. Mean while, the main body and the other wing ſuſtained the charge without flinching, until they were expoſed in the flank, by the defeat of the cavalry, then the whole front gave way. In vain the ſecond line was brought up to ſuſtain them; the horſe turned their backs, and the infantry were totally routed. In a word, the confederates were obliged to retire with precipitation, leaving their cannon, with about eight thouſand killed and wounded, on the field of battle. The victory was unattended with any ſolid advantage. Catinat only laid the country under contributions, reinforced ſome French garriſons, and then he made preparations to repaſs the mountains. As ſoon as the news reached Paris, Louis diſpatched M. de Chanlais to Turin with propoſals for detaching the duke of Savoy from the intereſt of the allies; the Pope aſſiſted all in his power, but they did not yet touch the right ſtring; the duke continued deaf to all their addreſſes.

2. TURIN, SIEGE OF AND BATTLE AT. This famous enterpriſe happened in the year 1706. The French king, after the loſs of the battle at Ramillies, thought proper to call the duke de Vendome from Italy, and place him in Flanders, oppoſite the duke of Marlborough, and ſend to Italy the duke of Orleans to command the army under the tutorage and direction of marechal de Marſin. They were ordered to beſiege Turin, which was accordingly inveſted in the month of May; and the operations carried on till the beginning of September. Great preparations had been made for this ſiege. It was not undertaken till the duke of Savoy had rejected all the offers of the French monarch, which were ſufficient to have ſhaken a prince of leſs courage and fortitude. The duke de la Feuillade having finiſhed the lines of circumvallation and contravallation, ſent his quarter-

maſter

Engrav'd for the Military Dictionary

The moſt Serene Prince Eugene of Savoy.

BRITISH MUSEUM

maſter general with a trumpet to offer paſſports and a guard for the removal of the ducheſs and her children. The duke of Savoy replied, that he did not intend to remove his family, and the marechal might begin to execute his maſter's orders whenever he ſhould think fit. But when the ſiege began with uncommon fury, and the French fired red-hot balls into the place, the two ducheſſes, with the young prince and princeſſes, quitted Turin and retired to Quieraſco, from whence they were conducted, through many dangers, into the territories of Genoa. The duke himſelf forſook his capital, in order to put himſelf at the head of his cavalry, and was purſued from place to place by forty-five ſquadrons, under the command of the count d'Aubetterre. Notwithſtanding the very noble defence which was made by the garriſon of Turin, who deſtroyed fourteen thouſand of the enemy during the courſe of the ſiege, the defences were almoſt ruined, their ammunition began to fail, and they had no proſpect of relief but from prince Eugene, who had numberleſs difficulties to encounter before he could march to their aſſiſtance. The duke de Vendome, before he left Italy, had ſecured all the fords of the Adige, the Mincio and the Oglio, and formed ſuch lines and entrenchments as he imagined would effectually hinder the Imperial general from arriving in time to relieve the city of Turin. But the prince ſurmounted all oppoſition, paſſed four great rivers in deſpite of the enemy, and reached the neighbourhood of Turin on the thirteenth day of Auguſt. There being joined by the duke of Savoy, he paſſed the Po between Montcalier and Cavignan.

On the fifth day of November, they took a convoy of eight hundred loaded mules, next day they paſſed the Doria, and encamped with the right on the bank of the river before Pianaſſa, and the left on the Stura before Veneria. The enemy were entrenched, having the Stura on their right, the Doria on their left, and the convent of Capuchins in their center. When prince Eugene approached Turin, the duke of Orleans propoſed to march out of the intrenchment and give him battle, and this propoſal was ſeconded by all the general officers except Murſin, who, finding the duke determined, produced an order from the French king, commanding the duke to follow the marechal's advice. The court of Verſailles was now become affraid of hazarding an engagement againſt thoſe who had ſo often defeated their armies; and this officer had private inſtructions to keep within the trenches.

On the ſeventh day of September, the confederates marched up to the entrenchments of the French in eight columns, through a terrible fire from forty pieces of artillery, and were formed in order of battle within half-cannon ſhot of the enemy. Then they advanced to the attack with ſurpriſing reſolution, and met with ſuch a warm reception, as ſeem to ſtop their progreſs. Prince Eugene perceiving this check, drew his ſword, and putting himſelf at the head of the battalions near the left, forced the entrenchments at the firſt charge.

The duke of Savoy met with the ſame ſucceſs in the center, and on the right. The horſe advanced through the intervals of the foot, left for that purpoſe, but they did not ſtop there, nor form themſelves according to the diſpoſition that had been made: on the contrary, ſeveral troopers that had entered precipitately, continued purſuing and puſhing the enemy. General Iſelbach, who ſerved in the ſecond line, and who was to ſupport the brigade of Wirtemberg, detached from his own brigade the regiment of Stahrenberg under colonel Haindi, and cauſed him to poſt himſelf on the entrenchment, with orders to turn the enemies cannon againſt themſelves, and not to abandon that poſt, happen what would. This was executed very ſeaſonably; for that regiment had hardly poſted itſelf, when the enemy, who fled, faced about, repulſed part of the German horſe, and penetrated through the Pruſſian foot, becauſe the Imperial foot had moved to the right to make an overture. But the regiment of Stahrenberg ſupported the Pruſſians with ſo great bravery, that the enemy were forced to give ground, and by that means the Pruſſians had time to put themſelves in order again. In the the mean while, the horſe of the left wing advanced, and all together put the enemy a ſecond time to the rout.

At the ſame time, baron Rhebinder had likewiſe forced the entrenchments: but the prince of Saxe-Gotha met with greater obſtacles, being obliged for an hour and an half to endure a great fire; becauſe he made his attack by Lucenta, which poſt the enemy were at hand to defend. His highneſs ſtood it, however, with extrme bravery, and gallantly repulſed the enemy's horſe, who had made an opening for themſelves on the left wing; in the mean time the enemy reinforcing themſelves more and more, baron Kirchbaum and count Haraeh ſupported vigorouſly the prince of Saxe-Gotha; while baron Iſelbach, with general Boneval, punctually executing their orders, entered into action likewiſe with the enemy. During this fight near Lucenta, where was the head bridge of the enemy, a caſſine was forced, and a battalion in it made priſoners. The allies lodged themſelves in the caſſine, and took poſt on the right and left towards the entrenchment, to obſerve Lucenta, in caſe the enemy ſhould have cauſed any troops to advance on the other ſide of the Dora. But orders were ſent to the foot of the right wing not to attack Lucenta, that the men might be ſpared, becauſe it was perceived the enemy were betaking themſelves to flight.

While the right wing was hotly engaged, the allies continued to repulſe the enemy on the ſide of the Stura with great vigour: but theſe again rallying, by forming a line, and having to deal only with cavalry, in a long and ſpacious ground, the horſe were obliged to wait till the foot came up with the cannon. Then they renewed the charge, and put the enemy again into ſuch diſorder, that, though they had behind their line another entrenchmment with ſeveral redoubts, and many caſſines well fortified, they were driven from one to the other, quite to their bridge on the Po, and all yielded at diſcretion. The allies beat them likewiſe out of Lucenta, in which was a great Magazine of meal, bread, and biſcuit; and forced them to abandon their bridge on the Dora. But they having ſet fire to Lucenta, a great part of the proviſions was conſumed. The remainder, however, with what was found beſides in their camp, amounted to three thouſand ſacks of corn and meal, and two thouſand ſacks of biſcuit. Thus the allies became maſters of all the enemies camp between the Stura, the Po, and the Dora: but it ought not to be omitted, that before the enemy were entirely put to the rout, the garriſon of Turin ſallied out upon them with a gallantry that cannot be expreſſed.

The allies took in the camp thirty-nine field-pieces, and all the tents, with what was in them. In the mean time, though the enemy were entirely beaten, they continued to batter the place till towards night, when they were forced to abandon their approaches, with all their cannon, mortars, ammunition, and furniture of war. But in their flight they ſet fire to ſeveral magazines of powder, bombs, and grenades, which they had in divers places, and blew them up one after the other. The marſhal de Marſi, who received a mortal wound in the battle, deſired their highneſſes to ſend him a guard, for his ſecurity, in the houſe where he was laid; which was immediately granted. Theſe princes already found themſelves in poſſeſſion of above one hundred pieces of cannon large and ſmall, with a great number of priſoners, among whom were five or ſix generals; beſides ſeveral ſtandards, colours, kettle-drums, and other implements of war; without reckoning the booty they made of a great quantity of baggage, and the horſes of ten or twelve regiments of dragoons, who had alighted, and were obliged to abandon them.

On the ſide of the allies were loſt colonel Hofman, the prince of Bevern, and lieutenant-colonel Neiſtein of of Wirtemberg. The majors-generl Kirchbaum, Stillen, and Haghen, with the colonels Reidt, Salmut, and another of the Pruſſians were wounded. Beſides theſe, they had many inferior officers killed or wounded.

This great action laſted till night, becauſe of the entrenchments, redoubts, and fortified caſſines, whence they were obliged to beat the enemy ſucceſſively. The night was the more favourable to them for their flight, becauſe the victorious troops had great need of reſt.

However, they did not neglect to ſend ſeveral detachments in purſuit of them, referring to the next day the taking of other meaſures. All the generals, after the example of their highneſſes, as alſo the officers and ſoldiers, did on this occaſion all that could be expected from brave warriors. It is eaſy to conjecture what difficulties they had to ſurmount, as well by the height of the entrenchment, as becauſe the foot could not break in till after they had levelled it, to open a way for the horſe. The generals of foot, beſides their uſual valour, ſhewed admirable conduct in this bloody action.

It is impoſſible to ſet forth the joy which this happy deliverance ſpread through the city of Turin, which was reduced to extremity; eſpecially when their highneſſes, after the action, entered it to render thanks to God in the cathedral. They were welcomed with a ſalvo of all the artillery, in which the little powder that was left was ſpent. On this occaſion ſufficient praiſe cannot be given to count Thaun, who ſuſtained the ſiege three months, and defended this capital with great valour and conduct, repelling to the laſt the aſſaults of the enemy. It is certain, that had he been better provided with ammunition, the enemy had advanced ſlower, and their highneſſes might have taken other meaſures; but in the ſituation of things at that time, ſuccour was not to be deferred a moment. The army encamped that night on the field of battle, the right wing towards the Old Park, and the left towards Lucenta.

The eighth, upon advice received, that the enemy were marching on the great road of Orbaſſan to Pignerol, and that their troops under general Albergotti took the ſame rout; his royal highneſs and prince Eugene went to diſcover them on an eminence near Valentine, and perceived that they had actually paſſed the Po over their bridge at Cavoretto, to which they ſet fire: but the Imperialiſts got thither in good time to extinguiſh it, and preſerve the bridge. Several detachments were made to obſerve the enemy during their retreat, and to execute diverſions. The next day [illegible] of their highneſſes a great number of priſoners, deſerters, and baggage; and they were ſtill more and more informed of the great confuſion and loſs ſuſtained by the enemy. Marſhal de Marſi died that day, being ſtifled by the blowing-up of ſome powder in the room where he lay wounded; and count Harach was diſpatched to carry the news of this great victory to Vienna.

The ninth, ſeveral other priſoners were conveyed to the camp, with a great quantity more of baggage taken from the enemy, who had likewiſe left behind them all their cannon in the mountains beyond Turin. The detachments, and eſpecially that of the marquis de Langallerie, took many priſoners from the enemy.

It now appeared that the French had about one thouſand eight hundred men killed, and the allies near as many: that the latter had taken ſix thouſand priſoners, one hundred and ten pieces of large artillery, above fifty field-pieces, five thouſand ſix hundred bombs, above fifteen thouſand grenades, forty-eight thouſand cannon balls, four thouſand cheſts of muſket-bullets, eighty-ſix thouſand barrels of powder, of one hundred weight each, a prodigious quantity of implements and proviſions for a camp, and all their tents, ten thouſand horſes, five thouſand mules, and two thouſand oxen; all the equipages of the generals, among which was a large quantity of plate, and four pictures of the king of France ſet with diamonds, and valued at four thouſand piſtoles. The duke of Savoy reſerved to himſelf only the artillery, the ammunition, the colours, and the kettle-drums, and the horſes to remount his cavalry: all the reſt of the booty was abandoned to the ſoldiers. Prince Eugene was content with the glory of having ſaved an ally and a relation; and with thirty-thouſand men, harraſſed by a long and painful march, beat an army of eighty thouſand diſciplined troops out of their entrenchments.

VAL

VAL, BATTLE AT, [a village of Brabant, ſituated between Tongres and Maeſtricht, about five miles ſouth weſt from the latter.] In February 1747, the duke of Cumberland began to aſſemble the allied forces, and in the latter end of March, they took the field in three ſeparate bodies. His royal highneſs with the Engliſh, Hanoverians and Heſſians, fixed his head quarters at the village of Tilberg, the prince of Waldeck was poſted with the Dutch troops at Breda, and marechal Bathiani collected the Auſtrians and Bavarians in the neighbourhood of Venlo. The whole army amounted to one hundred and twenty thouſand men, who lay inactive ſix weeks, expoſed to the inclemency of the weather, and almoſt deſtitute of forage and proviſion. Marechal Saxe continued his troops within their cantonments at Burges, Antwerp, and Bruſſels, declaring, that when the allied army ſhould be weakeded by ſickneſs and mortality, he would convince the duke of Cumberland that the firſt duty of a general is to provide for the health and preſervation of his troops. In April this fortunate commander took the field at the head of one hundred and forty thouſand men: mean while the duke of Cumberland took poſt with his whole army between the two Nethes, to cover Bergen-op-zoom and Maeſtricht; and the marechal called in his detachments with a view to hazard a general engagement. In the latter end of May, the French king arrived at Bruſſels, and his general reſolved to undertake the ſiege of Maeſtricht. For this purpoſe he marched towards Louvain, and the confederates perceiving his drift, began their march to take poſt between the town and the enemy.

On the twentieth day of June they took poſſeſſion of this ground, and were drawn up in order of battle, with their right at Bilſen, and their left extending to Wirle, having in the front of their left wing the village of Val, in which they poſted ſeveral battalions of Britiſh infantry. The French had taken poſſeſſion of the heights of Herdeeren, immediately above the allies, and both armies cannonaded each other till evening. In the morning the enemy's infantry marched down the hill in a prodigious column and attacked the village of Val, which was well fortified, and defended with ſurpriſing obſtinacy. The aſſailants ſuffered terribly in their approach from the cannon of the confederates, which was ſerved with ſurpriſing dexterity and ſucceſs, and they met with ſuch a warm reception from the Britiſh muſquetry as they could not withſtand: but when they were broken and diſperſed, freſh brigades ſucceeded with aſtoniſhing perſeverance. The confederates were driven out of the village, yet being ſuſtained by three regiments, they meaſured back their ground and repulſed the enemy with great ſlaughter. Nevertheleſs count Saxe continued pouring in other battalions, and the French regained and maintained their footing in the village after it had been three times loſt and carried. The action was chiefly confined to this part, where the field exhibited an horrible ſcene of carnage. At noon, the duke of Cumberland ordered the whole left wing to advance againſt the enemy, whoſe infantry gave way: prince Waldeck led up the center, marechal Bathiani made a motion with the right towards Herdeeren and victory ſeemed ready to declare for the confederates, when the fortune of the day took a ſudden turn to their prejudice. Several ſquadrons of Dutch horſe, poſted in the center, gave way, and flying at full gallop, overthrew five battalions of infantry that were advancing from the body of reſerve. The French cavalry charged them with great impetuoſity, increaſing the confuſion that was already produced, and penetrating through the lines of the allied army, which was thus divided about the center. The duke of Cumberland, who exerted himſelf with equal courage and activity, in attempting to remedy this diſorder, was in danger of being taken, and the defeat would in all probability have been total, had not Sir John Ligonier taken the reſolution of ſacrificing himſelf, and a part of the troops, to the ſafety of the army. At the head of three Britiſh regiments and ſome ſquadrons of Imperial horſe, he charged the whole line of the French cavalry, with ſuch intrepidity and ſucceſs, that he overthrew all that oppoſed him, and made ſuch diveſtation as enabled the duke of Cumberland to effect an orderly retreat to Maeſtricht. He himſelf was taken by a French carabineer, after his horſe had been killed; but the regiment he commanded retired with deliberation. The confederates retreated to Maeſtricht without having ſuſtained much damage from the purſuit, and even brought off all their artillery except ſixteen pieces of cannon. Their loſs did not exceed ſix thouſand men killed and taken, whereas the French general purchaſed the victory at a much greater expence. The ſiege of Bergen op-zoom was the conſequence. See 7 BERGEN-OP-ZOOM.

The common cauſe of the confederate powers is ſaid to have ſuffered from the pride and ignorance of their generals. On the eve of the battle, when a French detachment commanded by the count de Clermont appeared on the hill of Herdeeren, marechal Bathiani aſked permiſſion of the commander in chief to attack them before they ſhould be reinforced, declaring he would anſwer for the ſucceſs of the enterpriſe. No regard was paid to this propoſal; but the ſuperior aſked in his turn, where the marechal ſhould be in caſe he ſhould be mauled? He replied, "I ſhall always be "found at the head of my troops." And retired indiſguſt. The ſubſequent diſpoſition has likewiſe been blamed, in as much as not above one half of the army could act, while the enemy exerted their whole force.

VALDEVES, BATTLE ON THE PLAINS OF. [theſe plains are ſituated in the province of Tiera, in Portugal, on the eaſtward extreme, which borders on Spain, and and extend as far as Coria in that kingdom.] As we have already given the reader an account of the motives of this action, under the article Cabeças des Reyes, it is unneceſſary to repeat them here. We may ſay, however, it was in conſequence of this battle, that Portugal obtained the title of a kingdom, which was only an earldom before. As it was the firſt engagement between the Portugueſe and the Caſtilians; the latter, with their king at their head, advanced into Portugal, in the year 1125, with an intent to extirpate the earl and his adherents, who having made preparation for giving them a warm reception, a deſperate engagement enſued, which was obſtinately maintained ſeveral hours, at length victory declared for the Portugueſe, and their earl Alphonſo, from this time renounced his allegiance to the crown of Spain.

VALEN-

VALENCIENNES, SIEGES OF. [a town of Hainault, ſituated on the Scheld, about ſeventeen miles weſt from Mons.] In the year 1656, this town being in the poſſeſſion of the Spaniards, and the French at war with them, it was beſieged by marechal Turenne, but without ſucceſs, for the prince of Condé marching to its relief, the ſiege was raiſed. However, in the year 1677, Louis XIV. took it by aſſault, by the favor of one of the gates, which was half open; and to ſave the inhabitants from being plundered, he obliged them, at their own expence, to build a citadel.

VIENNA, SIEGE OF AND BATTLE AT. [capital of the circle of Auſtria, and of the German empire, ſituated on the river Danube, one hundred and thirty miles ſouth-eaſt from Prague.] This famous ſiege was undertaken by the Turks, in the year 1683, and is one of the moſt remarkable tranſactions in the German and Turkiſh hiſtories. If we look for the motives of this event, we muſt conſider, that ſeveral years before this æra, the emperor Leopold raiſed heavy exactions of the Hungarians, and perſecuted them to a degree of ſeverity and animoſity. Count Tekeli, a nobleman of high rank and repute in that country, glowing with a ſpirit of independancy, reſolved to ſhake off the yoke of diſpleaſure and perſecution of the Imperial court, or at leaſt thought any change could not be for the worſe. He made a propoſal to the Turkiſh emperor, that he would aſſiſt him at the head of twelve thouſand men, in extending his conqueſts to the weſt in Europe, and grant his army a free paſſage through Hungary, provided he would afterwards maintain the ancient liberties of that country. The bait was too alluring to need much invitation; the Turks were preſently in motion, and Kara Moſtafa, the grand vizier, penetrated through Hungary, at the head of the Turkiſh army, and on the eighteenth day of July, 1683, he appeared before Vienna.

The trenches being opened, and every thing neceſſary for the ſiege prepared, the vizier ſoon makes himſelf maſter of the out-works, beats down the walls with his cannon and mines; and then aſſaults the city with ſuch vigour, that although the garriſon, aſſiſted by the citizens, bravely diſputed every inch of ground, yet in all probability the place muſt have been quickly taken, had the general continued the ſiege as vigorouſly as he began it.

But Kara Moſtafa, though otherwiſe a man of great prudence and experience, being infatuated with ambition, and the power he ſaw himſelf inveſted with, imagines it for his intereſt to prolong the ſiege. He fancied he was able to throw off the Othman, or Turkiſh dominion, and having ſeized the metropolis of all Germany, found a muſſulman empire in the weſt, which ſhould rival that in the eaſt. He thought he had nothing to fear from the ſultan, ſince all the diſciplined troops of the empire were under his command, and it would be difficult for Mahomet to bring ſuch an army againſt him. The emperor of Germany ſeemed leſs formidable to him, as he hoped to be maſter of his capital city, before the troops expected from Poland, whoſe proceedings were known to be dilatory, could poſſibly arrive. He had brought with him a great treaſure, and reſolved to increaſe it with the riches of the German princes, which he ſuppoſed to be repoſited in the city beſieged by him.

He knew that the Paſhas, or baſhaws, and other governors in Hungary, appointed by him during his vizierſhip, were attached to his intereſt, and imagined would prove no obſtacle to his advancement. It remained only to gain Ibrahim Paſha, Beglerbeg of Buda, a man of great authority with the principal officers of the janizaries and ſpahis. Theſe latter he prevailed on by large preſents. He promiſed Ibrahim Paſha the kingdom of Hungary for ever, to divide all the provinces of it among the Spahis, by way of Timar; and to ſettle the whole army in the cities and lands of that country, as new colonies, after driving out or enſlaving the old poſſeſſors. But he reſerved for himſelf, under the title of ſultan, all Germany, as far as the borders of France, Tranſilvania, and Poland, which he reſolved the next year either to ſubdue or make tributary.

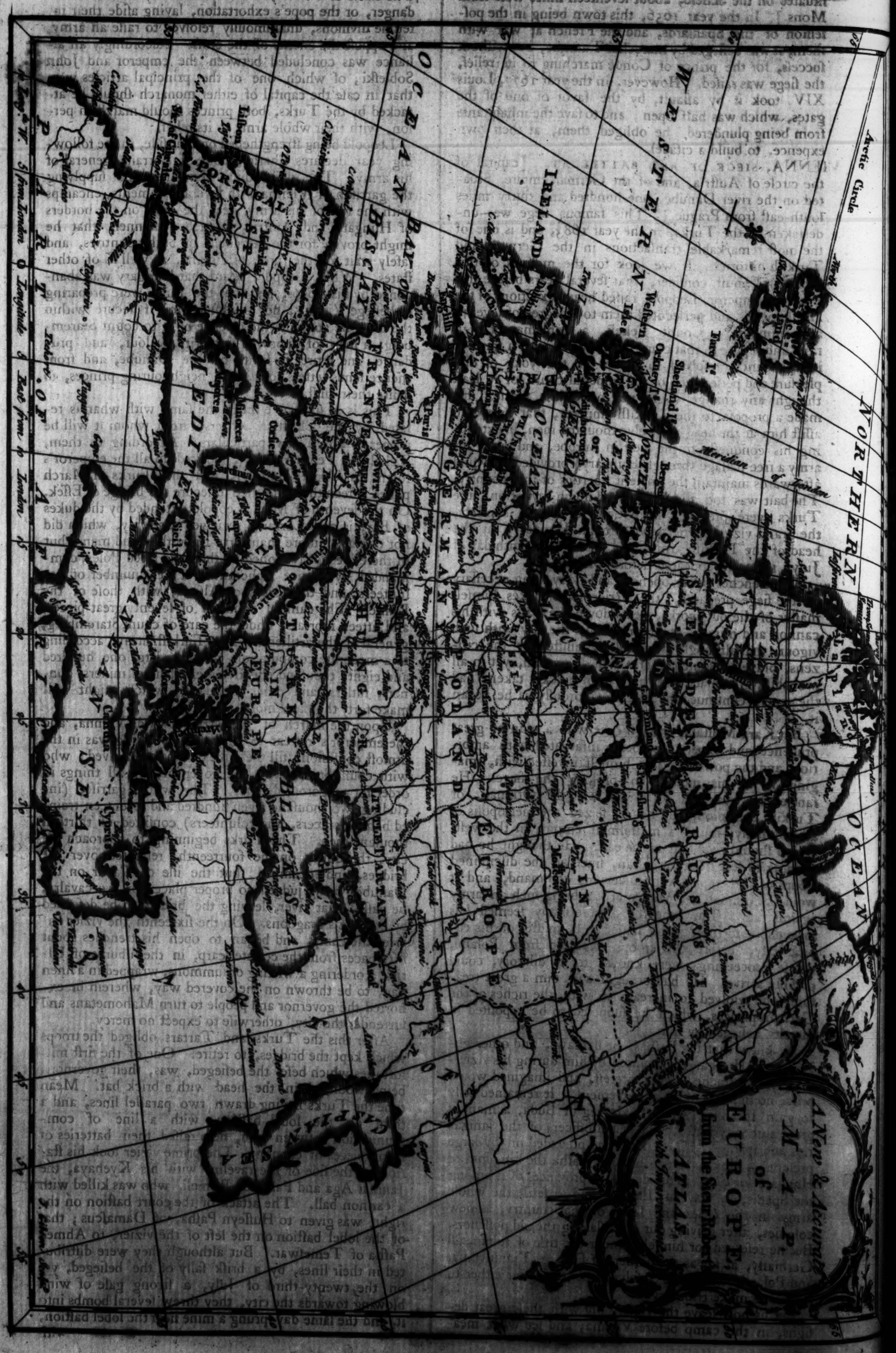
Let us now leave the vizier, big with theſe great deſigns, in the camp before Vienna, and ſee what meaſures were taken by the emperor to repel the enemy. The ſtates of Poland, excited either by the common danger, or the pope's exhortation, laying aſide their inteſtine diviſions, unanimouſly reſolved to raiſe an army, and oppoſe the enemy of the croſs. Accordingly an alliance was concluded between the emperor and John Sobieſki; of which one of the principal articles was, that in caſe the capital of either monarch ſhould be attacked by the Turks, both princes ſhould march in perſon, with their whole army to its relief.

Leopold being ſtrengthened on that ſide, in the following year declares Charles, duke of Lorrain, general of his army. The duke quits Hungary, and ſupplying the garriſon of Vienna with ſeveral regiments, encamps with the reſt of his army near the city, on the borders of Hungary and Auſtria, in ſuch a manner, that he might provide for the exigencies of both countries, and ſafely wait for the forces of Poland, as well as of other ſtates. When Leopold heard that Hungary was abandoned by his troops, and that the Turks were preparing to beſiege Vienna; not thinking himſelf ſecure within the city, he commits the defence of it to count Staremberg, a man of approved integrity, valour, and prudence, and retires to Lintz on the Danube, and from thence ſends letters to all the neighbouring princes, to deſire their aſſiſtance.

This is in ſubſtance much the ſame with what is related by the Chriſtian writers, from whom it will be proper to add a few particulars. According to them, Tekeli, in February 1683, blocked up all the emperor's towns in Upper Hungary, and the Turks in March poſted fifteen thouſand men to ſecure the bridge of Eſſek. On the ſeventh of May, Leopold, attended by the dukes of Bavaria and Lorrain, reviewed his army, which did not conſiſt of more than forty-three thouſand men: but in theſe are not reckoned ſix thouſand hired Poles, commanded by prince Luhomirſki, a great number of volunteers, and the forces of Alſatia, with thoſe of the Rhine. The cannon conſiſted of ſeventy great pieces, and fifteen mortars, under the care of count Staremberg, general of the artillery. The Turkiſh army, according to a moderate computation, amounted to one hundred and eighty thouſand effective men, beſides miners, gunners, ſutlers, and other attendants, which might well make forty thouſand more.

Upon the march of the vizier towards Vienna, and the emperor's retreat to Lintz, every thing was in the utmoſt confuſion, till the duke of Lorrain arrived; who with count Staremberg, the governor, ſet all things in order for a vigorous defence. The whole garriſon (including two thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventeen trained bands, officers, and volunteers) conſiſted of thirteen thouſand men. The Turks beginning to approach the city, the duke, on the fourteenth, retreated over the bridges, and encamped: but the iſle of Tabor on the Danube, being judged no proper place for the cavalry, he paſſed that river, leaving the bridges to be defended by Schultz's dragoons. On the ſixteenth the vizier entered the camp, and began to open his trenches about fifty paces from the counterſcarp, in the ſuburbs of Ulrick; ordering a writing or ſummons, wrapped in a linen bag, to be thrown on the covered way, wherein he exhorted the governor and people to turn Mahometans and ſurrender the city, otherwiſe to expect no mercy.

After this the Turks and Tartars obliged the troops which kept the bridges, to retire. One of the firſt misfortunes which befel the beſieged, was, their governor's being wounded in the head with a brick bat. Mean time the Turks having drawn two parallel lines, and a third on the lobel baſtion, with a line of communication between both, here raiſed their batteries of thirty pieces of cannon. The prime vizier took his ſtation on the ſide of the ravelin, with his Kyehaya, the Janizar Aga and Paſha of Rumeli, who was killed with a cannon ball. The attack of the court baſtion on the right, was given to Huſſeyn Paſha, of Damaſcus; that of the lobel baſtion on the left of the vizier, to Ahmed Paſha of Temeſwar. But although they were diſtributed in their lines, by a briſk ſally of the beſieged, yet on the twenty-third of July, a ſtrong gale of wind blowing towards the city, they threw ſeveral bombs into it, and the ſame day ſprung a mine near the lobel baſtion, with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MEDITERRANEAN SEA
CASPIAN SEA
FRANCE
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HUNGARY
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IN
Paris
Lisbon
Madrid
Naples
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Venice
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Cape Lezard
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Cape St. Martin
Cape Creus
Cape Carthagena
Cape Tenaro
Cape Malea
Cape Colonna
Cape Sigeum
Cape Janizary
Cape Baba
Cape Celidonia
Cape Chelidonia
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with very little effect: however, they made a furious aſſault upon it, but came off with loſs. Next morning a meſſenger from the duke, having ſwam four times over the water with a letter in a bladder, hung about his neck, with much difficulty got into the city, and gave the beſieged hopes of relief, as the army was now daily increaſing.

Mean time the vizier Kara Moſtafa continues the ſiege of Vienna, not as prudence, but his vain imagination, ſuggeſted: for, in a perſuaſion that the city could not avoid falling into his hands, he would not ſuffer it to be cloſely blocked up on all ſides, or the breaches to be attacked every-where with equal vigour; but orders the ſoldiers daily to aſſault in ſmall parties only, that the garriſon being exhauſted with continual watching and loſs of their men, might be obliged, at length, to ſurrender the caſtle. When the janizaries, ignorant of the general's deſigns, began openly to complain of theſe proceedings, and that more were deſtroyed by the ſkirmiſhes, than by a general aſſault of the whole army; he unwarily diſcovers part of his projects; telling thoſe who acquainted him with what was ſaid, that he could not ſatisfy the deſires of the army, becauſe he knew there were great treaſures in the city, which it would be improper, and contrary to the ſultan's command, to give up for plunder.

Beſides, leſt the ſoldiers ſhould happen to break into the city, and in the firſt heat to ſeize on thoſe treaſures, he commands proclamation to be made in the camp, that if any Othman troops ſhould force the walls, they ſhould immediately ſecure themſelves with a trench, and not preſume to advance farther, or enter any houſe, before he ſhould come and give them freſh orders. Laſtly, that after taking the city, the want of corn ſhould not oblige him to change or defer his deſigns; he very ſparingly diſtributes the proviſions, which he had brought with him in great plenty; alledging, that good part of it was to be reſerved for the troops, to be left in garriſon, when the city ſhould be reduced. In the mean while, all the proviſions expected from Hungary were intercepted by the garriſons of Preſburg, Yavarin, and as Tekeli had foretold the vizier. Hence ſo great a ſcarcity aroſe; that, a thing before unknown in the Turkiſh camp, ten drams of bread, and even without ſalt, were ſold for one Rhub, with other eatables, and liquor in proportion.

The general, to remedy this inconvenience, before the famine cauſed a ſedition in the army, ſends a baſha, with twenty thouſand men, to the aid of Tekeli, with orders to attack Preſburg, becauſe that was the city leaſt able to make reſiſtance; and ſee the proviſions with the military ſtores collected at Buda, ſafely conducted to the Othman camp. But duke Charles being informed of the vizier's intentions, ſends prince Lewis of Baden, with ſeveral regiments, who firſt meeting with Tekeli, quickly diſperſed the Hungarian troops; which ſtruck the Turks with ſuch terror, that, beſides a thouſand killed, and many taken, they left a thouſand waggons laden with proviſions, and warlike engines, as a booty to the victors.

The janizaries, on the news of this defeat and loſs, exaſperated againſt their general, began to exclaim, that they came to fight, not againſt famine, but the enemy; and growing negligent in their duty, allowed the garriſon, now reduced to the utmoſt extremity, time to reſume their courage, and repair their breaches. The officers likewiſe, diſcouraged by the obſtinacy of the vizier, and difficulty of the ſiege, grow careleſs of their affairs; and would have been ſurpriſed by the Imperial army, if one of the enemy's couriers, who was taken, had not ſhewn them to what danger they were expoſed. But this indolence had taken ſuch deep root in the minds of the ſoldiers, that they were heard frequently to ſay, "O infi-" del! if thou wilt not come thyſelf, at leaſt ſhew thy " cap, at the ſight of which, we will fly in an hour." And, on the approach of the Poliſh auxiliaries, although it was eaſy for them to have hindered the junction of the two armies, yet not a ſingle man would ſtir, to divert that imminent danger. Shortly after, the night before the battle, almoſt a fourth part of the army diſperſed themſelves; and thoſe who remained, ſeemed to want reſolution to fight.

By this account one would imagine, that the Turks remained quite inactive before Vienna, after the defeat at Preſburg; but, according to the Chriſtian accounts, they preſſed the ſiege with great vigour. On the twenty ſixth of July, they deſigned a furious aſſault, and ordered all their warlike muſic to ſound: but juſt as they were beginning the attack, the beſieged ſprung a mine, which blew up many of the enemy: and though the reſt preſſed hard to gain the ground, which the mine had laid open, they were valiantly repulſed with conſiderable loſs. However, they gave the beſieged no reſt till the ſixth of Auguſt, when ſpringing a mine, which opened the earth very much, as far as the counterſcarp, towards the court baſtion, they there began a terrible fight, which laſted five hours: and, notwithſtanding the great valour of count Leſley, the younger, (ſlain in this action) they at laſt, like a violent torrent, became maſters of the ditch of the court ravelin; though with the loſs of one thouſand men, to one hundred and eighty of the beſieged.

On the eighth, the Turks ſprung a mine at the point of the court baſtion, which they ſeconded with an aſſault; ſo that the governor, judging it impoſſible to defend the ravelin, cauſed the cannon to be withdrawn from thence, and then in a ſally, driving the enemy out of their galleries, burnt all their works. The Turks at length, by their aſſiduous labours, on the thirteenth, blew up the flanker of the ravelin: but the quantity of powder being very great, the mine reverſed on themſelves, with ſuch execution, as abated the courage of the aſſailants. However, the beſieged being much diſtreſſed with their daily loſſes, ſent the duke of Lorrain an account, by one Kotlinſki; who, diſguiſing himſelf like a Turk, ſilently paſſed the palliſadoes, and went confidently, ſinging a Turkiſh air, through their camp. The ſame meſſenger returning with letters, promiſing ſpeedy relief, they ſignified the receipt of them to the Imperial camp, by firing three rockets, while they rung the bells for joy, and fired all the guns in the city on the enemy.

It would be tedious to relate every day's action. But while theſe things were going forward before the city, divers rencounters happened abroad; in which conſiderable bodies of Tartars, Turks, and malecontents, were defeated with great ſlaughter, and convoys of proviſions from time to time intercepted. Hereupon, the vizier orders Tekeli to repair with his forces to the ſiege; but he excuſed himſelf from that ſervice. Mean time, although the Turkiſh camp began to be ſomewhat diſcouraged, for want of forage, yet they ſtill perſiſted vigorouſly to puſh on the ſiege. On the twenty-third of the ſame month, they carried a third part of the ravelin, where they made a lodgement: next day they ſprung another mine, without ſucceſs; at which time, a meſſenger brought news to the beſieged, of ſpeedy relief. Hereupon, they made a ſally on the twenty-fifth, with ſo much reſolution, that they drove the Turks out of the ditch, overthrew their galleries and gabions, nailed ſix of their cannon, and diſcharged one of their mines of its powder.

However, the twenty-ſeventh in the evening, ſixty rockets were fired from St. Stephen's tower, as a ſignal of their great diſtreſs: while the Turks fired inceſſantly upon the place, ſprung a mine, and were within a little of taking the ravelin; which cauſe the beſieged, for fear of the worſt, to make another retrenchment, at the foot of the court baſtion. On the firſt of September they made a ſally, though not with the deſired ſucceſs: but in another, on the ſame day, they burnt the enemy's galleries; and ruined ſo much of their works, that they could not repair the ſame in leſs than three days. However, on the third, the governor thought fit to quit the ravelin to the enemy; who having ſprung a mine next day under the court bulwark (which made a great breach and ſhook the whole city) five thouſand Turks, with their drawn ſimeters, immediately entered, and crying, " Allah! Allah!" planted four of their ſtandards upon the breach.

The beſieged here acted even beyond themſelves; and after a fight all day long, repulſed the enemy, with the ſlaughter of twelve hundred men. They beat them alſo next day, in the ditch: and although on the ſixth,

they made a breach in the lobel baſtion, and vigorouſly aſſaulted it for two hours, yet they were beaten off; and in their retreat, loſt two thouſand men, ſlain by the cannon, grenadoes, and other engines. The joy for this ſucceſs, was increaſed by five rockets, fired the ſame evening, from the mountains of Kolemberg, as ſignals that relief was at hand. The Turks being not inſenſible hereof, took an account of their army, which, from one hundred and ſixty-eight thouſand, was now reduced to one hundred and nineteen thouſand four hundred and fifty-ſix. Therefore, on the ninth, they reſolved to make their laſt effort againſt the city, which they judged was now reduced to the utmoſt extremity, as in reality it was.

Accordingly, they redoubled the firing of their cannon and mortars, though it was but like the laſt ſtruggle before death; for in the afternoon the Turkiſh camp began to move, and their cavalry to ride in a confuſed manner from one ſide to another, in order to change their ſituation for fighting: while thoſe who were left to carry on the ſiege, ſtill went forward with their works, and ſprung nine ſeveral mines under the lobel baſtions, but without much execution. Other mines were diſcovered on the tenth; and next day, they cannonaded the place, with as much violence as ever: but the noiſe, occaſioned by the approach of the Chriſtian army, at laſt ſilenced their roaring. This indeed happened very ſeaſonably, for the beſieged were now reduced to great extremities, as well as neceſſities; and the appearance of ſmoak, in three different places, on the Kalemburg mountains, cheared their ſpirits, as being the ſignal that the duke was haſtening to their relief.

Being come now to the eve before the battle, it is time to return to the Turkiſh hiſtorians, and ſee what reſolutions were taken in the Othman army. While the deſertion of their ſoldiers, before-mentioned, ſtruck the baſhas with dread, the vizier alone continues fearleſs. However, he aſſembles the other officers to hear their opinion. Ibrahim Paſha, beglerbeg of Buda, firſt delivered his thoughts, and adviſes the raiſing of the ſiege; then, marching againſt the enemy, to make a rampart with the trees of the neighbouring woods, and fortify it with cannon, in order to receive the firſt attack: that afterwards, the horſe ſhould fall upon the enemy in flank, as they retired, and thus obtain an eaſy victory. All the baſhas, excepting a few, approved of this advice: but the vizier obſtinately oppoſed their admonitions; alledging, that if he raiſed the ſiege, the garriſon would deſtroy the works raiſed againſt them, repair their walls, and recover their ſtrength: that the ſmall forces of the enemy, which ſcarce deſerved the name of an army, would refuſe to venture a battle; which, as things then ſtood, they could not avoid, without hazarding the loſs of their all: that even after a victory, it would be difficult to get the janizaries to return to the ſiege, and again enter the trenches, where they had ſuffered ſo much already; and, that in caſe it ſhould not, yet the autumnal rains were approaching, which formerly obliged Soleyman to withdraw with his army from before the ſame place. For theſe, and other reaſons, he concluded it beſt to continue the ſiege, without drawing off to fight the enemy.

When the vizier had done ſpeaking, the baſhas anſwered, that the garriſon, being ſo much exhauſted with ſickneſs and labours, would be more ſollicitous to defend the fortifications ſtill left, than to recover what they had loſt: and, that as the trenches, and other works, were ſtronger than the city, if one or two regiments were left to defend them, it would be more difficult for the garriſon to ſeize them, than for the janizaries to take the city. But nothing could divert the vizier from his purpoſe, which he reſolved to execute, by virtue of the power given him by the ſultan.

The Chriſtian army therefore advancing, on the twentieth day of Ramazan, Kara Moſtafa, orders firſt all the priſoners, amounting to near thirty thouſand, to be maſſacred. Then dividing his forces, which were not employed in the ſiege, into three parts, he gives the command of the left wing to Ibrahim, baſha of Buda, and of the right, to Kara Mehemed, baſha of Diyarbeker; the body of the army, with the aga of the janizaries and ſpahis, he reſerves for himſelf. The reſt of the janizaries he leaves under the command of his kyehaya, in the trenches, to attack the city in the mean time. Although the officers ſeemed to execute theſe orders with great vigour, yet the vizier ſoon found, what Ibrahim Paſha had told him, was true, and now too late repented that he had not followed his advice: for, upon the firſt charge of the Germans, thoſe who were placed in both wings, quitted their ranks, and refuſed to obey the orders of their generals. The janizaries, who were left in the works, obſerving what was done in the battle, of their own accord abandoned the ſiege, and removed out of their trenches; under pretence of aſſiſting their companions, who were in diſtreſs, but in reality to withdraw themſelves from the danger. The Poliſh forces ſoon after coming up, and attacking the body of the army, which was intirely unſupported, the reſt of the janizaries and ſpahis, betook themſelves to flight with the utmoſt precipitation.

When Kara Moſtafa Paſha ſaw his ſoldiers ſcattered on every ſide, and no poſſibility of renewing the battle, he returned alſo himſelf to the camp; and finding no man in his tent, laments his ill fortune with a flood of tears, takes up alone the ſtandard of Mahomet, and follows the remains of his army with all poſſible ſpeed. Night coming on, the darkneſs covers the fugitives from the enemy's ſword, but does not remove their fears; which had ſo deeply poſſeſſed them, that, inſenſible of hunger, and the fatigues of the way, they never ſtopt till they reached their companions, who had been left at the ſiege of Yavarin, twenty-five German miles from Vienna: thus travelling in one day and night, without meat or drink, the ſpace of fifty hours.

Mean time the Imperial army, finding that the Othmans, after a ſhort ſkirmiſh, retreated to their camp, and not knowing what paſſed there, imagined the vizier had laid an ambuſcade for them: becauſe they could not believe that ſuch a numerous army would take to flight, upon ſo ſlight an attack. As the darkneſs increaſed their apprehenſions of danger, they reſolved to ſtop, and, to aſſault the camp next morning: but, when they were informed by their ſcouts, that the Turks were fled, the Poles, chiefly induced by the hopes of plunder, enter their camp in the night; and found there, beſides one hundred and eighty large cannon, with other warlike ſtores, a great booty, and proviſion enough for ſeveral months.

To this account of the Turkiſh hiſtorians, let us add ſome particulars from the Chriſtian. September twelfth, being the day appointed for the relief of Vienna, which could not have held out twenty-four hours longer; the confederate troops joined the Imperialiſts at the foot of the Kalemberg, or mountain of Kalem, amounting by computation, in the whole, to ſixty-five thouſand men. In their march over this mountain, the prince of Saxe Lawenburg, general of the cavalry, with eight regiments of horſe, two of dragoons, and one of Kroats, belonging to the emperor, with all the cavalry and dragoons of Bavaria and Frankonia, marched on the right; and next to them the king of Poland with his army. In the middle was the infantry of Bavaria and Frankonia, commanded by prince Waldeck, near whom, the elector of Bavaria kept all that day. The Imperial foot, with the Saxons, under prince Herman of Baden, were drawn up on the left, and marched along the Danube, towards St. Leopold: next to thoſe, on the left, marched count Caprara, with ſeven regiments of Imperial horſe, joined by the Poles under Lubormiſki; with all the cavalry and dragoons of Saxony, commanded by the elector himſelf.

Both armies began with the opening of the morning, to take a view of each other; and the generals ſuppoſed by the diſpoſition of the Turkiſh camp, that they intended to diſpute every inch of ground with them. This they might eaſily have done, had they poſſeſſed themſelves of the foreſt of Vienna, which could have hindered the deſcent of the confederate army from the mountains. Therefore, the king of Poland got four battalions of German foot to flank his horſe; and count Leſley, general of the artillery, having raiſed a battery at the comming-out of the wood, the Turks early in the morning detached ſome forces to demoliſh it.

In the mean time, the duke of Lorrain, obſerving the motion of the enemy, from St. Leopold, ſent ſome battalions, under the duke of Croy, to attack them; which he did with ſuch gallantry, that he made them retire to their main body, although he himſelf was wounded in the action.

The whole Turkiſh army beginning now to move, the duke of Lorrain ordered his left wing to advance; and the princes of Waldeck and Saxe Lawenburg, to ſally out of the woods upon their front, at the head of their intrenchment, while the king of Poland rode in among the ranks of his army, encouraging them to conquer or die martyrs to their religion. By this time the Kalemberg, and neighbouring foreſts, reſounded with the peals of cannon and vollies of ſhot; which invited the inhabitants of Vienna to the tops of their houſes and rampiers, to behold the long wiſhed-for ſight of their deliverance. However, they did not ſo neglect their own defence, but that the Turks, who attacked them now more cloſely than ever, were bravely repulſed.

Mean time, the confederate army advanced boldly upon the enemy, who began to ſhelter themſelves behind trees, rocks, and rugged places; and the Imperialiſts left wing, without much reſiſtance, poſſeſſed themſelves of the poſt at Holſtad, while prince Waldeck compelled them on the other ſide to give way. The king of Poland alſo detached ſeveral huſſars, to ſkirmiſh with the front of the enemy: but being overpowered, they were forced to retreat to a place, where Waldeck had ſeaſonably ordered ſome troops to advance, who put a ſtop to the purſuit of the Turks. The king ſeeing the diſorder of the huſſars, cauſed the firſt line of his army to march, who forced the groſs of the enemies to retire to the top of the hill. And now the whole Poliſh army moved, oppoſing the Othmans in ſeveral places, while the duke of Lorrain advancing with the left wing, the Turks, to avoid the attack upon their right, drew into battalia before their line of circumvallation, and there fortified themſelves with ſome cannon: but, after all, making no reſiſtance, the duke commanded the whole left wing to weel about to the right, without breaking their ranks, or falling to plunder.

The king and Waldeck entered the Turkiſh camp about ſeven in the evening; and the duke ſoon after maſtered the counterſcarp, and ſuburbs of the city. Night put an end to the battle; which favoured the retreat of the janizaries, and gave the confederates a complete victory: for the enemy abandoned all their tents, baggage, ammunition, and proviſions, with all their artillery; and they ſo haſted their retreat, that the van of their army had paſſed Raab, before next day in the evening. The vizier's rich tent fell to the king of Poland: who made the emperor a tender of one half of the booty, which he generouſly refuſed: but at the biſhop of Vienna's inſtance, took down the creſcent from the ſpire of the cathedral, and ſet up the croſs. This creſcent was erected in 1529, when Soleyman beſieged the city, and was there by compact to remain, on condition that the Turks ſhould not batter the ſteeple with their cannon; which compact they had now broken.

To give our readers a general eſtimate of the booty taken on occaſion of this ſignal defeat: there were ſix thouſand five hundred tents; four thouſand five hundred barrels of powder; ſix thouſand weight of lead; twenty thouſand grenado ſhells; eight thouſand hand grenadoes; eleven thouſand ſhovels and pickaxes; ſixteen hundred weight of match; two thouſand five hundred fire balls; five thouſand two hundred weight of pitch; eleven thouſand weight of oil of petrolium and tar; five hundred thouſand of lintſeed oil; nine thouſand five hundred of ſalt petre; five thouſand one hundred pieces of coarſe linen; two hundred thouſand hair ſacks, for carrying earth and ſand: eight hundred and ten weight of iron bars and horſe-ſhoes; one hundred ladles for melting pitch; two hundred weight of packthread, with thongs made of camels hides, and buffler leather, for binding: four thouſand ſheep ſkins; fifty-two ſacks of cotton; fifteen hundred empty wool-ſacks; two thouſand halberts; four hundred ſcythes and ſickles; five thouſand ſix hundred of gun barrels, for the janizaries; two thouſand plates of iron, for covering targets; one hundred and twenty-three hundred weight of greaſe and tallow; two hundred and thirty powder horns; two thouſand ſix hundred bags for powder; four pair of ſmiths bellows; eight thouſand carts; one thouſand great bombs; eighteen thouſand cannon balls; one hundred and eighty cannon and mortars.

VIGO, EXPEDITION AGAINST. [a port town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, ſituated on a fine bay of the Atlantic ocean, which forms a capacious harbour, about ſeventy miles ſouth-eaſt from Cape Finiſterre.] The expedition againſt Cadiz having failed in its intent (ſee 3. CADIZ.) the fleet, with the land forces on board, were returning home, when they were met on the ſixth day of October, 1702, by captain Hardy, in the Pembroke, who having been ſent to water in Lagos-Bay, had received intelligence that the Spaniſh gallions from the Weſt-Indies, had put into Vigo, under convoy of a French ſquadron. Sir George Rooke, the Britiſh admiral, as ſoon as he heard this, called a council of war, in which it was determined to alter their courſe, and attack the enemy at Vigo.

He forthwith detached ſome ſmall veſſels for intelligence, and received confirmation that the gallions, and the ſquadron, commanded by Chateau Renault, were actually in the harbour. They ſailed thither, and appeared before the place on the eleventh day of October. The paſſage into the harbour was narrow, ſecured by batteries, forts, and breaſt works, on each ſide; by a ſtrong boom, conſiſting of iron chains, topmaſts, and cables, moored at each end to a ſeventy gun ſhip, and fortified within by five ſhips of the ſame ſtrength, lying athwart the channel with their broadſides to the offing. As the firſt and ſecond rates were too large to enter, the admirals ſhifted their flags into ſmaller ſhips, and a diviſion of twenty-five Engliſh and Dutch ſhips of the line, with their frigates, fireſhips, and ketches, were deſtined for the ſervice. In order to facilitate the attack, the duke of Ormond, commander of the troops, landed with two thouſand five hundred men, at the diſtance of ſix miles from Vigo, and took by aſſault, a fort and platform of forty pieces of cannon, at the entrance of the harbour. The Britiſh enſign was no ſooner ſeen flying at the top of this fort, than the ſhips advanced to the attack. The vice-admiral, in the Torbay, crowding all his ſail, ran directly againſt the bomb, which was broken at the firſt ſhock; then the whole ſquadron entered the harbour, through a prodigious fire from the enemy's ſhips and batteries. Theſe laſt, however, were ſoon ſtormed and taken, by the grenadiers who had been landed. The great ſhips lay againſt the forts, at each ſide of the harbour, which in a little time they ſilenced; though vice-admiral Hopſon narrowly eſcaped from a fireſhip, by which he was boarded. After a vigorous engagement, the French finding themſelves unable to cope with ſuch an adverſary, reſolved to deſtroy their ſhips and gallions, that they might not fall into the hands of the victors.

They accordingly burned and ran aſhore eight ſhips, and as many advice-boats; but ten ſhips of war were taken, together with eleven gallions. Though they had ſecured the beſt part of their plate and merchandize, before the Engliſh fleet arrived, the value of fourteen million of pieces of eight, in plate and rich commodities, was deſtroyed in ſix gallions that periſhed; but about half that value was brought off by the conquerors: ſo that this was a dreadful blow to the enemy, and a noble acquiſition to the allies.

Immediately after this exploit, Sir George Rooke was joined by Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, who had been ſent out with a ſquadron to intercept the gallions. This officer was left to bring home the prizes, and diſmantle the fortifications, while Rooke returned to England in triumph.

W

W A K

WAKEFIELD, BATTLE AT. [a town of Yorkſhire, ſituated on the river Calder, about twenty-four miles ſouth-weſt from York.] There is no need to introduce this article with any account of motives, they being already related. See NORTHAMPTON. Margaret, far from being diſpirited by the loſs of that battle, or the misfortunes of her huſband, reſolved to raiſe an army of eighteen thouſand men in the northern counties.

In order to engage the people of that country in her intereſt, ſhe found means to diffuſe a report amongſt them, that they ſhould be allowed to pillage all England, to the ſouthward of the Trent; and in all probability, her ſucceſs in levying forces, was owing to this expedient. The duke of York being informed of her deſigns, reſolved to arreſt her in the middle of her career, and for that purpoſe, ſet out from London with four or five thouſand men, leaving an order with his ſon, the earl of March, to follow him with the reſt of the army. As the duke advanced towards the north, he was not a little alarmed by the news of the queen's ſucceſs in levying forces, with which he had not been acquainted before he left London; and when he arrived in the neighbourhood of Wakefield, he received intelligence that ſhe was in full march againſt him, at the head of eighteen thouſand men.

He forthwith threw himſelf into his own caſtle of Sandal, by the advice of the earl of Saliſbury, who obſerved that as the queen had no artillery, he could not be forced in that place, until he ſhould be joined by his ſon. Margaret neglected no artifice, which ſhe thought could induce him to quit this retreat before his ſon's arrival. She affected to continue her rout towards the ſouth; then ſhe placed the greateſt part of her forces behind an eminence, and with the reſt approaching the caſtle of Sandal, provoked him to battle by the moſt inſulting meſſages. Whether the duke was ſtimulated by her reproaches, or found himſelf obliged to make a deſperate effort for want of proviſions, or laſtly, was deceived in the number of the enemy, certain it is, he drew out his men, and reſolved to hazard a battle. The action was begun by York, on the thirtieth day of December, 1460. He charged the queen's troops with great impetuoſity, but her numbers overbalanced his courage, and thoſe troops who had been poſted in ambuſh behind the hill falling ſuddenly upon his rear, the Yorkiſts were immediately routed, and the duke himſelf ſlain, fighting valiently on foot. By the battle of St. Albans. (See 2. St. ALBANS.) The victors loſt all the advantages they gained there.

WALCOURT, BATTLE AT. [a little town of Hainault, about eight miles ſouth from Charleroy.] In the month of Auguſt, 1689, the marechal d'Humieres, commander of the French army, attacked the foragers of the allied army, commanded by king William III. at Walcourt. The engagement was obſtinate, and laſted ſome hours, at the end of which the French were obliged to retreat in confuſion, with the loſs of two thouſand men, and a few pieces of artillery; but what rendered this unimportant, was, the allies neglecting to purſue their advantage. The prince of Vaudemont, who commanded a ſeparate army, ſoon after levelled part of the French lines near Courtray.

W Y N

WORCESTER, BATTLE AT. [capital of Worceſterſhire, ſituated on the Severn.] This is the battle which ruined the affairs of Charles II. it was fought on the third day of September, 1651. At the beginning of the ſeaſon, Charles began his march from Scotland, at the head of his Scottiſh and Engliſh friends, intending to continue his route till he ſhould reach London; but Cromwell having received intimation of his deſign, reſolved to fruſtrate it, and marched after him as faſt as poſſible. When Cromwell came into England, he received reinforcements from ſeveral parts, which induced Charles to lay aſide his deſign of advancing to London, and proceeded to Worceſter; where, inſtead of being augmented, his army was daily diminiſhing by deſertion and diſeaſe. The protector with a ſuperior force, came and encamped within a mile of the city, but reſolving to make a diverſion on the other ſide of the Severn, he detached Lambert for that purpoſe, which obliged Charles to weaken his army, by alſo ſending a detachment to oppoſe Lambert. Things were in this ſituation when Cromwell attacked the royaliſts at both ends of the town: the engagement laſted ſeveral hours, during which, the brigade, commanded by the duke of Hamilton and general Middleton, fought with great gallantry, until Middleton was dangerouſly hurt, the duke mortally wounded, and the greateſt part of the officers and ſoldiers diſabled or ſlain. No other part of the royaliſts made the leaſt reſiſtance. The cavalry were immediately driven back into the town, which was filled with confuſion and diſmay. In vain did the king endeavour to rally and lead them back to the charge. They fled at full gallop, and being purſued by the enemy's horſe, were killed, taken, or diſperſed. The infantry, thus abandoned, were ſeized with conſternation, and ſtood tamely to be butchered by the victors: two thouſand periſhed by the ſword, and four times that number being taken, were ſold as ſlaves to the American planters. The king fled through St. Martin's gate, and with great difficulty eſcaped. He rambled about the kingdom in diſguiſe; one while he lodged among the boughs of a ſpreading oak, on the borders of Staffordſhire; then in a peaſant's cottage; at another time in ſome town. At length, after two months great fatigues and infinite dangers eſcaped, he arrived ſafe in Normandy.

The curious reader may find a particular account of all his ſufferings in lord Clarendon's hiſtory, who received a minute detail from the mouth of Charles himſelf.

WYNENDALE, BATTLE AT. [a ſmall village of Spaniſh Flanders, bordering on a wood of its own name, about eleven miles ſouth-weſt from Bruges, and twenty-eight north from Liſle.] We have already ſpoke of this battle, under the ſiege of Liſle. (See 2. LISLE.) This affair was at firſt miſrepreſented at the Hague, which occaſioned major-general Webb to come over to England, and gave a true account of it to the queen, we ſhall therefore give the reader his relation, written by himſelf.

After that the detachments, which were ſent to cover the march of the waggons from Oſtend to the ſiege of Liſle, had joined at Tourout, the twenty-ſeventh of September, 1708, general Webb (who, as eldeſt major-general, commanded in chief) received advice, that major Savory, of the regiment of Gethem, had poſſeſſed

ed himſelf of the poſt at Oudenburg; whereupon he ſent ſix hundred grenadiers, under the command of colonel Preſton, a battalion of Orkney's, under the command of colonel Hamilton, with that of Fune, commanded by colonel Vogt, the whole under the command of brigadier Landſberg, to reinforce that poſt. The twenty-eighth, at eight in the morning, all the horſe (under major-general Cadogan) were ordered to Hoglede, to wait the arrival of the convoy there, except a hundred and fifty horſe, which were ſent the night before, under the command of count Lottum, to Oudenburg, to carry orders to the two battalions, and ſix hundred grenadiers, to guard the convoy to Cocklaer, and afterwards to rejoin the foot at Turout. About noon, count Lottum returned to Turout, with advice, that in his way to Ichtegem, he met with an advanced guard of the enemy, which he puſhed into the plain, where he obſerved ſixteen ſquadrons, mounting in great haſte, on the alarm, which their advanced guard gave them; whereupon he thought it neceſſary to return, in all haſte, to give the general an account of it.

On this advice, all the foot, conſiſting of twenty-two battalions, count Lottum, with his hundred and fifty horſe, making the advanced guard, with the quarter-maſters, and grenadiers that were not detached, were ordered to march immediately, to gain the village of Ichtegem, by the way of Wynendale.

As ſoon as the advanced guard got to Wynendale. they perceived the enemy in the opening of the plain; whereupon the quarter-maſters and grenadiers were drawn up in order of battle. Major-general Webb and count Naſſau Woudenburgh, at the head of the one hundred and fifty horſe, advanced to reconnoitre the enemy, giving orders, at the ſame time, to the foot, to advance, and form themſelves as faſt as poſſible, in the plain. The hundred and fifty horſe were left at the opening of the plain, under the command of count Lottum, to amuſe the enemy; and, to embarraſs them the more, the quarter-maſters and grenadiers were poſted in a low coppice, on that ſide of the plain where the enemy were expected to paſs.

As ſoon as our troops paſſed out of the defile, into the plain, major-general Webb drew them up in order of battle, poſting them in the opening, between the wood of Wynendale and the coppice on the other ſide, where the quarter-maſters and grenadiers were poſted. We had ſcarce got ſix battalions into the opening, when the enemy began to cannonade us, with forty pieces of cannon, whereof ten were of three bores.

(A relation printed at the Hague, by the printer in ordinary to the States, from which monſieur Rouſſet has likewiſe copied, ſays only nineteen pieces, nine whereof were of a triple bore.)

But notwithſtanding the great fire of the enemy, the hundred and fifty horſe kept their ground, which produced the deſired effect, in giving the general time to form his foot in two lines. The left wing was extended beyond the low coppice, as well to prevent the enemy from paſſing that way, as to cover our flank. On our right flank was poſted, in the wood of Wynendale, the regiment of Heukelum; and on our flank on the left, the regiment of the hereditary prince of Pruſſia, commanded by colonel Rhader, with orders not to diſcover themſelves, nor fire, till they could take the enemy in flank. Some platoons of grenadiers were advanced forty paces upon the right and left, with the ſame orders; and the quarter-maſters were alſo poſted in a road on the left, that croſſed through the aforementioned low coppice.

The enemy, after three hours cannonading, advanced towards us, on the plain, in twelve lines, ſix whereof were foot, and ſix horſe. (The Hague relation, mentioned above, ſays only four lines of foot, and as many of horſe.) Count Lottum was, hereupon, ordered to retire, and poſt himſelf three hundred paces behind the foot, which he did in very good order. The French continued to march ſtraight up to us, with forty battalions and ſixty ſquadrons; (The Hague relation ſays only eight and forty ſquadrons.) But the general perceiving they extended themſelves to the right, in the coppice, he ſent count Naſſau to obſerve their motion, who immediately ordered thither the regiment of Grumkau, commanded by colonel Beſſhefer; and brigadier Eltz, being come up with the laſt regiment, was poſted on the right, in the wood of Wynendale.

About half a quarter of an hour before the engagement began, brigadier Landſberg, with the two battalions, and ſix hundred grenadiers that had been detached, having advice, that the enemy advanced to attack us, rejoined us juſt time enough to form a ſmall line. Some minutes after, the enemy began the attack, marching within a hundred and fifty paces (the Hague relation ſays fifteen) of our flank, on the right, where the battalions who hid themſelves, (another account ſays they lay flat on the ground) according to the general's order, and who were not to fire till the French flank came oppoſite to them, gave them ſuch a warm welcome, that their left wing gave into their center; and the regiment of the hereditary prince, which was poſted on the flank, on our left, much about the ſame diſtance, did not miſs the opportunity of their diſorder, to give them a very vigorous diſcharge, which put their whole line in confuſion. Nevertheleſs, the enemy puſh'd on, and put two of our battalions in diſorder; but the Swiſs regiment of Albemarle, under the command of colonel Hirtzell, advancing upon their horſe, that were endeavouring to penetrate, engaged them long enough to give time to the general and count Naſſau, to bring up the regiments of Bernſdorff, Gauvain, and Lindeboom, (the Hague relation does not mention Gauvain's regiment) to ſupply the room of thoſe that were preſſed, which was done in a moment. However, the enemy, ſupported by ſo many lines, made another attempt to penetrate; but our battalions rather advanced than gave way; though the general gave orders againſt advancing, fearing leſt that might render the fire of our flanks uſeleſs.

This precaution had all the deſired ſucceſs; the regiments and grenadiers making ſuch a continual fire, as forced their two wings upon their center, and obliged the whole to retire in the greateſt confuſion, notwithſtanding all the efforts their officers could make, by encouragement or violence, to keep them up; ſo that they only fired at a great diſtance on our lines, which ours returned, advancing by platoons, as at their exerciſe, with all the order imaginable.

Major-general Cadogan, who came up ſome time after the action began, offered to charge the enemy, in their diſorder, with two ſquadrons of horſe, the other four, which he had ſent for, not being arrived till near ſeven at night; but it was not thought adviſeable, to expoſe ſo ſmall a number to charge the enemy, who had brought up all their horſe to favor their retreat. The battle laſted two hours, and was very hot, in which we had nine hundred and twelve officers and ſoldiers killed or wounded. (According to a liſt ſent to the ſtates-general, the allies had three colonels, and two lieutenant-colonels wounded; two majors killed, and one wounded; four captains killed, and eighteen wounded; four lieutenants killed, and thirty-eight wounded; a hundred and eleven private men killed, and ſix hundred and eighty wounded.) The enemy, as we were aſſured, by letters from Ghent and Bruges, and by report of priſoners and deſerters, loſt between ſix and ſeven thouſand men." (The Hague account ſays only three or four thouſand.) They made their retreat in ſo great a confuſion, that they left moſt of their cannon in a wood, which they did not carry off till next day at eleven o'clock, after hearing that our convoy had paſſed Rouſſelaer. We remained on the field of battle till two o'clock the next morning, having firſt carried off all our wounded, and ſeveral of the enemy. This victory is the more ſurpriſing, that by reaſon of ſeveral detachments, we had not above ſix thouſand men in the action, and the enemy, by their own accounts, had twenty-four thouſand. (The Hague account ſays between ſix and ſeven thouſand, and the enemy between twenty-three and twenty-four thouſand.)

The Spaniſh troops were the greateſt ſufferers in this action; and they made terrible complaints of the French, who formed the left wing of the enemy's detachment, for not having ſupported them, as they might, or ought to have done; but the French, on their ſide, were as forward of complaining of the Spaniards, and

laid the ill ſucceſs of this enterprize on their want of courage and conduct.

The marquis de Quincy, who allows the French detachment to have been far ſuperior to that of the allies, and gives general Webb the honour of the victory, pretends this misfortune was owing to the orders given by Monſ. de la Motte not having been duly executed: and leſſens the number of the killed and wounded, on their ſide, to about two thouſand five hundred men; but even this account, partial as it is, does great honour to our brave Britiſh officers, and the troops under their command.

Notwithſtanding this great ſuperiority of the enemy, major-general Webb made this bold and noble ſtand, with ſo much preſence of mind, poſted his men ſo advantageouſly, aſked the advice of the officers under him, with ſuch modeſty, (a rare and commendable virtue in ſo young a commander!) and ſuſtained the enemy's repeated efforts with ſo much bravery, reſolution and conduct, as will tend to his immortal honour: and, as this critical victory, which prevented the raiſing of the ſiege of Liſle, was owing chiefly to his prudent management, and other military abilities; ſo that eminent ſervice was afterwards deſervedly acknowledged, not only by the unanimous thanks of the commons of Great Britain, but alſo in a diſtinguiſhing manner, by the king of Pruſſia, who beſtowed upon him the *Order of Generoſity*. To give this brave and prudent commander the honour juſtly due to him; though he could not venture, being ſo inferior in number, to leave the advantageous ground he was in, to purſue the enemy, which, in the conſternation they were in, might probably have ended in the total deſtruction of their whole detachment; yet ſo unequal an action, and ſo ſhameful a flight of the enemy, with ſuch a conſiderable loſs, was looked upon as one of the moſt extraordinary things which had happened during the whole war.

Whilſt major-general Webb engaged the enemy with ſo unequal a force, at Wynendale, the convoy marched undiſturbed, arrived that night in ſafety at Rouſſelaer, the next day at Menin, and on the laſt of September, N. S. paſſed through the duke of Marlborough's army, (which the day before, moved from Lannoy to Roncq, with the right at Pont à Marque, and the left at Menin) in its way to the camp before Liſle.

BRITISH MUSEUM

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Engrav'd for the Military Dictionary.

Thomas Lord. Fairfax.

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YORK, SIEGE OF AND BATTLE NEAR. [capital of Yorkſhire, ſituated on the Ouſe, one hundred and eighty miles from London.] Prince Rupert after his victory at NEWARK, which ſee, marched to the relief of York, at this time beſieged by lord Fairfax, and vigorouſly defended by the marquis of Newcaſtle. About the beginning of July 1644, the prince approached at the head of an army little inferior to the beſiegers, who immediately abandoned their enterpriſe, while the prince entered the city in triumph. He there in a conference with the marquis propoſed to give battle to the enemy, and paid no regard to the remonſtrances of that nobleman, who aſſured him, that the Scots and Engliſh in the enemy's army being at variance, would ſeperate in a few days on their own accord; and that he expected a reinforcement of five thouſand men from the North. The prince on this occaſion demeaned himſelf in ſuch an imperious manner, as ſhocked and incenſed the marquis, whoſe birth and ſervices entitled him to the utmoſt reſpect. When the prince ordered the troops to be in readineſs to engage next day, the marquis told him, he ſhould not heſitate in obeying his majeſty's nephew, but that for his own part, he would ſerve as a volunteer in the battle. On the third day of July, the prince advanced againſt the enemy, and about two in the afternoon, both armies were drawn up in order of battle on Marſton-moor: but as there was a ditch between them, ſome time was elapſed before the action began. Prince Rupert charged the right wing of the enemy commanded by Fairfax, with ſuch impetuoſity, that they were totally routed. But the battle was reſtored by the valor and conduct of Oliver Cromwell, who at the head of the enemy's left wing, entirely defeated, after an obſtinate diſpute, the right wing of the royaliſts. The prince who had beat Fairfax out of the field, now returning from the purſuit, was attacked by the victorious Cromwell before he had formed, and quickly broken and diſperſed. So that the forces of the parliament obtained a complete victory. The prince loſt ſix thouſand men, one half of whom fell in battle, together with all his artillery, baggage, and ammunition. He was ſo much chagrined and confounded at this misfortune, that inſtead of retiring into York until he ſhould receive orders from the king, he retreated to Shropſhire with the wreck of his army, while the marquis of Newcaſtle diſguſted by his imperious deportment, embarked for the continent, where he remained till the reſtoration. York was in a few days ſurrendered to the victors by Sir Thomas Glenham the governor, who found himſelf unable to hold out for any length of time, and deſpaired of relief.

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ZENTA, BATTLE AT. [a little village of Hungary, in the government of Buda, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the river Tibiſcus, below Segedin.] This battle was fought in the year 1697, between the Imperialiſts commanded by prince Eugene and the Turks by their ſultan. The latter having invaded Hungary, and penetrated as far as Peterwaradin, with an intention to beſiege that place, made a precipitate retreat as ſoon as he heard prince Eugene was advancing to give him battle. But being incumbered with a great deal of baggage, he could not march ſo faſt as the prince, who came up with him on the eleventh of September near Zenta. A few hours before he arrived at this place, he heard the Turks were paſſing the Tibiſcus with all poſſible diſpatch, upon which he redoubled his ſpeed to intercept them. But ſoon found there was an army ſuperior to his, entrenched, excluſive of thoſe troops that were going over the bridge. However, he reſolved to give them battle.

About three o'clock the Imperialiſts advanced in order of battle, and being come pretty near Zenta, they could perceive two thouſand of the enemy's horſe. The vancouriers alſo reported, they had viewed the Turks bridge, over which troops were continually paſſing; inſomuch, that there was a great deal of confuſion upon the bridge. Prince Eugene then took three regiments of dragoons out of both the wings, and two more out of the ſecond line of the flank, with ſome pieces of cannon; and putting himſelf at the head of that detachment, advanced towards the enemy with all the ſpeed he could, giving orders for the reſt of the army to follow him in order of battle. All this while the enemy's horſe made over the bridge as faſt as they could; ſo that the prince could eaſily perceive the confuſion they were in, a world of baggage ſtill remaining on this ſide.

Being thus advanced within cannon-ſhot of the enemy's entrenchments, the Turks began to play upon the Imperialiſts with their great guns; which the Chriſtians anſwered, while the army ſtill advanced, and the regiments which had been detached were ordered to their ſtations in the main body. In this order the army came up withing half cannon-ſhot of the enemy's entrenchments; there remaining now no more than two hours of daylight. The right wing was then, as it were, lined by the river, together with ſome regiments of the flank on the left; when they perceived that the enemies horſe were endeavouring to ſlide between them and the river, and ſo fall upon that wing. Immediately after the fight began on every ſide. To prevent the Turkiſh cavalry, the Imperialiſts obſerving that there was a ſpace of ground, between thirty and forty paces broad, between the river and the enemy, from whence they might fall upon their rear, they planted ſome cannon there immediately, and ordered the enemy to be attacked by the infantry of the flank and left wing, ſome time before the main body and the foot of the right wing could fall on.

This ſucceeded luckily, notwithſtanding the ſmart fire of the enemy with their great guns laden with cartridge-ſhot, and the continual volleys of their ſmall arms: ſo that the infantry of the left wing broke in upon them.

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Then the army, as well horſe as foot, fell on, at the ſame inſtant that the enemy was already in ſome diſorder, by reaſon of thoſe who had fallen upon their backs. There were two entrenchments, one behind another, beſides a barricade of waggons; and theſe were ſo good, that it is not eaſy to apprehend how the foot could force them. The victors paſſed them both in half an hour's time, during which there was nothing but fire and ſmoak on both ſides. The horſe alſo advanced, at the ſame time with the infantry, to the very moat of the Turkiſh entrenchment, where they ſtood the enemy's fire; and charged in the ſame manner as the foot, which perhaps was hardly ever ſeen before. As ſoon as the infantry of the left wing had broken into the entrenchments, all the army acted together with equal force; nor was it poſſible to reſtrain the ſoldiers. One part of the cavalry alighted from their horſes, and paſſed the ditch over the bodies of the ſlain enemy. In the mean time, the Germans of the left wing and flank cut off the Turks way to the bridge; whence followed a moſt horrible ſlaughter, as well within the entrenchments, as upon the bridge, and in the river, into which they threw themſelves, to eſcape the Imperialiſts: for the ſoldiers were ſo eager after blood, that they gave no quarter to any body, neither baſhaws nor officers, though they promiſed large ranſoms. This was the reaſon why ſo few priſoners were taken, and thoſe only ſuch as were found among the ſlain, or in the barks that compoſed the bridge. By thoſe it was underſtood, that all the Turkiſh infantry was in the fight, there not being any on the other ſide of the river, but about two thouſand men for the Grand Signor's guard; whence it might be concluded, that the foot were all deſtroyed, and that ſeveral thouſands were ſlain.

The fight ended with the day: nor can we ſufficiently ſet forth the valour and courage of the generals, the officers, and ſoldiers, from the higheſt to the loweſt: but principally the ſkill and dexterity of prince Eugene was to be extolled, who, though much inferior to the Sultan, knew ſo well how to watch an opportunity, that he made himſelf equal to him in ſome meaſure, by falling upon him at a time that but one part of his army could fight; the other being on the other ſide of the river, and not able to ſuccour thoſe that were diſtreſſed.

All the Imperialiſts retreated out of the trenches after two hours within night, and ſpent the reſt of it as well as they could. It was ſo ordered, however, that the greateſt number were poſted along the Tibiſcus: but it was impoſſible to rally them all again under their proper colours. Some were appointed to guard the bridge, beyond which was ſet an advanced guard.

The next day, being the twelfth, a camp was marked out for the army; and it was found, that the action was much more advantageous than had at firſt been thought, as well for the multitude of the ſlain, as the number of cannon, the vaſt quantities of bombs, cartouches, gernades, ammunition, and proviſions; beſides great and ſmall cattle, that were taken in the enemy's camp beyond the river, which was half a league wide, and which the Turks had quitted. The fugitives reported, that the Grand

Grand Signior fled in great conſternation to Temeſwaer. In their camp were found all their tents, with that of the Grand Signior himſelf; ſeveral camels, and other beaſts; heavy artillery, bombs, and other ammunition; beſides a prodigious quantity of proviſions, and about ſix thouſand waggons, on both ſides the river. Parties were detached to go and make themſelves maſters of this booty: but, as it uſually happens in ſuch caſes, the ammunition took fire that day, beyond the bridge, as it had done the night before on the Imperialiſts ſide; ſo that a good part thereof was conſumed, with a great quantity of victuals, and other booty.

In the morning, a Tranſilvanian commiſſary brought in the Grand Signior's ſeal, a curious piece of workmanſhip; which never happened before, in any of the battles that had been fought during this war. This confirmed what the fugitives and priſoners reported, that the Grand Vizir was killed; becauſe he is bound to carry this ſeal always about his neck. In the mean time, the huſſars, and ſome other troops of the army, purſued the enemy for four or five leagues, from the place where the battle was fought. They found ſtore of booty by the way, and ſome weary Turks, whom they made priſoners.

The ſame day alſo colonel Glockelſberg was ſent out in purſuit of the enemy, with ſix hundred horſe, to pick up what booty and priſoners he could. He purſued the flying enemy as far as Aranga, within half a mile of Temeſwaer; and, after his return with a conſiderable booty, which he met with all along upon the road, he confirmed what had been reported of the Grand Signior's conſternation, and of the ſmall number of foot that were left him.

As for the loſs which the Turks ſuſtained, it augmented every day by new relations; the laſt of which aſſured the public, that beſides the Grand Vizir, and the Aga of the Janiſſaries, there were twenty-ſeven baſhaws ſlain upon the ſpot; above twenty thouſand men killed, between ten and twelve thouſand drowned in the Tibiſcus, ſix thouſand wounded, and ſeveral taken priſoners. The booty conſiſted of ſix thouſand waggons laden with ammunition and proviſion, ſix thouſand camels, five thouſand horſes, twelve thouſand oxen, and a very great number of other cattle; one hundred pieces of large cannon, and ſixty field pieces; five hundred drums, and as many colours; forty-eight pair of kettle-drums; the Grand Signior's tent, valued at above forty thouſand florins; and a chariot with ſix horſes, wherein were ten women of the Sultan's ſeraglio. The value of the whole amounted to ſeveral millions.

This victory was ſo much the more glorious, becauſe it was gained with little loſs to the Imperialiſts: a loſs ſo ſmall, that it is an uncommon thing to read of ſuch a deciſive battle, won with ſo little effuſion of blood on the victor's ſide; ſome regiments not loſing above one, two, or three, others not above fourteen or fifteen, and the higheſt but twenty-nine men. The whole number ſlain was but four hundred and thirty, and the wounded about one thouſand ſix hundred.

ZINTSHEIM, BATTLE AT. [a ſmall town of Germany, in the Upper Rhine, not far from Phillipſburg.] In the year 1674, the Imperial general the duke of Lorrain, having formed a deſign to throw himſelf into Franche Comte, and thereby become no inconſiderable thorn in the ſide of Louis XIV. but that monarch's general M. de Turenne, having penetrated into this deſign, was beforehand with the duke in that province. His highneſs who had advanced to the frontiers, now reſolved to retreat, and began his march towards Zintſheim. Turenne followed with all imaginable diligence, and having found him at Zintſheim, determined to give him battle. The duke was putting his troops in order of battle upon a little elevation on the other ſide of the town, and of a brook, in a ground ſtreight enough for them to cover it entirely. He had alſo thrown ſome dragoons into Zintſheim; inſomuch that it was neceſſary to take the town, the walls of which were whole, and to paſs the brook, before it was poſſible to give him battle.

Turenne loſt no time, but made his infantry attack the town, which they took without oppoſition. Afterwards he placed them in the hedges, on the right and left of the other ſide of the brook, and began to make his cavalry file off by four a-breaſt through the gate of the town, and at firſt form a line of a few ſquadrons, under the ſhelter of the fire of his infantry. As the former gained ground, the latter advanced on both ſides of the hedges to ſuſtain them. The enemy, who were in front, coming to charge them when they were half over, and having put them into ſome diſorder, they rallied again under the fire of the infanty, which the enemy could not ſuſtain. In the mean time the reſt of the French troops paſſed on, and formed a ſecond line: but it being neceſſary that the firſt line ſhould advance, to make room for the ſecond, the duke of Lorrain, like an experienced general, took that opportunity of making a ſecond diſcharge. The fault which M. St. Abré had committed, in quitting the hedges too ſoon, and leaving his flank uncovered, before an enemy more in front than himſelf, was the occaſion that one part of this line was beaten, and himſelf killed. But the damage was repaired by the ſecond line, and the good conduct of M. de Turenne. When this general ſaw all his troops paſſed, and had drawn them out on both ſides, ſo that he had a front equal to that of the enemy, he charged himſelf, ſword in hand, at the head of the firſt regiment, with ſo much bravery, that he put the duke of Lorrain's army to flight, and long purſued them as far as the woods and defiles, where he took and killed a great number of them.

This victory gave a happy beginning to this campaign, which at firſt was in all appearance like to prove fatal to France. Lewis XIV. had never till then ſo many enemies to oppoſe, nor had ſeen ſo great armies: and the kingdom within appeared ill-diſpoſed, the provinces of Guienne, Normandy and Bretagne being ready to revolt. It muſt be acknowledged, that on this occaſion too much praiſe cannot be given to M. de Turenne, who alone was capable of deſigning and executing an action like this, which he ſupported by four other battles this campaign, the laſt he ever made.

ZORNDORFF, BATTLE AT. [a little village of Brandenburg, not far from Cuſtrin.] This battle was the immediate conſequence of the ſiege of Cuſtrin, an account of which we have given. The king of Pruſſia having been oblige to raiſe the ſiege of Olmutz, advanced to face the Ruſſian army who were exerciſing the moſt cruel and horrid barbarities in the countries through which they marched.

The protector and avenger of his dominions, was now however at hand. On the twenty-third of Auguſt 1758, the king of Pruſſia's whole army paſſed the Oder at Gluſtebiſſel, about twenty Engliſh miles to the north-eaſt of Cuſtrin. The Ruſſians on the firſt notice of his approach, broke up the ſiege of that place, and marched towards the villages of Zwicker and Zorndorff. It was the king's intention to wind round the left flank of their army, and to take them in the rear, by which he hoped to throw them into confuſion. But in this he found himſelf diſappointed. The Ruſſian generals had foreſeen his purpoſe and made excellent diſpoſitions. As the ground did not admit them to extend greatly in length, they threw themſelves into a ſquare body compoſed of four lines, forming a front almoſt equal on every ſide, and on every ſide ſurrounded by cannon and chevaux de frize. In this formidable diſpoſition they waited the attack of the Pruſſians.

It was on the twenty-fifth that the king of Pruſſia, after a march of fifty-ſix days, from the midſt of Moravia, brought his army in preſence of the Ruſſians. The king had never been perſonally engaged with that enemy before. His troops had never obtained any advantage over them. The whole fortune of the war depended upon the event of this day.

The Pruſſians were now in the cloſeſt ſenſe to fight for their country, which was ready to fall under one of the ſevereſt ſcourges with which providence has chaſtiſed a nation. Nothing was wanting which could inſpire the ſoldiers with revenge. Every where the marks of the enemies cruelty were before their eyes; the country deſolated on every ſide; and the villages in flames all around the field of battle.

At nine o'clock in the morning the battle began by a fire of cannon and mortars, which rained on the right

wing of the Ruſſians without the leaſt intermiſſion for near two hours. Nothing could exceed the havock made by this terrible fire, nor the conſtancy with which the Muſcovite foot, raw and unexperienced, ſuſtained a ſlaughter that would have confounded and diſperſed the compleateſt veterans. They fell in their ranks; new regiments ſtill preſſed forward to fill their places, and to ſupply new ſlaughter. When the firſt line had fired away all their charges, they ruſhed forward on the Pruſſians. That firm body of the Pruſſian infantry which had often ſtood, and often given ſo many terrible ſhocks, by one of thoſe unaccountable movements of the human mind, that render every thing in war ſo precarious, gave way in the preſence of their ſovereign, and when they had in a manner ſecured the victory, retired in diſorder before the half broken battalions of the Muſcovites. Had the Ruſſian officers known how to profit of this diſorder; had they immediately thrown in their horſe with vigour to compleat it, and entirely break that body; this had probably been the laſt day of the Pruſſian greatneſs. The king was not ſo negligent. For juſt in this anxious moment, whilſt the battle was yet in ſuſpence, by a very rapid and maſterly motion, he brought all the cavalry of his right to the center, which with general Sedlitz at their head, burſting in upon the Ruſſian foot, uncovered by their horſe, and diſordered even by their advantage, they puſhed them back with a moſt miſerable ſlaughter. The repulſed battalions of Pruſſia had time to recollect, and to form themſelves; and now returning to the onſet with a rage exaſperated by their late diſgrace, they entirely turned the ballance of the fight.

The Ruſſians were thrown into the moſt horrible confuſion. The wind blew the duſt and ſmoke full in their faces. They no longer diſtinguiſhed friends or enemies. They fired upon each other. In this diſtraction they plundered their own baggage which ſtood between the lines, and intoxicated themſelves with brandy. Orders were now no more heard or obeyed. The ranks fell in upon one another; and being crammed together in a narrow ſpace, every ſhot diſcharged by the Pruſſians had its full effect; whilſt the Ruſſians kept up only a ſcattered fire, without direction or effect, and quite over the heads of their enemies. It was now no longer battle, but a horrid and undiſtinguiſhing carnage. Yet ſtill, (which is a wonderful circumſtance) the Ruſſians thus diſtracted and ſlaughtered, kept their ground. The action continued without intermiſſion from nine in the morning till ſeven at night. At laſt the night itſelf, the fatigue of the Pruſſians, and a judicious attack on their right wing, which drew their attention on that ſide, gave the Ruſſian army ſome reſpite to recover their order, and an opportunity of retiring a little from the ſcene of their diſaſter. On their ſide near ten thouſand fell upon the ſpot; they had more than ten thouſand wounded, moſt of them mortally; nine hundred and thirty-nine officers, not including the inferior, were killed, wounded, and taken priſoners; of two particular regiments conſiſting before the battle of four thouſand five hundred and ninety-five effective men, only one thouſand four hundred and ſeventy-five were left; their whole loſs on this bloody day was twenty one thouſand five hundred and twenty-nine men. That of the Pruſſians in every way did not amount to two thouſand.

The gazettes of both parties warmly diſputed the vain honour of the field of battle. On the moſt diligent enquiry, it appears that both parties ſpent the night on or very near the place of action. But this is an affair of little conſequence. The Pruſſians had all the fruits, and moſt of the proofs of a victory the moſt complete and deciſive. A vaſt train of artillery taken, the military cheſt, a number of priſoners, many of them officers of high rank; the retreat of the Ruſſian army, the next and the following days; their general Fermor's requeſt for leave to bury the dead; their incapacity to advance and form any new enterpriſe; the king of Pruſſia's unmoleſted operations againſt his other enemies; all theſe form the moſt clear and certain demonſtration of a victory in all the points, for which a victory is deſirable.

Nothing leſs indeed, than a very complete victory could have done any eſſential ſervice to the king's affairs at that time, when four armies of his enemies were making their way to one common center, and threatened to unite in the heart of Brandenburg. The king renewed the attack on the Ruſſians the next morning. The vent of the laſt day had ſhewed them, that there was no way of ſafety but in a retreat, and in effect they retreated before the Pruſſians as far as Landſperg on the frontiers of Poland. The king of Pruſſia was convinced that their late check muſt wholly diſable them from attempting any thing material againſt his dominions on that ſide; and he ſaw clearly that whatever he might hope to gain by improving his advantage againſt the Ruſſians, he muſt loſe far more by allowing his other enemies to make a progreſs on the ſide of Saxony. He ſatisfied himſelf therefore, with leaving a ſmall body of troops under count Donna, to obſerve the motions of the Muſcovite army; and marched with the greateſt part of his forces and the utmoſt expedition to the relief of Saxony.

NAVAL HISTORY.

REMARKABLE ENGAGEMENTS

BETWEEN THE

ENGLISH and DUTCH.

I. CROMWELL, at the head of his republic having reduced the Britiſh dominions to obedience, reſolved to chaſtiſe the Dutch, againſt whom the parliament had very ſlender cauſes of complaint. It is true, the Dutch were in general very well affected to the houſe of Stuart. The Britiſh ambaſſador at the Hague, at firſt propoſed a firm alliance between the two commonwealths, but the States were averſe to ſuch a near connexion with an unſettled government, which was odious to all the ſtates in Chriſtendom. Whereupon the Engliſh were reſolved upon war, and both parties put themſelves in a poſture of defence with all poſſible expedition. In the year 1652, the States ſent their admiral Martin Van Tromp with one hundred and fifty ſhips of war into the channel, to convoy their homeward bound trading veſſels, which amounted to two hundred and forty. On the ſeventeenth day of May he fell in with the Engliſh fleet in the road of Dover, conſiſting of twenty-ſix ſhips, commanded by admiral Blake, who ordered ſeveral cannon without ſhot to be fired as a ſignal for the Dutch to pay the uſual compliment of lowering their topſails to the Engliſh flag. Tromp paid no regard to theſe warnings, and Blake no ſooner fired a ball at him than he returned a whole broad-ſide. The battle immediately began with great fury. Blake being reinforced by captain Bourne with eight ſhips during the engagement, maintained the fight from four in the afternoon till night, when Tromp retired to the back of the Goodwin-ſands, having loſt two ſhips, one of which was ſunk, and the other taken. The Engliſh hiſtorians ſay that none of Blake's ſhips were much damaged; whereas the Dutch pretend, that ſix of them were actually ſunk.

Soon after this the two republics declared war againſt each other. The States of Holland publiſhed a manifeſto, declaring they had been attacked without cauſe by the parliament of England. An anſwer was made up to this declaration, denying the charge; and ſpecifying the injuries the Engliſh had ſuſtained form the republic of Holland: among theſe they mentioned Tromp's refuſing to acknowledge the flag of England; and to this article the Dutch replied, that although they had been willing, in the infancy of their commonwealth, to pay that mark of deference to the monarch of England, they did not think themſelves obliged to obſerve ſuch ceremony towards a people who were no longer ruled by a kingly government.

II. They ſent Van Galen with a ſquadron to the Mediterranean, againſt captain Badily, the Engliſh commodore in that ſea. Tromp ſailed towards the Downs, in order to engage rear-admiral Ayſcue, who lay at anchor in that road with part of the Engliſh fleet; but, hearing that Blake had ſailed northward with forty ſhips, to deſtroy the Dutch fiſhers and their convoy, on the coaſt of Shetland, he followed him with a very numerous armament. The two fleets came in ſight of each other near Newcaſtle; but, when they were juſt ready to engage, a violent ſtorm aroſe, and ſcattered the Dutch navy in ſuch a manner, that not above forty ſhips returned with Tromp to Holland; though, in a few weeks, the reſt arrived at the Texel. Mean while Blake proceeded to the northward, deſtroyed a great number of Dutch herring buſſes; and took all their convoy. On the ſixteenth of Auguſt, 1652, admiral de Ruyter, with four and thirty ſhips of war, and a large fleet of merchant ſhips under his convoy, fell in with Sir George Ayſcue near Plymouth, who, though inferior in number to the enemy, engaged and fought them with great valour until night put an end to the engagement. The Engliſh admiral retired into Plymouth; and de Ruyter conducted his fleet in ſafety to Holland. Van Galen had before this time attacked and defeated commodore Badily in the Mediterranean, though the victor loſt his life in the action. Blake, on his return to the ſouthward, met with another Dutch fleet on the coaſt of Kent, commanded by de Witte and de Ruyter. A battle enſued, in which the rear-admiral of the enemy was boarded and taken, two of their ſhips were ſunk, one was blown up;

up; and their fleet retired in the night, in a ſhattered condition. The Engliſh now equipped ſuch a formidable fleet, that the Dutch durſt not appear in the channel; ſo that a great number of their trading veſſels fell into the hands of the enemy; among theſe a fleet of forty ſail from Portugal, and ſix ſhips from the Eaſt-Indies, richly laden.

III. The States, in order to prevent ſuch loſſes for the future, gave notice to their merchants that the homeward-bound trade ſhould repair to the iſle of Rhé, where they would find a convoy in waiting. Tromp ſet ſail for this rendezvous, with ſeventy-ſeven ſhips of war, including the ſquadron of de Ruyter; and on the twenty-ninth day of November, was encountered by Blake with an inferior fleet, near the Goodwin-ſands, where a deſperate battle was fought from eight in the morning till night. Blake was wounded, two of his ſhips were taken, as many burned, one was ſunk; and the darkneſs opportunely interpoſed to ſave him from deſtruction. He took that opportunity of retiring to the Downs; and Tromp, elated with his victory, continued his voyage with a broom fixed to his maintop-maſt, as a ſignal that he would ſweep the channel clear of the enemy.

IV. The Engliſh in order to retrieve the laurels they had loſt in this engagement, equipped a fleet of eighty ſail; and the parliament, at the deſire of Blake, ſent for Monk from Scotland, to join him in the command, Dean acting as rear-admiral. They ſailed down the channel, in order to intercept Tromp and De Ruyter, on their return from the Iſle of Rhé, with a fleet of ſeventy-ſix ſail, having above three hundred merchant ſhips under their convoy. The Engliſh deſcried them by break of day, on the eighteenth day of February, 1653, ſteering along the coaſt of France; and immediately bore down to give them battle. The Dutch admirals lay by to receive them, and they ſoon joined in a moſt furious battle, during which the commanders on both ſides exerted equal ſkill, conduct, and intrepidity; the ſailors of each nation fighting with ſurpriſing courage and perſeverance. The engagement was renewed for three days ſucceſſively; and at laſt, Tromp, though overpowered with numbers, and ſuperior weight of metal, made a very honourable retreat with his whole convoy, excepting thirty veſſels which fell into the hands of the Engliſh. He loſt, however, eleven ſhips of war; two thouſand of his men were ſlain, and fourteen hundred taken; but the Engliſh fleet was ſo ſhattered in the battle, that they could not pretend to chace him up the channel; and the victory coſt them a good number of men and officers.

V. The provinces of Holland and Zealand finding themſelves grievouſly diſtreſſed by the war, ſent four ambaſſadors to treat with the new legiſlature of England. While they were employed in drawing up inſtructions for theſe envoys, admiral Tromp with one hundred ſhips fell in with the Engliſh fleet commanded by Monk, Dean, Pen, and Lawſon. They engaged on the third day of June 1653, near the weſt of Flanders, and fought with equal courage until night parted them. Dean was killed in the action, nevertheleſs the Engliſh renewed the battle next day, and the Dutch were obliged to retire with great loſs; for towards the latter end of the engagement, the Engliſh were reinforced by Blake with eighteen ſail of freſh ſhips. The Engliſh purſued them to the coaſt of Holland, and totally interrupted the Dutch commerce, until the gallant Tromp had refitted his ſhips and thought himſelf in a condition to face the enemies of his country.

VI. Though he was ſtill inferior in ſtrength to the Engliſh, he hoiſted ſail and bore down upon them as they lay off the Texel. On the twenty-ninth day of July 1653, the two fleets attacked each other with uncommon impetuoſity, and the battle raged from morning till night, without any ſenſible advantage to either ſide. Next day Tromp being joined by twenty-ſeven ſhips engaged anew, and during that whole day victory continued in ſuſpence. Tromp being reſolved to conquer or die, renewed the battle on the third day, and was ſhot through the heart with a muſket ball while he ſtood upon the deck with his ſword drawn, encouraging his men with the moſt heroic ardor. The death of this great man diſcouraged his officers from continuing the engagement, and vice-admiral de Witzen bore away after having loſt thirty ſhips that were either ſunk or taken; among the priſoners was vice-admiral Evertzen. The Engliſh purchaſed this victory with the loſs of two ſhips and about five hundred men, including ſome officers of diſtinction. The year following there was a peace concluded with Holland.

NOTWITHSTANDING there was a peace concluded, the Dutch ſtill continued to incommode the Britiſh trade, particularly in the Indies and in Africa. Charles, who by this time was reſtored, ordered his miniſter at the Hague to demand reparation for the affronts, wrongs, and indignities offered by the Dutch to the Engliſh; but the anſwer of the States being not very ſatisfactory, the king thought proper to declare war in the year 1664.

VII. In the following year the duke of York put to ſea, and before the Dutch had aſſembled their fleet, he appeared off the Texel and greatly diſtreſſed their trade, then he retired to Harwich road. After his departure the fleets of Holland and Zealand joined to the number of one hundred and twenty-one, excluſive of fireſhips, under the command of admiral Opdam, who ſailed in queſt of the Engliſh fleet, and deſcried it near Colcheſter, but the wind changing ſo as to blow from the ſouth-weſt, he bore away for the mouth of the Meuſe rather than engage the enemy while they had the advantage of the weather-gage. He received a freſh order from the States, commanding him upon pain of death, to fight the Engliſh whatever might be the ſtate of the weather. He forthwith weighed anchor on the third day of June 1665, and in a few hours fell in with the Engliſh fleet, conſiſting of one hundred and fourteen ſail, excluſive of fireſhips and ketches, under the command of the duke of York, aſſiſted by prince Rupert and others. The engagement began at four in the morning, and both ſides fought with their uſual intrepidity. The duke of York was in the hotteſt part of the battle, and behaved with great ſpirit and compoſure, even when the earl of Falmouth, the lord Muſkerry and Mr. Boyle were killed at his ſide, by one cannon ball, which covered him with the blood and brains of theſe gallant gentlemen.

He was cloſely engaged with Opdam, while that officer periſhed by his ſhip's blowing up; his flag was hoiſted by vice-admiral Cortenaer, who likewiſe fell in the battle: a good number of Dutch captains were deficient in point of courage. In a word, the enemy was defeated with the loſs of nineteen ſhips either burned or ſunk in the action, and about ſix thouſand men. The victory coſt the Engliſh three or four ſhips, and one thouſand five hundred men, among whom was vice-admiral Lawſon. The Dutch fleet was chaced to the coaſt of Holland, Cornelius van Tromp, ſon of the celebrated Martin Van Tromp, ſecuring their retreat with equal valor and diſcretion. The Dutch finding the Engliſh more than a match for them, importuned the French to aſſiſt them, who accordingly declared war againſt England; then they ſollicited the Danes, and that monarch in conſideration of a large ſubſidy, maintained thirty ſail for their ſervice.

VIII. In the year 1666, the command of the Engliſh fleet was beſtowed upon the duke of Albemarle and prince Rupert, the former with forty ſhips ſailed in queſt of the duke of Beaufort who was ſaid to be at Belliſle with a ſquadron of thirty-ſix ſhips ready to enter the channel and join the Dutch fleet. After he had ſailed on this expedition, De Ruyter appeared between Newport and Dunkirk, with ſeventy-one ſhips of the line, twelve frigates, thirteen fire ſhips, and eight yachts; Evertzen and Tromp acting as inferior admirals. The duke of Albemarle, though greatly inferior in number to the enemy, bore down upon them without heſitation, on the firſt day of June; and the Dutch captains were ſo eager to engage, that they ordered their cables to be cut, that they might be the ſooner able to cloſe with the Engliſh. The battle began with incredible fury: Tromp, and afterwards De Ruyter, were obliged to ſhift their flags, becauſe their ſhips had ſuſtained ſuch damage that they were in danger of ſinking; one of their fleet was blown up, and admiral Evertzen killed with a cannon-ball. On the other hand, Sir William Berkeley, who led the van of the Engliſh, ſteered into the

the midſt of the enemy, where his ſhip was overpowered and taken, after a gallant reſiſtance, in which he loſt his life: one or two Engliſh ſhips were ſunk, notwithſtanding the valour and activity of Albemarle, who though in the decline of life, fought with all the ardour and vivacity of a youthful warrior. Night parted the combatants; but next day the weather being more moderate, the fight was renewed with redoubled violence. Van Tromp having engaged himſelf too far among the Engliſh, would have been taken, had not de Ruyter come to his aſſiſtance, and brought him off. Theſe two admirals were of oppoſite factions, and rivals for glory; they were inſpired with emulation, and fought with equal conduct and reſolution. The Dutch being joined with a reinforcement of ſixteen ſhips, and the Engliſh fleet ſhattered in ſuch a manner, that not above twenty eight ſail remained fit for ſervice, the duke of Albemarle was obliged to ſheer off, and retreat towards the coaſt of England, followed by the victorious enemy, who had come up with him towards the evening, when a calm prevented them from beginning a freſh attack.

In the morning of the third day, Albemarle having made a previous diſpoſition, ſent the diſabled ſhips a-head, while he himſelf remained in the rear with thoſe that were ſtill capable of ſervice, ſo as to form a line a-ſtern occaſionally for the reception of the purſuers. About two o'clock, when the Dutch were almoſt within gun-ſhot, the duke deſcried prince Rupert and his ſquadron to the ſouthward, crowding all their ſails to come up with him, and immediately hauled upon a wind to join this reinforcement. Sir George Ayſcue, in a ſhip of one hundred guns had the misfortune to ſtrike on the Galloper ſands, where he was ſurrounded and taken. The two Engliſh fleets having joined, prepared for another engagement, and in the morning bore down upon the Dutch, who waited for them without flinching. A fourth battle was now begun with equal rage and reſolution on both ſides, and continued until it was interrupted by a thick fog, when the Engliſh found themſelves ſo maltreated, that they took this opportunity to retire, with the loſs of divers large ſhips that were ſunk or taken by the enemy. Both ſides claimed the victory; but the Dutch had certainly obtained the advantage, though there was no glory loſt by either nation.

IX. Both fleets were ſoon refitted; and de Ruyter was ordered to put to ſea, to join the duke de Beaufort with the French ſquadron. On the twenty-fourth day of July, he fell in with the Engliſh fleet, commanded by prince Rupert and the duke of Albemarle: it amounted to above one hundred ſail, while that of the States did not exceed eighty-eight ſhips of war and nineteen fire-ſhips. The battle began near the mouth of the Thames, and was fought with equal rage and emulation. Sir Thomas Allen, vice-admiral of the white, defeated the van of the enemy, and three of their inferior admirals were ſlain. In the mean time Sir Jeremy Smith, vice-admiral of the blue, was worſted by Van Tromp, who followed the chace ſo far, that he was entirely ſeparated from the center. De Ruyter being overpowered by numbers, ſuſtained the engagement till night with difficulty; and was next day attacked by the whole force of the Engliſh navy. He bore the ſhock with unſhaken reſolution, and gained more glory by his retreat, than the Engliſh acquired by their victory. They followed him to the coaſt of Fluſhing, and then ſailed in queſt of Tromp, whom they deſcried near Harwich; but, in ſpite of all their efforts, he retreated with very little loſs to the Texel. He was of the Orange faction, and ſuppoſed to have deſerted de Ruyter from motives of animoſity. This admiral having complained of his conduct, he was put under arreſt, and his commiſſion beſtowed upon another officer. The duke of Albemarle detached Holmes, with a ſquadron, to inſult the coaſt of Holland. In the road of Vlye he burned a great number of veſſels, and two ſhips of war appoined for their convoy: then he made a deſcent upon the iſland of Shelling, and reduced the town of Brandaries to aſhes. After this expedition, the Engliſh fleet took their ſtation near the iſle of Wight, to hinder the junction of the French and Dutch ſquadrons, while de Ruyter anchored in the road of St. John, near Boulogne. There he was taken dangerouſly ill of a contagious diſtemper, which had made terrible havoc among the ſeamen; and the States thought proper to recall him to Holland. The duke of Beaufort, thinking they were ſtill in the neighbourhood of Boulogne, ſailed up the channel as far as Dieppe, and then directed his courſe to the coaſt of Britany, without ſuffering the leaſt moleſtation from the Engliſh.

X. By the year following, Charles was tired of the war, from which he had reaped no ſolid advantage. Overtures of peace were made, to which all parties were inclinable, and the conferences were opened at Breda. Upon which Charles unrigged his large ſhips, and kept only a ſquadron of ſmall cruizers in commiſſion. De Witt, the Dutch penſionary, reſolved to take the advantage of his negligence: the preparations in Holland were continued without ceaſing; and de Ruyter ſailing from the Texel, with fifty ſhips of the line, ſteered directly to the river Thames, at the mouth of which he arrived on the tenth day of June, 1667. He attacked Sheerneſs fort, which was eaſily taken; he broke down a ſtrong chain, drawn acroſs the mouth of the river Medway, and deſtroyed three guard ſhips, moored within-ſide for its protection. He penetrated as far as Upnor caſtle, and reduced it; then he fell down the Medway, with a reſolution to attempt the river Thames.

By this time the whole coaſt was alarmed, and London filled with conſternation. Ships were ſunk at Woolwich and Blackwall; platforms raiſed in different places, and provided with artillery; the trained bands were drawn out, and the city of London put in a poſture of defence. De Ruyter, ſeeing no proſpect of ſucceeding in the Thames, ſet ſail for Portſmouth, which he in vain attempted to reduce; then he directed his courſe to Torbay, where he took ſome Engliſh veſſels. He made an unſucceſsful attempt upon Plymouth; from thence he ſailed up the channel; inſulted Harwich; chaced a ſquadron, commanded by Sir Edward Spragge; penetrated once more into the river Thames, and kept all the ſea-ports on that ſide of the iſland, in terror and confuſion.

The people were fired with indignation, to ſee themſelves expoſed to the inſult of an enemy, whom they had formerly contemned. Notwithſtanding the murmurs of the people, to which the king was no ſtranger, he conſented to an inglorious peace, which was ſigned at Breda. But in the year 1672, the war broke out again, and de Witt reſolved to make a powerful effort by ſea.

XI. De Ruyter was ſent out with a fleet of ninety ſhips of war, beſides forty frigates and fireſhips, and Cornelius de Witt acted on board as deputy from the States. Their intention was to prevent the junction of the Engliſh and French fleets, now in alliance; but this was already effected. They lay at anchor in Solebay, to the number of one hundred and thirty ſhips of the line. The duke of York commanded in chief; the earl of Sandwich acted as admiral of the blue; and the French ſquadron was conducted by the marechal de Etrees. They rode at anchor in ſuch diſorder, that the earl of Sandwich repreſented to the duke the danger of their being attacked in that poſture; but his advice was neglected, and the anſwer he received was ſuch as implied a ſuſpicion of his courage. Piqued at this reflection, he reſolved, in caſe of an engagement, to conquer or periſh. On the twenty-eighth day of May, the Dutch admiral bore down upon them ſo ſuddenly, that they were obliged to cut their cables with the utmoſt precipitation, in order to form the line; and the whole fleet was in ſuch confuſion, that the ſhips ran foul of one another. The earl of Sandwich made haſte to weather the headland, and oppoſed himſelf to the enemy, that the duke might have time to reduce the reſt of the fleet into order. He ſuſtained a moſt furious attack from the braveſt of the enemy. He repulſed the ſhip of Van Ghent, after that admiral had been killed in the engagement: he deſtroyed another large ſhip which attempted to board him; he ſunk three fireſhips before they were near enough to grapple with his rigging. Though ſix hundred of his men were either killed or wounded, and his ſhip was dreadfully ſhattered by the ſhot of the enemy, he ſtill continued to ply his artillery without ceaſing, until another fireſhip ran him aboard on the quarter. Even then he might have eſcaped into another veſſel;

but the duke's ſarcaſm had made ſuch an impreſſion upon his mind, that he choſe rather to die than ſurvive the loſs of his ſhip, which, being blown up, he and every perſon on board were deſtroyed. In the mean time the duke of York was attacked by de Ruyter; and they engaged each other ſo cloſe for two hours, that the Dutch admiral afterwards declared this was the moſt obſtinate of two and thirty actions in which he had been concerned. The duke's ſhip being diſabled, he was obliged to move his flag on board of another, and his diviſion was in danger of being overpowered; when Sir Joſeph Jordan, who ſucceeded Sandwich, came to his aſſiſtance. The battle being thus reſtored, continued till night, when the Dutch retired. Victory declared for neither ſide, though it was claimed by both nations. The French ſquadron was very little engaged; and, in all probability, the marechal d'Etrees had orders to keep off, that the maritime powers might deſtroy one another.

XII. In the year 1673, the duke of York having quitted his office of lord high admiral, prince Rupert was appointed commander of the fleet. He began to make preparations for going to ſea, but was thwarted by his captains, who were generally devoted to the duke, and reſented his diſmiſſion: Sir Edward Spragge and the earl of Oſſory, acted as inferior admirals. Having been joined by the French ſquadron, under d'Etrees, they ſteered towards the coaſt of Holland, to the number of one hundred and forty ſail, comprehending frigates and fireſhips, and, on the twenty-eighth day of May, 1673, attacked the Dutch fleet, under de Ruyter, near Schoenvelt; but neither ſide had cauſe to boaſt of the victory. The enemy retired into their own harbours, and uſed ſuch diligence in refitting their ſhips, that in a week they again preſented themſelves to the combined fleets of England and France.

XIII. On the fourteenth of June they met off Fluſhing, where they cannonaded one another without coming to a cloſe engagement, and were parted by tempeſtuous weather before any conſiderable damage was done on either ſide. Prince Rupert was averſe to the war, and for that reaſon, perhaps, acted with the leſs activity. The duke ſtill influenced the conduct of the admiralty; and, from private pique to prince Rupert, kept the fleet in continual want of neceſſaries and proviſion; ſo that he was obliged to return into harbour to be ſupplied.

XIV. He was no ſooner in condition to go to ſea, then he ſteered his courſe to the Texel; and, on the eleventh day of Auguſt, fell in with the Dutch fleet, commanded by de Ruyter and Tromp, who were now perfectly reconciled by the mediation of the prince of Orange. When the action began, de Ruyter ſingled out prince Rupert; Tromp oppoſed himſelf to Sir Edward Spragge; and Brankert, their rear-admiral, bore up to the marechal d'Etrees. This battle was fought with ſurpriſing emulation by the Engliſh and Dutch officers; but the French kept aloof in ſuch a manner, that Brankert ſhot a-head to the aſſiſtance of de Ruyter; and prince Rupert being ſeparated from the diviſion of Sir John Chichely, was quite ſurrounded by the enemy, and expoſed to a moſt dreadful fire. He fought with his uſual courage, and manifeſted ſuch conduct as he had never diſplayed before. He diſengaged himſelf with wonderful dexterity; and joining Chichely, bore down to the aſſiſtance of Spragge, who was almoſt overpowered by Tromp and his ſquadron. The Royal Prince, in which he fought, was ſhattered in ſuch a manner, that he was obliged to ſhift his flag to the St. George; Tromp for the ſame reaſon, moved from the Golden Lion to the Comet; and the action was renewed with redoubled violence, until the St. George was quite diſabled: then Spragge took to his boat, in order to hoiſt his flag on board of another ſhip; but the pinnace being ſunk by a cannon ball, this gallant officer periſhed. The earl of Oſſory diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his extraordinary valor and perſeverance; but, after the death of Spragge, he found himſelf hard preſſed by the enemy. Prince Rupert perceiving that whole diviſion almoſt totally diſabled, ſent three fireſhips among the Dutch fleet, which were likewiſe greatly damaged; and made ſignal for the French ſquadron to bear down and engage. Had they obeyed this order, while the enemy were in confuſion, occaſioned by the fireſhips, in all probability the Engliſh would have obtained a complete victory. But the French marechal paid no regard to the ſignal; and the majority of the Engliſh ſhips had been ſo roughly handled, that the prince could not purſue his advantage: he therefore collected his ſtraggled ſhips, and hauled off to the Engliſh ſhore, leaving the victory undecided.

Remarkable engagements between the Engliſh and French.

I. In the year 1693, during the reign of William III. though the Engliſh and Dutch were in alliance, yet never was their trade ſo ill protected; the French privateers grievouſly diſtreſſed the merchants. Whereupon, the king ordered the admirals to equip the fleets. They were, however, dilatory in their proceedings; ſo that the enemy's ſquadrons put to ſea without hinderance.

About the middle of May, 1693, the Engliſh ſquadron being ready, took on board ſome regiments, with a deſign to make an attempt upon Breſt, but the deſign was afterwards laid aſide. When the Engliſh and Dutch ſquadrons joined, ſo as to form a very numerous fleet, the public expected they would undertake ſome expedition of importance; but the admirals were divided in opinion, nor did their orders warrant their executing any ſcheme of conſequence. Killegrew and Delaval did not eſcape the ſuſpicion of being diſaffected to the ſervice; and France was ſaid to have maintained a ſecret correſpondence with the malecontents in England. Lewis had made ſurpriſing efforts to repair the damage which his navy had ſuſtained. He had purchaſed ſeveral large veſſels, and converted them into ſhips of war; he had laid an embargo on all the ſhipping of his kingdom, until his ſquadrons were manned: he had made a grand naval promotion, to encourage the officers and ſeamen; and this expedient produced a wonderful ſpirit of activity and emulation. In the month of May his fleet ſailed to the Mediterranean, in three ſquadrons, conſiſting of ſeventy-one capital ſhips, beſides bomb-ketches, fireſhips, and tenders.

In the beginning of June, the Engliſh and Dutch fleets ſailed down the channel. On the ſixth, Sir George Rooke was detached to the Streights, with a ſquadron of three and twenty ſhips, as convoy to the Mediterranean trade. The great fleet returned to Torbay, while he purſued his voyage, having under his protection about four hundred merchant ſhips belonging to England, Holland, Denmark, Sweeden, Hamburgh, and Flanders. On the ſixteenth, his ſcouts diſcovered part of the French fleet under Cape St. Vincent; next day their whole navy appeared, to the amount of eighty ſail. Sixteen of theſe plied up to the Engliſh ſquadron, while the vice-admiral of the white ſtood off to ſea, to intercept the ſhips under convoy. Sir George Rooke, by the advice of the Dutch vice-admiral Vaudergoes, reſolved, if poſſible, to avoid an engagement, which could only tend to their abſolute ruin.

He forthwith ſent orders to the ſmall ſhips that were near the land, to put into the neighbouring ports of Faro, St. Lucar, and Cadiz, while he himſelf ſtood off with an eaſy ſail for the protection of the reſt. About ſix in the evening, ten ſail of the enemy came up with two Dutch ſhips of war, commanded by captains Schrijver and Vander-Poel, who ſeeing no poſſibility of eſcaping, tacked in ſhore; and thus drawing the French after them, helped to ſave the reſt of the fleet. When attacked they made a moſt deſperate defence; but at laſt were overpowered by numbers, and taken. An Engliſh ſhip of war, and a rich pinnace were burned, twenty-nine merchant veſſels were taken, and about fifty deſtroyed by the counts de Tourville and d'Etrees. Seven of the largeſt Smyrna ſhips fell into the hands of M. de Coetlogen, and four he ſunk in the bay of Gibraltar. The value of the loſs ſuſtained on this occaſion, amounted to one million ſterling. Mean while Rooke ſtood off with a freſh gale, and on the nineteenth ſent home the Lark ſhip of war, with the news of this misfortune; then he bore away for the Maderas, where having taken in wood and water, he ſet ſail for Ireland; and on the third day of Auguſt arrived at Cork, with fifty ſail, including ſhips of war and trading veſſels. He detached

captain

captain Fairborne to Kinſale, with all his ſquadron, except ſix ſhips of the line, with which, in purſuance of orders, he joined the great fleet, then cruiſing in the chops of the channel. On the twenty-fifth day of Auguſt, they returned to St. Helen's, and the regiments were landed. On the nineteenth day of September, fifteen Dutch ſhips of the line, and two frigates, ſet ſail for Holland; and twenty-ſix ſail, with ſeven fire-ſhips, were aſſigned as guard-ſhips during the winter.

II. In the year 1702, admiral Benbow was ſent to the Weſt-Indies, with a ſquadron of ten ſail. At Jamaica he received intelligence that monſieur du Caſſe, the French admiral, was in the neighbourhood of Hiſpaniola, and reſolved to beat up to that iſland. At Leogane he fell in with a French ſhip of fifty guns, which her captain ran aſhore and blew up. He took ſeveral other veſſels, and having alarmed Petit-Gnavas, bore away for Donna Maria bay, where he underſtood, that Du Caſſe had ſailed for the coaſt of Carthagena. Benbow reſolved to follow the ſame courſe; and, on the nineteenth of Auguſt, 1702, diſcovered the enemy's ſquadron near St. Martha, conſiſting of ten ſail, ſteering along ſhore. He formed the line; and an engagement enſued, in which he was very ill ſeconded by ſome of his captains. Nevertheleſs, the battle continued till night, and he determined to renew it next morning, when he perceived all his ſhips at the diſtance of three or four miles aſtern, except the Ruby, commanded by captain George Walton, who joined him in plying the enemy with chace guns.

On the twenty-firſt theſe two ſhips engaged the French ſquadron; and the Ruby was ſo diſabled, that the admiral was obliged to ſend her back to Jamaica. Next day the Greenwich, commanded by Wade, was five leagues aſtern; and the wind changing, the enemy had the advantage of the weather-gage. On the twenty-third the admiral renewed the battle with his ſingle ſhip, unſuſtained by the reſt of the ſquadron. On the twenty-fourth his leg was ſhattered by a chain ſhot; notwithſtanding which accident, he remained on the quarter-deck in a cradle, and continued the engagement. One of the largeſt ſhips of the enemy, lying like a wreck upon the water, four ſail of the Engliſh ſquadron poured their broadſides into her, and then ran to leeward, without paying any regard to the ſignal for battle. Then the French bearing down upon the admiral with their whole force, ſhot away his maintopſail-yard, and damaged his rigging in ſuch a manner, that he was obliged to lie by and refit, while they took their diſabled ſhip in tow.

During this interval, he called a council of his captains, and expoſtulated with them on their behaviour. They obſerved, that the French were very ſtrong, and adviſed him to deſiſt. He plainly perceived that he was betrayed, and with the utmoſt reluctance, returned to Jamaica, having not only loſt a leg, but alſo received a large wound in his face, and another in his arm, while he in perſon boarded the French admiral. Exaſperated at the treachery of his captains, he granted a commiſſion to rear-admiral Whetſtone and other officers to hold a court-martial, and try them for cowardice. Hudſon, of the Pendennis, died before his trial: Kirby and Wade were convicted and ſentenced to be ſhot: Conſtable, of the Windſor, was caſhiered and impriſoned: Vincent, of the Falmouth, and Fogg, the admiral's own captain, of the Breda, were convicted of having ſigned a paper, that they would not fight under Benbow's command; but, as they behaved gallantly in the action, the court inflicted upon them no other puniſhment than that of a proviſional ſuſpenſion. Captain Walton had likewiſe joined in the conſpiracy, while he was heated with the fumes of intoxication; but, he afterwards renounced the engagement, and fought with admirable courage until his ſhip was diſabled. The boiſterous manners of Benbow had produced this baſe confederacy. He was a rough ſeaman, but, remarkably brave, honeſt, and experienced. When one of his lieutenants expreſſed his ſorrow for the loſs of the admiral's leg, "I am ſorry for it too, replied the gallant "Benbow, but I had rather have loſt them both, than "have ſeen this diſhonour brought upon the Engliſh "nation. But do you hear? If another ſhot ſhould "take me off, behave like brave men and fight it out."

When du Caſſe arrived at Carthagena, he wrote a letter to Benbow to this effect;

SIR,

I had little hope on Monday night laſt, but to have ſupped in your cabin, but it pleaſed God to order it otherwiſe. I am thankful for it. As for thoſe cowardly captains, who deſerted you, hang them up, for by G—d they deſerve it.

Your's, Du Caſſe.

Benbow took this miſcarriage ſo much to heart, that he became melancholy, and his grief co-operating with the fever, occaſioned by his wounds, put a period to his life. Wade and Kirby were ſent home in the Briſtol, and on their arrival at Plymouth, ſhot on board their ſhip, by virtue of a dead warrant for their immediate execution, which had lain there for ſome time. The ſame precaution had been taken in all the weſtern ports, in order to prevent applications in their favor.

III. In the year 1747, the French king reſolved to make an effort again at the Britiſh ſettlements in America and Aſia. For theſe purpoſes two ſquadrons were prepared at Breſt, one to be commanded by the commodore de la Jonquiere; and the other, deſtined for India, by monſieur de St. George. The miniſtry of Great Britain, being appriſed of theſe meaſures, reſolved to intercept both ſquadrons, which were to ſet ſail together. For this purpoſe vice-admiral Anſon, and rear-admiral Warren, took their departure from Plymouth with a formidable fleet, and ſteered their courſe to cape Finiſterre, on the coaſt of Gallicia. On the third day of May, 1747, they fell in with the French ſquadrons, commanded by la Jonquiere and St. George, conſiſting of ſix large ſhips of the line, as many frigates, and four armed veſſels, equipped by their Eaſt India company, having under their convoy about thirty ſhips laden with merchandize. Thoſe prepared for war immediately ſhortened ſail, and formed a line of battle; while the reſt, under the protection of the ſix frigates, proceeded on their voyage with all the ſail they could carry. The Britiſh ſquadron was likewiſe drawn up in line of battle: but Mr. Warren perceiving that the enemy began to ſheer off, now their convoy was at a conſiderable diſtance, adviſed admiral Anſon to haul in the ſignal for the line, and hoiſt another for giving chace and engaging, otherwiſe the French would, in all probability, eſcape by favour of the night. The propoſal was embraced: and in a little time the engagement began with great fury, about four o'clock in the afternoon.

The enemy ſuſtained the battle with equal conduct and valour, until they were overpowered by numbers, and then they ſtruck their colours. The admiral detached three ſhips in purſuit of the convoy, nine ſail of which were taken; but the reſt were ſaved by the intervening darkneſs. About ſeven hundred of the French were killed and wounded in this action. The Engliſh loſt about five hundred; and among theſe captain Grenville, commander of the ſhip Defiance. He was nephew to the lord viſcount Cobham, a youth of the moſt amiable character and promiſing genius, animated with the nobleſt ſentiments of honour and patriotiſm. Eager in the purſuit of glory, he ruſhed into the midſt of the battle, where both his legs were cut off by a cannon-ball. He ſubmitted to his fate with the moſt heroic reſignation, and died univerſally lamented and beloved. The ſucceſs of the Britiſh arms, in this engagement, was chiefly owing to the conduct, activity, and courage of the rear-admiral. A conſiderable quantity of bullion was found in the prizes, which were brought to Spithead in triumph; and the treaſure being landed, was conveyed in twenty waggons to the bank of London. Admiral Anſon was ennobled, and Mr. Warren honoured with the order of the Bath.

IV. About the middle of June, commodore Fox, with ſix ſhips of war, cruiſing in the latitude of cape Ortegal in Gallicia, took about forty French ſhips, richly laden from St. Domingo, after they had been abandoned by their convoy. But the French king ſuſtained another more

important loſs at ſea, in the month of October, of the ſame year. Rear-admiral Hawke ſailed from Plymouth in the beginning of Auguſt, with fourteen ſhips of the line, to intercept a fleet of French merchant ſhips bound for the Weſt-Indies. He cruiſed for ſome time on the coaſt of Britany; and at length the French fleet ſailed from the iſle of Aix, under convoy of nine ſhips of the line, beſides frigates, commanded by monſieur Letenduer. On the fourteenth day of October, the two ſquadrons were in ſight of each other, in the latitude of Belleiſle. The French commodore immediately ordered one of his great ſhips and the frigates to proceed with the trading ſhips, while he formed the line of battle, and waited the attack. At eleven in the forenoon admiral Hawke diſplayed the ſignal to chace, and in half an hour both fleets were engaged. The battle laſted till night, when all the French ſquadron, except the Intrepide and Tonant, had ſtruck to the Engliſh flag. Theſe two capital ſhips eſcaped in the dark, and returned to Breſt in a ſhattered condition. The French captains ſuſtained the unequal fight with uncommon bravery and reſolution, and did not yield until their ſhips were diſabled. Their loſs in men amounted to eight hundred: the number of Engliſh killed in this engagement did not exceed two hundred, including captain Saumarez, a gallant officer, who had ſerved under lord Anſon in his expedition to the Pacifick ocean. Indeed, it muſt be owned, for the honour of that nobleman, that all the officers formed under his example, and raiſed by his influence, approved themſelves in all reſpects worthy of the commands to which they were preferred. Immediately after the action, admiral Hawke diſpatched a ſloop to commodore Legge, whoſe ſquadron was ſtationed at the Leeward Iſlands, with intelligence of the French fleet of merchant ſhips, outward bound, that he might take the proper meaſures for intercepting them in their paſſage to Martinique, and the other French iſlands. In conſequence of this advice, he redoubled his vigilance, and a good number of them fell into his hands. Admiral Hawke conducted his prizes to Spithead: and in his letter to the board of Admiralty declared, that all his captains behaved like men of honour during the engagement, except Mr. Fox, whoſe conduct he deſired might be ſubjected to an enquiry. That gentlemen was accordingly tried by a court martial, and ſuſpended from his command, for having followed the advice of his officers, contrary to his own better judgment: but he was ſoon reſtored, and afterwards promoted to the rank of admiral; while Mr. Matthews, whoſe courage never incurred ſuſpicion, ſtill laboured under a ſuſpenſion, for that which had been ſucceſsfully practiſed in both theſe late engagements, namely, engaging the enemy without any regard to the line of battle.

Naval engagements between the Engliſh and Spaniards, in the year 1718.

The king of England had uſed ſome endeavours to compromiſe the difference between his Imperial majeſty and the Spaniſh branch of the houſe of Bourbon. Lord Stanhope had been ſent to Madrid with a plan of pacification, which being rejected by Philip, as partial and iniquitous, the king determined to ſupport his mediation by force of arms. Sir George Byng ſailed from Spithead on the fourth day of June, with twenty ſhips of the line, two fireſhips, two bomb veſſels, and ample inſtructions how to act on all emergencies. He arrived off cape St. Vincent on the thirtieth day of the month, when he diſpatched his ſecretary to Cadiz, with a letter to colonel Stanhope, the Britiſh miniſter at Madrid, deſiring him to inform his moſt Catholic majeſty, of the admiral's arrival in thoſe parts, and lay before him this article of his inſtructions:

"You are to make inſtances with both parties to "ceaſe from uſing any further acts of hoſtility: but in "caſe the Spaniards do ſtill inſiſt, with their ſhips of "war and forces, to attack the kingdom of Naples, or "other the territories of the emperor in Italy, or to land "in any part of Italy, which can only be with a deſign "to invade the emperor's dominions, againſt whom "only they have declared war, by invading Sardinia; "or if they ſhould endeavour to make themſelves maſters of the kingdom of Sicily, which muſt be with a "deſign to invade the kingdom of Naples; in which "caſe you are, with all your power, to hinder and obſtruct the ſame. If it ſhould ſo happen, that at your "arrival, with our fleet under your command, in the "Mediterranean, the Spaniards ſhould already have "landed any troops in Italy, in order to invade the emperor's territories, you ſhall endeavour amicably to "diſſuade them from perſevering in ſuch an attempt, "and offer them your aſſiſtance to help them to withdraw their troops, and put an end to all further acts "of hoſtility. But, in caſe theſe your friendly endeavours ſhould prove ineffectual, you ſhall, by keeping "company with, or intercepting their ſhips or convoy; "or, if it be neceſſary, by openly oppoſing them, defend the emperor's territories from any further attempt."

When cardinal Alberoni peruſed theſe inſtructions, he told colonel Stanhope with ſome warmth, that his maſter would run all hazards, and even ſuffer himſelf to be driven out of Spain, rather than recall his troops, or conſent to a ſuſpenſion of arms. He ſaid, the Spaniards were not to be frightened; and he was ſo well convinced that the fleet would do their duty, that in caſe of their being attacked by admiral Byng, he ſhould be in no pain for the ſucceſs. Mr. Stanhope preſenting him with a liſt of the Britiſh ſquadron, he threw it upon the ground with great emotion. He promiſed, however, to lay the admiral's letters before the king, and to let the envoy know his majeſty's reſolution. Such an interpoſition could not but be very provoking to the Spaniſh miniſter, who had laid his account with the conqueſt of Sicily, and for that purpoſe prepared an armament which was altogether ſurpriſing, conſidering the late ſhattered condition of the Spaniſh affairs. He ſeems to have put too much confidence in the ſtrength of the Spaniſh fleet. In a few days he ſent back the admiral's letter to Mr. Stanhope, with a note under it, importing, that the chevalier Byng might execute the orders he had received from the king his maſter.

The admiral, in paſſing by Gibraltar, was joined by vice-admiral Cornwall with two ſhips. He proceeded to Minorca, where he relieved the garriſon of Portmahon. Then he ſailed for Naples, where he arrived on the firſt day of Auguſt, and was received as a deliverer: for the Neapolitans had been under the utmoſt terror of an invaſion from the Spaniards.

Sir George Byng received intelligence from the viceroy count Daun, who treated him with the moſt diſtinguiſhing marks of reſpect, that the Spaniſh army, amounting to thirty thouſand men, commanded by the marquis de Lede, had landed in Sicily, reduced Palermo and Meſſina, and were then employed in the ſiege of the citadel belonging to this laſt city: that the Piedmonteſe garriſon would be obliged to ſurrender, if not ſpeedily relieved: that an alliance was upon the carpet between the emperor and the king of Sicily, which laſt had deſired the aſſiſtance of the Imperial troops, and agreed to receive them into the citadel of Meſſina. The admiral immediately reſolved to ſail thither, and took under his convoy a reinforcement of two thouſand Germans for the citadel, under the command of general Wetzel. He forthwith ſailed from Naples, and on the ninth day of Auguſt was in ſight of the Faro of Meſſina. He diſpatched his own captain with a polite meſſage to the marquis de Lede, promiſing a ceſſation of arms in Sicily for two months, that the powers of Europe might have time to concert meaſures for reſtoring a laſting peace; and declaring, that ſhould this propoſal be rejected, he would, in purſuance of his inſtructions, uſe all his force to prevent further attempts to diſturb the dominions his maſter had engaged to defend. The Spaniſh general anſwered, that he had no powers to treat, conſequently could not agree to an armiſtice, but ſhould obey his orders, which directed him to reduce Sicily for his maſter, the king of Spain. The Spaniſh fleet had ſailed from the harbour of Meſſina on the day before the Engliſh ſquadron appeared. Admiral Byng ſuppoſed they had retired to Malta, and directed his courſe towards Meſſina, in order to encourage and ſupport the garriſon in the citadel. But, in doubling the point of Faro, he deſcried two Spaniſh ſcouts, and learned from the

Engraved for Military Duty

Byng Lord Torrington

BRITISH MUSEUM

the people of a felucca from the Calabrian ſhore, that they had ſeen from the hills the Spaniſh fleet lying to in order of battle. The admiral immediately detached the German troops to Reggio, under convoy of two ſhips of war. Then he ſtood through the Faro after the Spaniſh ſcouts that led him to their main fleet, which before noon he deſcried in line of battle, amounting to twenty-ſeven ſail large and ſmall, beſides two fireſhips, four bomb veſſels, and ſeven gallies. They were commanded in chief by don Antonio de Caſtanſta, under whom were the four rear admirals Chacon, Mari, Guevara, and Cammock. At ſight of the Engliſh ſquadron they ſtood away large, and Byng gave chace all the reſt of the day. In the morning, which was the eleventh of Auguſt, the rear-admiral Mari, with ſix ſhips of war, the gallies, fire-ſhips, and bomb-ketches, ſeparated from the main fleet, and ſtood in for the Sicilian ſhore. The Engliſh admiral detached captain Walton with five ſhips in purſuit of them, and they were ſoon engaged. He himſelf continued to chace their main fleet; and about ten o'clock the battle began. The Spaniards ſeemed to be diſtracted in their counſels, and acted in confuſion. They made a running fight, and the admirals behaved with courage and activity, in ſpite of which, they were all taken but Cammock, who made his eſcape with three ſhips of war and three frigates. In this engagement, which happened off cape Paſſaro, captain Haddock, of the Grafton, ſignalized his courage in an extraordinary manner. On the eighteenth the admiral received a letter from captain Walton, dated off Syracuſe, intimating that he had taken four Spaniſh ſhips of war, together with a bomb-ketch, and a veſſel laden with arms; and that he had burned four ſhips of the line, a fire-ſhip, and a bomb veſſel.

This letter is juſtly deemed a curious ſpecimen of the laconic ſtyle.

SIR,

We have taken and deſtroyed all the Spaniſh ſhips and veſſels which were upon the coaſts, the number as per margin. I am, &c.

G. Walton.

Had the Spaniards followed the advice of rear-admiral Cammock, who was a native of Ireland, Sir George Byng would not have obtained ſuch an eaſy victory; that officer propoſed that they ſhould remain at anchor in the road of Paradiſe, with their broadſides to the ſea; in which caſe the Engliſh admiral would have found it a very difficult taſk to attack them: for the coaſt is ſo bold, that the largeſt ſhips could ride with a cable on ſhore; whereas farther out the currents are ſo various and rapid, that the Engliſh ſquadron could not have come to anchor, or lie near them in order of battle; beſides, the Spaniards might have been reinforced from the army on ſhore, which would have raiſed batteries to annoy the aſſailants. Before king George had received an account of this engagement from the admiral, he wrote him a letter with his own hand, approving his conduct. When Sir George's eldeſt ſon arrived in England, with a circumſtantial account of the action, he was graciouſly received, and ſent back with plenipotentiary powers to his father, that he might negociate with the ſeveral princes and ſtates of Italy, as he ſhould ſee occaſion. The ſon likewiſe carried the king's royal grant to the officers and ſeamen, of all the prizes they had taken from the Spaniards.

An Explanation of MILITARY TERMS.

A N G

ALARM. By ſome falſly writ alarum, is a ſudden apprehenſion upon ſome noiſe or report, which makes men run to their arms to ſtand upon their guard. There are falſe alarms, when they are taken upon falſe fears or reports, or elſe when given by the enemy, only to keep their adverſaries from reſt, or otherwiſe to deceive them.

Ambuſcade, or *Ambuſh.* A body of men that lies concealed in a wood, or other convenient place, to ſurpriſe or encloſe an enemy. To fall into an ambuſh; to diſcover an ambuſh; to defeat an ambuſh.

Angle. As a geometrical term in general, is the meeting of two lines, and touching one another in the ſame plain; yet not lying in the ſame ſtraight line, but ſo that, if prolonged, they would cut one another, and ſo form another angle upon the back of the firſt.

An *acute Angle.* That which is ſharp and leſs open than the right angle, in meaſure under ninety degrees.

An *obtuſe Angle.* That which is blunt, and more open than a right angle, in meaſure above ninety degrees.

An *Angle rectilinear*, is made by ſtraight lines, to diſtinguiſh it from the ſpherical or curvilinear, of which no more need be ſaid, as being of no uſe in fortification.

A *right Angle*, is formed by a line falling perpendicularly upon another, and the meaſure of this angle is always ninety degrees.

Angle at the center, in fortification, is that which is formed in the midſt of the polygon, or figure, by two lines proceeding from the center, and terminating at the two neareſt angles of the polygon.

Angle of the curtin, or *Angle of the flank.* That which is made by, and contained between the curtin and the flank.

Angle of the polygon. That which is made by the meeting of the two ſides of the polygon, or figure, in the center of the baſtion.

Angle of the triangle. Half the angle of the polygon.

Angle of the baſtion, or *flanked Angle.* That which is made by the two faces, being the utmoſt part of the baſtion, moſt expoſed to the enemy's batteries, and called the point of the baſtion.

Angle diminiſhed. Only uſed by the Dutch engineers, and compoſed by the face of the baſtion, and the exterior ſide of the polygon.

Angle of the ſhoulder, or *epaul.* Formed by the face and flank of the baſtion.

Angle at the flank. Vide Angle at the curtin.

Angle of the tenaille, or outward *flanking Angle*, called alſo *Angle mort*, or *dead Angle*, or *Angle rentrant*, or *Angle inwards.* Made by the two lines fichant, that is, the faces of the two baſtions extended, till they meet in an angle towards the curtin, and is that which always carries its point in towards the work.

Angle forming the flank. Made by the flank, and that part of the ſide of the polygon which runs from the ſaid flank, to the angle of the polygon, and if protracted, croſſes the baſtion; only uſed by Dutch engineers.

Flanked Angle. The angle made by the two faces of the baſtion; the point of the baſtion.

B A N

Angle ſaillant, *ſortant*, or *viff.* That which thruſts out its point from the work towards the country.

Angle rentrant. An angle pointing inwards, as the ſaillant does outwards.

Inward-flanking Angle. That which is made by the flanking line, and the curtin.

Angle of the counterſcarp. Made by two ſides of the counterſcarp before the middle of the curtin.

Angles of a battalion. Made by the laſt men at the ends of the ranks and files.

Front-Angles. The two laſt men of the front rank.

Rear-Angles. The two laſt men of the rear-rank.

Anſpeſade. Vide *Lanſpeſade.*

Anteſtature. A ſmall retrenchment made with paliſades, or bags of earth, wherewith men cover themſelves in haſte, to diſpute the reſt of the ground when the enemy has gained part.

Area. The ſuperficial content of any rampart, or other works, in ſolid feet of earth.

Aſſault. The effort men make, and the fight they engage in, to make themſelves maſters of a poſt, and gain it by main force, driving the defendants from it, and expoſing their bodies to this purpoſe to the fire of the beſieged, without the defence of any works. Whilſt the aſſault laſts, and both parties are mixed, there is no danger of the cannon on either ſide, becauſe both are afraid of deſtroying their own men among their enemies. To give an aſſault; to ſtand an aſſault; to ſecond the aſſault; to repulſe an aſſault; to carry by aſſault.

To Aſſault. Vide to inſult.

Attack. The general aſſault, or onſet, that is given to gain a poſt, or upon any body of troops.

Attack of a ſiege. The works the beſiegers carry on, either trenches, galleries, ſappes or breaches, to reduce a place on any of its ſides. Sometimes two attacks are carried on againſt one ſame tenaille, or front of a place, with lines of communication between them. Vide trenches.

Falſe Attack. That which is not carried on with ſuch vigor as the reſt, as not intended to do the ſame effect, but only to give a diverſion to the beſieged, and divide the garriſon; and yet ſometimes the falſe attack has proved as ſucceſsful as the real.

Regular, or *droit Attacks.* Thoſe which are carried on in form, according to rules of art.

Avant Foſſe, or ditch of the counterſcarp. A moat or ditch full of water running round the counterſcarp, on the outſide next the campaign, at the foot of the glacis. Engineers do not approve of it, where there is a poſſibility of draining it, becauſe then it is a trench ready made for the beſiegers to defend themſelves againſt the ſallies of the beſieged; and beſides, it obſtructs the putting of ſuccours into the place, or at leaſt makes it more difficult.

B

BAN. A proclamation made at the head of a body of troops, or in the ſeveral quarters of the army, by ſound of trumpet, or beat of kettle drum or drums, either

either for obſerving of martial diſcipline, or for declaring a new officer, or puniſhing a ſoldier, or the like.

Bandaleers. Little wooden caſes covered with leather, of which every muſketeer wears twelve hanging on a ſhoulder-belt, or collar, as they call it, each of them contains the charge of powder for a muſket.

Bands. Bodies of foot properly, as the French formerly called all their infantry, bands Françoiſes, or French Bands, but not now uſed. In England, the word is ſtill uſed for band of penſioners, a company of gentlemen attending the king's perſon upon ſolemn occaſions.

Barack, or *Baraque.* A hut, like a little cottage, for ſoldiers to lie in the camp. Once only thoſe of the horſe were called baracks, and thoſe of the foot, huts; but now the name is indifferently given to both. Theſe are made, either when the ſoldiers have not tents, or when any army lies long in a place in bad weather, becauſe they keep out cold, heat or rain, better than tents, and are otherwiſe more commodious. They are generally made, by fixing four ſtrong forked poles in the ground, and laying four others acroſs them; then they build the walls with wattles or ſods, or ſuch as the place affords. The top is either thatched, if there be ſtraw to ſpare, or covered with planks, or ſometimes with turf.

Barbe. To fire en barbe, is to fire the cannon over the parapet, inſtead of putting it through embrazures. To fire thus, the parapet muſt be three feet and a half high.

Barm or Berm. Vide Foreland.

Barrels. Theſe filled with earth, ſerve to make parapets to cover the men, like the gabians and canvas-bags.

Barricado. A Fence made of palliſadoes.

Baſe. The level line on which any work ſtands, that is even with the ground or campaign.

Baſkets or *corbeilles.* Are uſed to be filled with earth, and placed one by another, to cover the men from the enemies ſhot. They are wider at the top than at the bottom, that there may be ſpace enough below for the men to fire through upon the enemy. They are generally a foot, or foot and half high.

Baſſe-Enceinte, or *Baſſe-encloſure.* The ſame as Fauſſe-Braye.

Baſtion. A great work ſometimes faced or lined with ſtone or brick, and ſometimes with ſods, generally advancing before an angle of the polygon towards the campaign. The lines terminating it, are two faces, two flanks, and two demigorges; the union of the two faces makes the utmoſt angle, called the angle of the baſtion. The union of the two faces to the two flanks, makes the ſide angles called the ſhoulders or epauls; and the union of the two other ends of the flanks to the two curtins, forms the angle of the flanks.

A *Baſtion compoſed:* It is when the two ſides of the interior poligon are very unequal, which makes the gorges alſo unequal.

A *Baſtion cut off with a tenaille*, in French *Baſtion a coupé*, or *Baſtion a Tenaille:* Is that whoſe point is cut off, and makes an angle inwards, and two points outwards, that is a tenaille. This is done when water, or any other accident, hinder carrying on the baſtion to its full extent, or that it would be too ſhort.

A *Baſtion deformed.* That which wants one of the demigorges, becauſe one ſide of the interior polygon is ſo very ſhort.

A *Demi-Baſtion*, has but one face and flank, and is uſually before a horn-work, or crown-work. It is alſo called an epaulment.

A *Baſtion detached*, or *cut off.* That which is ſeparated from the body of the works.

A *double Baſtion.* That which is on the plain of the great baſtion has another baſtion built higher, leaving twelve or eighteen feet between the parapet of the lower, and the foot of the higher.

A *hollow* or *voided Baſtion*; in French, *Baſtion vudie*, or *Creux:* has only a rampart and parapet about its flanks and faces, leaving an empty ſpace towards the center, and the earth ſo low, that when an enemy is once lodged on the rampart, there is no making a retrenchment towards the center, but what will be under the fire of the beſiegers.

A *plat Baſtion.* If the diſtance between angles of the interior polygon be double the uſual length, then a baſtion is made in the middle, before the curtin or ſtrait line, whereas the others are generally before the angles; and this is called a Plat-Baſtion. It has generally this diſadvantage attending it: that unleſs there be an extraordinary breadth allowed to the moat, the returning angle of the counterſcarp runs back too far into the ditch, and hinders the ſight and defence of the two oppoſite flanks.

A *regular Baſtion:* Is that which has a due proportion of faces, flanks and gorges.

A *ſolid Baſtion*, riſes equally to the ramparts of the place, without any empty ſpace towards the center. They have this advantage above others, that they afford earth enough to make a retrenchment in caſe the enemy lodge himſelf on the top of the baſtion, and the beſieged are reſolved to diſpute every foot of ground.

Battery or *Platform.* A place to plant guns on. It is laid with planks and ſleepers for them to reſt on, thath e wheels of the carriages may not ſink into the earth. They are allowed a little ſtoop, or inclining towards the parapet, that the guns may recoil the leſs, and be more eaſily returned to their place. Field or camp-batteries are to have a ditch before them, to be paliſadoed, and have a parapet on them, and two redoubts on the flanks, or places of arms, to cover the troops that are to defend them. The open ſpaces in the parapet, to put the muzzles of the guns out at, are called embrazures, and the diſtances between the embrazures, merlons. The guns are generally about twelve feet diſtance from one another, that the parapet may be ſtrong, and the gunners have room to work.

Battery ſunk, or *buryed.* In French, *Batterie Enterre*, or *Ruinante.* When the platform is ſunk into the ground, ſo that there muſt be trenches cut in the earth againſt the muzzle of the guns for them to fire out at, or to ſerve as embrazures. This ſort of battery is generally uſed upon firſt making the approaches to beat down the parapet of the place.

Croſs Batteries. Two batteries which play athwart one another upon the ſame body, forming an angle there, and beat with more violence; whence follow more deſtruction, becauſe what one bullet ſhakes, the other beats down.

Battery d'Enfilade. That which ſcours or ſweeps the whole length of a ſtraight light.

Battery en Echarp. That which plays on any work obliquely.

Battery de Revers, or *Murdering Battery.* That which beats upon the back.

Joint-Battery, or *Batterie par Camarade:* When ſeveral guns fire at the ſame time upon one body. To raiſe a battery; to plant a battery; to ruin a battery.

Batterie de Tambour. The French ſo called the beat of drum, which we call the general. Vide general; to beat the general.

Batteurs d'Eſtrade. Scouts or diſcoverers; horſemen ſent out before and on the wings of an army, a mile, two or three, to diſcover, and give the general account of what they ſee.

Beetles. Great ſledges, or hammers, to drive down paliſadoes, or for other uſes.

Biovac. A guard at night performed by the whole army; which either at a ſiege, or lying before an enemy, every evening draws out from its tents or huts, and continues all night under arms before its lines or camp, to prevent any ſurprize. When troops are much harraſſed, or there is no great apprehenſion of the enemy, ſometimes it is allowed the biovac, that the two front ranks by turns ſtand under arms, whilſt the rear ranks take ſome reſt on the ground. The word biovac, is a corruption of the German weinack, which ſignifies double guard. To raiſe the biovac, is to return the army to their tents or huts ſome time after break of day.

Blindes. Pieces of wood to lay acroſs a trench, to bear the faſcine, or clays laid on them loaded with earth, to cover the workmen. This is generally done when the work is about the glacis, and the trench is carried on facing the place.

Blindes, are alſo ſometimes only canvas ſtretched to take away the ſight of the enemy; ſometimes they are planks ſet up, for which ſee *Mantelets*; others of baſkets, for which ſee *Gabions*; others of barrels, and others of ſacks filled

filled with earth. But moſt properly blinders are bundles of oziers, or other ſmall wood bound at both ends, and ſet up between ſtakes or clays.

Blockade, or *Blocus:* Is the nature of a ſiege, when troops are poſted on all the avenues that lead to the place, in order to keep out any ſupplies from going into it; ſo that it is propoſed to ſtarve it out, and not take it by regular attacks. To form a blockade; to raiſe a blockade; to turn a ſiege into blockade.

Bonnet. A work conſiſting of two faces, which make an angle ſaillant in the nature of a ſmall ravelin without any ditch, having only a parapet three feet high, and paliſadoed, with another paliſadoe at ten or twelve feet diſtance. The bonnet is made beyond the counterſcarp, in the nature of a little advanced corps de garde.

Bonet a Preſtre, or *Prieſts Cap.* An out-work, which at the head has three angles ſaillant, and two inwards, and differs from the double tenaille only in this point, that its ſides, inſtead of being parallel, are made like the queve d'yronde, or ſwallow's tail, that is, narrowing or drawing cloſe at the gorge, and opening at the head.

Boyau, or *Branch of the Trenches.* A line or particular cut that runs from the trenches to cover ſome particular ſpot of ground, and is drawn parallel to the works of the place, that it may not be infiladed; that is, that the ſhot from the town may not ſcour along it. Sometimes a boyau is a line of communication from one trench to another, when two attacks are carried on near one another. Their parapet being always next to the place beſieged, they do the ſervice of a line of contravallation, to hinder fallies, and cover the pioneers.

Breach. The ruin of any part of the works beaten down with cannon, or blown up by mines, to make it fit to give an aſſault. To make good the breach; to fortify the breach with chevaux de frize; to make a lodgment on the breach; to clear the breach, that is, to remove the ruins, that it may be the better defended.

To *Break Ground.* To begin the works for carrying on the ſiege about a town or fort.

Bridge. Of late years copper boats have been much uſed to be carried in armies for laying bridges over rivers upon occaſion, which is done by joining theſe boats ſide by ſide, till they reach a-croſs the river, and laying planks over them to make all plain for the men to march upon.

Flying-Bridge, or *Pont Volant:* Is made of two ſmall bridges laid one over the other, in ſuch manner that the uppermoſt ſtretches and runs out, by the help of certain cords running through pullies placed along the ſides of the under-bridge, which puſh it forwards, till the end of it joins the place it is deſigned to be fixed on. When theſe two bridges are ſtretched out at their full length, ſo that the two middle ends meet, they muſt not be above four or five fathom long, becauſe if longer they will break; and therefore they are only uſed to ſurprize out-works, or poſts, that have but one narrow moat. Flying-bridges are alſo ſaid to be carried upon rivers, but they are only great boats with planks, and all neceſſarily to join, and make a bridge in a very ſhort time, as occaſion requires.

Bridge of Ruſhes, or *Pont Jonc.* A bridge made of great bundles of ruſhes that grow in marſhy grounds; which being bound together, have planks faſtened on them, and are ſo laid over moraſſes or boggy places for the horſe and foot to march over. They have alſo been uſed to paſs the moat of a place beſieged, are not ſo eaſy to be burnt as faſcines, though theſe be loaded with earth.

Draw-bridge. A bridge made firſt only at one end with hinges, ſo that the other end may be liſted up, and then the bridge ſtands upright to hinder the paſſage of the moat. There are others made to draw back to hinder the paſſage, and to thruſt over again to paſs. Again, there are others which open in the middle, and one half of them turns away to one ſide, and the other to the other ſide, and ſo are joined again at pleaſure; but theſe are not ſo proper, becauſe one half of them remains on the enemies ſide.

C

CAISSON, or *ſuperficial fourneau.* A wooden caſe or cheſt, into which they put three or four bombs, and ſometimes to the number of ſix, according to the execution they are to do, or the ground is firmer or looſer. Sometimes the cheſt is only filled with powder. When the beſieged diſpute every foot of ground, this caiſſon is buried under ſome work the enemy intends to poſſeſs himſelf of; and when he is maſter of it, they ſet fire to it by a train conveyed in a pipe, which blows them up. Thus we may ſay after the mine or fourneau had deſtroyed the bonette, a caiſſon was buried under the ground, thrown up, and the enemy advancing to make a lodgment on the ruins of the bonette, the caiſſon was fired, and blew up the poſt a ſecond time.

Caiſſon, is alſo a covered waggon to carry bread, or ammunition.

Caliper Compaſſes. Uſed by gunners to meaſure the diameter of bullets, and cylinder of guns; and therefore the legs, inſtead of being ſtraight, are made bowing to find the true diameter of any circle.

Calthrops. Vide *Crows Feet.*

Flying Camp. A ſtrong body of horſe and foot, commanded for the moſt part by a lieutenant-general, which is always in motion, both to cover its own garriſons, and to keep the army in continual alarm.

Canvas Bags, or *Earth Bags:* are bags containing about a cubical foot of earth. They are uſed to raiſe a parapet in haſte, or repair one that is beaten down. Theſe are of uſe when the ground is rocky, and affords not earth to carry on approaches, becauſe they can be eaſily brought from further off, and removed at will. The French call them Sacs-a-Terre, that is, earth-bags. Theſe ſame bags, upon occaſion, are uſed for powder, and hold fifty pounds.

Caponniere. A work or lodgment, ſunk four or five feet into the ground, with its ſides riſing about two feet above the ground, on which they lay planks well covered with earth. They are big enough to lodge fifteen or twenty muſketeers, who fire through loop-holes made on the ſides. Theſe are generally made on the glacis, or in dry moats.

Carcaſs. A miſchievous invention, in the nature of a bomb, and thrown like it out of a mortar-piece. It is compoſed of two, three, or more grenadoes, and ſeveral ſmall biſtol barrels, charged and wrapped up with the grenadoes in towe dipped in oil, and other combuſtible matter. The whole is put into a pitched cloth made up oval, which is ſet in an iron frame like a lanthorn, having a hollow top and bottom, and bars running between them to hold them together. Theſe long bars that join the top and bottom, are bound together by one or more iron rings, all which in ſome meaſure repreſents the trunk of a dead carcaſs. One of the concave places has a ring to lift and put it into the mortar-piece; the other has a touch-hole to ſet fire to the carcaſs, which is ſhot like a bomb upon any place intended to be fired. Theſe carcaſſes do not anſwer as much as was expected from them.

Caracol, as *wheel by Caracol*; uſed only among the horſe, and is a ſerpentine or rounding motion of wheeling; ſo called from the Spaniſh word caracol, a ſnail, becauſe they wind round like that creature: and caracol, in Spaniſh, is thence taken for a round or ſpiral motion.

Cartridge; in French, *Cartouch.* A roll of paper, paſtboard, or parchment, like a caſe made to contain the charge of any fire-arm. Cartridges for piſtols and muſkets are made of paper, which is ſufficient to contain that charge of powder and ball; but they are of paſtboard or parchment to hold the ſhot, broken iron, powder to charge cannon, when it is to fire near at hand. There is this inconveniency in muſket and piſtol-cartridges, that they are not eaſily drawn upon occaſion; and beſides, they require too much time for ramming upon haſty firing; but in cannon of cazemats, or other poſts that defend the paſſage of the ditch, or the like, they have a dreadful effect.

Cartridge-box, is a tin caſe, with partitions, to carry the cartridges abovementioned in.

Caſcabel. The very hindmoſt knob of the cannon, or utmoſt part of the breech.

Cavalier, or *Mount*. A great elevation or heap of earth, ſometimes round, and ſometimes a long ſquare; on the top whereof is a platform, with a parapet, to cover the cannon planted on it. The height of it muſt be proportionable to that part of the enemies ground or works it is deſigned to overlook or command. Thoſe which are raiſed upon the encloſure of any place, whether in the middle of the curtin, or in the gorge of a baſtion, are generally fifteen or eighteen feet higher than the terre plain of the rampart. The breadth of it is to be regulated by the number of cannon deſigned to be planted on it, obſerving that there muſt be ten or twelve feet diſtance allowed between every two guns, for the conveniency of the gunners.

Cavin. A hollow, fit to cover troops, and facilitate their approach to a place. If it be within muſket-ſhot, it is a place of arms ready made to hand, and a conveniency for opening the trenches, out of fear of the enemies ſhot.

Cazematte. A platform in that part of the flank of a baſtion next the curtin, ſomewhat retired, or drawn back towards the capital of the baſtion. Sometimes it conſiſts of three platforms, one above another, the terre plain of the baſtion being the higheſt, for which reaſon the French give the others the name of places baſſes, or low places. Behind their parapet, which fronts along the line of the flank, there are guns planted, loaded with cartridges of ſmall ſhot, to ſcour along the ditch, and theſe guns are covered from the enemies batteries, by earth-works, faced or lined with wall, and called orillons or epaulments. The cazematte is the moſt excellent defence a place can have.

Cazernes. Little rooms or lodgments generally built between the ramparts and houſes of a fortified town, to quarter ſoldiers for the eaſe of the inhabitants. There are generally two beds in each cazern for ſix ſoldiers to lie, three and three; but ſo that the third part being always upon guard, there are but four left in the cazern, or two in a bed.

Chamade. A ſignal made by the enemy, either by beat of drum, or ſound of trumpet, when they have any matter to propoſe; otherwiſe called, to ſound or beat a parley, which is the more proper Engliſh: but chamade begins to grow familiar, as do all other terms in martial affairs. The beſiegers beat the chamade or parley, to have leave to bury their dead. The beſieged beat the chamade or parley, and capitulate.

Chamber of a Mine: Is the place where the powder is laid, at the end of the gallery or paſſage, and is never above ſix feet ſquare every way: but if the mine be to blow up a hollow or voided baſtion, and conſequently the thinneſs of it next the place giving occaſion to fear leſt the beſieged give the mine vent that way, then the top of the chamber is cut in a-croſs, or like a bonnet a preſtre, or prieſt's cap, that the fire may take vent upwards. The powder is generally laid in barrels, unleſs the ground be very dry, and then it is in bags.

Chandeliers. Wooden frames, large and ſtrong, to pile faggots againſt, one upon another, to cover the workmen inſtead of a parapet. Theſe are to remove from place to place, as occaſion requires, upon ſudden emergencies, or whilſt the trenches are digging.

Chargers: Are either bandaleers, or flaſks that contain the powder.

Charged Cylinder, or *Chamber*. That part of a cannon which contains the powder and ſhot.

Chauſſe, *Res de Chauſſe*. The level of the field, the plain ground.

Chemin des Rondes, or way of the rounds. A ſpace between the rampart and the low parapet under it, for the rounds to go about: it is the ſame as the fauſſe-braye.

Chemiſe. A word almoſt out of date, formerly ſignifying the wall that faced or lined a work of earth, eſpecially when the ſoil was ſandy and looſe; and therefore could not ſupport itſelf without allowing it too great a talus, or ſtoop.

Chevaux de Friſe, or *Horſe de Friſe*. The ſame as turnpikes, only ſome will have it, that the chevaux are made ſtronger than the turnpikes; but there is no other difference but in the language, one being the French, the other the Engliſh name, yet both indifferently now uſed in England, and the French rather the moſt. Vide Turnpike.

Cinquain. An ancient order of battle, to draw up five battalions, ſo that they may make three lines, that is, a van, main body, and a body of reſerve. Suppoſing the five battalions to be in a line, the ſecond and fourth advance, and from the van, the third falls back for the rear-guard, or body of reſerve, the firſt and fifth for the main body, upon the ſame ground. Then every battalion ought to have a ſquadron of horſe on its right, and another on its left. Any number of regiments produced by the multiplication of the number five, as ten, fifteen, twenty, &c. may be drawn up in the ſame manner.

Circumvallation. A line, or trench, with a parapet, thrown up by the beſiegers, a cannon-ſhot from the place, encompaſſing all their camp, to defend it againſt any army that may attempt to relieve that place; ſo that the army beſieging lies between the two lines of contravallation and circumvallation, the former againſt the beſieged, and the latter againſt thoſe that ſhall pretend to relieve them. The line of circumvallation is generally about ſeven feet deep, and about twelve feet broad. The parapet runs quite round the top of it, and at certain diſtances it is ſtrengthened with redoubts and ſmall forts. The line of circumvallation muſt never run along the foot of a riſing ground, becauſe if an enemy ſhall poſſeſs himſelf of the height, he might plant cannon there, and command the line.

Clates, are the ſame as commonly we call wattles, being made of ſtrong ſtakes, interwoven with oziers, or other ſmall pliable twigs, and the cloſer the better. They are generally about five or ſix feet long, and three or three and a half broad. The uſe of them is to cover lodgments over-head with much earth heaped on them, to ſecure the men againſt the fire-works, and ſtones thrown by the beſieged. They are alſo caſt into a ditch that has been drained, for the beſiegers to paſs over on them without ſticking in the mud.

To clear the Trenches. To beat out thoſe that are to guard them with a vigorous ſally from the place beſieged, to throw down the parapet, fill the trench, and nail the cannon.

Coffre. A depth ſunk in the bottom of a dry ditch, of the whole breadth of the ſaid ditch from ſide to ſide, and covered with joiſts, raiſed two feet above the bottom of the ditch, which riſing ſerves inſtead of a parapet, with loop-holes in it; and this work being made at leiſure by the beſieged, it ſerves to fire on the beſiegers when they attempt to croſs the ditch. The breadth of the coffre is about fifteen or eighteen feet, and the depth ſix or ſeven: only its length diſtinguiſhes it from the caponniere, which does not reach the whole breadth of the ditch; and it differs from the traverſe and gallery, in that theſe two are made by the beſiegers, and the coffre by the beſieged. The beſiegers epaul, or cover themſelves againſt the coffres, throwing up the earth on that ſide, on which the muſketeers in it fire.

Complement of the Curtin: Is that part of the interior ſide which forms the demi-gorge.

Contravallation. A trench, with a parapet, the beſiegers cover themſelves with next the place beſieged, to defend them againſt the ſallies of the garriſon; ſo that the army, forming a ſiege, lies between the lines of circumvallation and contravallation. This line is carried on without muſket-ſhot of the town, and ſometimes goes quite round it, ſometimes not, according as the general ſees occaſion.

Contre-Queüe d'yronde, or *Counter-Swallows-Tail*. An outwork in the form of a ſingle tenaille, wider next the place, that is, at the gorge than at the head, or next the campaign. Which is the contrary in the queue d'yronde or ſwallows-tail, this being wideſt at the head. The ſides of the contre-queue are not ſo well flanked from the place as thoſe of the queue d'yronde, or ſwallows-tail, and therefore is not ſo good.

Converſion, as *Wheel by Converſion*: Is the ſame among the horſe, as wheeling among the foot; that is, the whole front turning to the right or left ſtill keeping their order, making a fourth part of a circle in their motion; for in

wheeling to the right, the right-hand man ſtands upon the ſame ground only facing to the right, whilſt all the reſt move forward more or leſs as they are near or far from him, to come up and make an equal front to the right.

Cordeau. A line divided into fathoms, feet, &c. to mark out-works on the ground uſed by engineers.

Cordon: Is a putting out of ſtone, commonly round, running round the wall towards the top.

Corps de Garde. A poſt, ſometimes under covert, and ſometimes in the open air, to receive a number of men who are relieved from time to time, to watch in their turns for the ſecurity of ſome more conſiderable poſt. This word corps de garde does not only ſignify the poſt, but the men in it.

Covert-way. In French, *Chemin Couvert*, or *Coridor*. A ſpace of ground level with the field upon the edge of the ditch, three or four fathom wide, and covered with a parapet or breaſt-work running all round the moat, and ſloping gently towards the campaign. It has alſo a foot-bank. One of the greateſt difficulties of a ſiege, is to make a lodgment on the covert-way, becauſe generally the beſieged palliſade it along the middle, and undermine it on all ſides. This is commonly called the counterſcarp, becauſe it is on the edge of it.

Counter-approaches. Lines or trenches carried on by the beſieged, when they come out to attack the lines of the beſiegers in form.

Counter-Battery. A battery that plays upon another.

Counter-guard. In French, *Contre-garde*, or *Envelope*. A ſmall rampart with a parapet and ditch to cover ſome part of the body of the place. There are counter-guards of ſeveral ſhapes, and differently ſituated. Thoſe raiſed before the point of a baſtion, conſiſt of two faces, making an angle ſaillant, and parallel to the face of the baſtion. Thoſe which cover one of the faces of the baſtion, are ſhaped like a demi-baſtion, with a parapet upon the face and capital, but none on the flank, which muſt be open, and expoſed to the fire of the place. This name of counter-guard, is not much in uſe at preſent among engineers, who call it an envelope. Count Pagan calls that work about any place beyond the great ditch, the counter-guard, or great counter-ſcarp. But there is no place fortified according to his method, becauſe of the exceſſive charge it requires. Vide envelope.

Countermarch. When the files countermarch, it changes the face or front of the battalion; and when ranks countermarch, it is exchanging the wings of the battalion. The files countermarch to bring thoſe that are in the front to the rear, which is proper when a battalion is charged in the rear, and the commanders would have the file-leaders, who are generally choſen men, take the place of the bringers up. The ranks countermarch, when it is required that one wing of the battalion ſhould exchange its ground with the other.

Countermine. A well, or hole, ſunk in the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to ſeek out the enemies mine, and diſappoint it.

Counterſcarp, is properly the talus, or ſlope of the ditch, on the farther ſide from the place, and facing it. But by this name is commonly meant the covert-way and glacis, and in this ſenſe it is ſaid the enemy attacked the counterſcarp, or lodged themſelves on the counter-ſcarp.

Counter-trenches: Are trenches caſt up againſt the beſiegers, and conſequently have their parapet towards them, and are enfiladed from ſeveral parts of the place, to hinder the enemy from making uſe of them when they are maſters of them. But care muſt be taken that they be not enfiladed, nor commanned by any eminence poſſeſſed by the enemy.

Crown-work; in French, *Ouvrage a Couronne:* An out-work that takes up more ground than any other. It is made up of a large gorge, and two ſides terminating towards the campaign in two demi-baſtions, each of which is joined by a particular curtin to a whole baſtion that is at the head of the work. Crown-works are made to cover ſome large ſpot of ground, to ſecure ſome riſing ground, or to defend the head of a camp that is intrenched.

Crows-feet, Caultrops, or *Chauſſetrapes.* Four pointed irons ſo made, that what way ſoever they fall, one point is up, being two, three, or four inches long; the ſhort ones to ſtrew on bridges or planks, the longer on the earth. Both to incommode the cavalry, that they may not approach without great difficulty, the point that ſticks up running into the horſes feet.

Culverin, of the leaſt ſize. A gun five inches diameter in the bore, four thouſand pounds weight, takes a charge of ten pounds of powder, and carries a ball four inches and ſix eights diameter, and fifteen pounds weight, and random-ſhot one hundred and eighty paces.

Curtin. That part of the wall, or rampart, that lies between the two baſtions. Beſiegers ſeldom carry on their attacks againſt it, becauſe it is the beſt flanked of any part.

Cuvette. A deeper trench cut along the middle of the dry ditch, and generally carried down till there be water to fill it. This is a ditch within the ditch, and runs all the length of it, the better to keep off the enemy. The breadth of it ought to be eighteen or twenty feet.

Cylinder. Concave cylinder of a gun in all the hollow length of a piece.

Charged Cylinder. The chamber, or that part which receives the charge of powder and ſhot.

Vacant Cylinder. That part of the hollow which remains empty when the gun is charged.

D

DECAGON. A figure that has ten ſides, and as many angles, capable of being fortified with ten baſtions.

Defile. A narrow paſs, or way, where troops cannot march but by making a ſmall front; and therefore are forced to file off, which gives the enemy an opportunity of charging them more advantageouſly, becauſe the rear cannot come up to relieve the front.

Diſpart. To diſpart a cannon, is to ſet a mark on the muzzle-ring to be of an equal height or level with the baſe-ring; ſo that a line drawn between them, ſhall be parallel to the axis of the concave cylinder, for the gunner to take aim by it at the mark he is to ſhoot; for the bore and this being parallel, the aim taken by it muſt be true.

Dodecagon. A figure that has twelve ſides, and as many angles, capable of being fortified with the ſame number of baſtions.

To *Double.* To put two ranks into one, or two files into one, according as the word of command expreſſes it. As double your rank, is for the ſecond, fourth, and ſixth rank to march into the firſt, third, and fifth; ſo that of ſix ranks they make but three, leaving double the interval there was between them before; which is not ſo when they double by half files, becauſe then three ranks ſtand together, and the three others come up to double them; that is, the firſt, ſecond, and third are doubled by the fourth, fifth and ſixth, or the contrary. Double your files, is for every other file to march into that which is next to it on the right or left, as the word of command directs, and then the ſix ranks are turned into twelve deep, and the diſtance between the files is double what it was before.

Draw-bridge. Vide bridge.

Drein. A trench cut to draw the water out of a moat. as ſoon as the moat is dreined, they caſt into it clays covered with earth, or bundles of ruſhes with planks on them, to make them a paſſage over the mud.

Drum. Either the martial inſtrument itſelf uſed by foot and dragoons, or the men that beats it, which is done after ſeveral manners, either to give notice to the troops of what they are to do, or to demand liberty to make ſome propoſal to an enemy. Every regiment of foot has a drum-major, who commands all the reſt, and every company has one or two. To beat the general, to give notice to the forces that they are to march. To beat the troop, to order the men to repair to their colours. To beat a march, to command them to move. To beat the tat-to, to order all to retire to their quarters. To beat the reveille, at break of day to give leave to come out of quarters. To beat a charge, a ſignal

ſignal to fall upon the enemy. To beat a retreat, to draw off from the enemy. To beat to arms, for ſoldiers that are diſperſed to repair to them. To beat an alarm, to give notice of ſome ſudden danger, that all may be in a readineſs. To beat a parley, or chamade, a ſignal to demand ſome conference with the enemy. When a battalion is drawn up, the drums are on the flanks, and when it marches by diviſions or ſubdiviſions, they march between them.

E

EMBRAZURES. The gaps or loop holes, left open in a parapet for a cannon to fire through. The uſual diſtance between the embrazures is generally twelve feet, for the conveniency of the gunners, and that the parapet may not be too much weakened. Every embrazure is three feet above the platform next to the cannon, and a foot and a half next the campaign, to ſink the muzzle and play low. Each of them is above three feet wide within, and about ſix or ſeven without, for the conveniency of traverſing the guns.

Enfans purdus. Men detached from ſeveral regiments, or otherwiſe appointed to give the firſt onſet in battle, or at an attack upon a place beſieged, ſo called, becauſe of the imminent danger they are expoſed to. In Engliſh, they are commonly called, the forlorn.

Enfilade. The ſituation of a poſt, which can diſcover and ſcour all the length of a ſtraight line, which by that means is rendered almoſt defenceleſs.

Enneagon. A figure that has nine ſides, and as many angles, capable of being fortified with the ſame number of baſtions.

Envelope. A work of earth, raiſed ſometimes in the ditch of a place, ſometimes beyond the ditch, ſometimes like a plain parapet, and ſometimes like a little rampart with a parapet to it. Envelopes are generally made when weak places are covered only with bare lines, and either they cannot or will not ſtretch out towards the campaign with half-moons, horn-works, or the like works which require much ground. The envelopes in a ditch, are ſometimes called ſillons, counter-gardes, conſerves, lunettes. See all theſe words.

Epaule, or ſhoulder of a baſtion. The ſpace contained by the angle, made by the union of the face or flank, whence that angle is called, the angle of the epaule.

Epaulment. A work to a ſide, or ſideways, made either of earth thrown up, or bags of earth, of gabions, or of faſcines or earth. The epaulments of the places of arms for the cavalry behind the trenches, are generally only of faſcine and earth.

Epaulment, or ſquare orillon. A maſs of earth almoſt ſquare, and faced or lined with a wall to cover the cannon of a cazematte.

Equilateral. A figure that has all its ſides equal.

Etappe. An allowance of proviſions, and forage, for ſoldiers in their march through the kingdom to or from winter-quarters.

Evolutions. The motions made by a body of men in changing their poſture, or form of drawing up, to make good the ground they are on, or poſſeſs themſelves of another, that they may either attack the enemy, or receive his onſet more advantageouſly. The evolutions are doubling of ranks or files, counter-marches and wheelings.

F

FACE of a baſtion. The two foremoſt ſides reaching from the flanks to the point of the baſtion where they meet, are called the faces. Theſe are commonly the firſt undermined, becauſe they reach fartheſt out, and are leaſt flanked, and therefore weakeſt.

Face of a place, called alſo the tenaille of the place. The interval between the points of two neighbouring baſtions, containing the curtin, the two flanks, and the two faces of the baſtions that look upon one another.

Face prolonged, or *extended.* Is that part of the line of defence razant, which is terminated by the curtin, and the angle of the epaule; that is, it is the line of defence razant, diminiſhed by the face of the baſtion.

Faggots. The French call them Paſſevolans. Are men hired to muſter, by officers whoſe companies are not full, to cheat the king of ſo many men's pay. The king of France has ordered, that any who ſhall be found ſo to paſs in muſters, if diſcovered, have a flower-de-luce burnt upon their cheek, and loſe their arms and equipage.

Fanion. A banner carried by a ſervant belonging to each brigade of horſe and foot, at the head of the baggage of each brigade, to keep good order, and prevent confuſion in the march. It is made of ſtuff, of the colour of the brigadiers, or the commanding officers livery. It is a corruption of gonfanon, which, in Italian, ſignifies a banner.

Faſcines. Are faggots of ſmall wood, which diſtinguiſhes them from the ſauciſſons, made of bigger branches of trees. Faſcines are greater or leſs, according to the ſeveral uſes they are put to. Thoſe that are to be pitched, to burn a lodgment, gallery, or other work of the enemy's, are but a foot and a half long; but thoſe that are for making epaulments, or chandeliers, or to raiſe works, to fill up wet ditches, muſt be between two and three foot in thickneſs, and four foot long; and being to be loaded with much earth to make them more ſolid, and prevent their being fired, they are bound at both ends as well as in the middle. The enemy has no way to deſtroy them, but by fire; to prevent which, they are either loaded with earth, as has been ſaid, or covered with raw hides.

Fauſſe-Braye, chemin des rondes, baſſe enceint, or *Lower encloſure*; Is a ſpace about the breadth of two or three fathoms round the foot of the rampart, on the outſide, defended by a parapet, which parts it from the berme or foreland, and the edge of the ditch. The deſign of the fauſſe-braye, is to defend the moat, but they are uſeleſs where ramparts are faced or lined with wall, becauſe of the rubbiſh the cannon beats down into them. Therefore moſt engineers will have none before the faces of the baſtions, where the breach is commonly made, becauſe the ruins falling, the fauſſe-braye makes the aſcent to the breach the eaſier, and what flies from the faces, kills the ſoldiers that are to defend them.

File. The ſtrait line ſoldiers make that ſtand one before another, which is the depth of the battalion or ſquadron, and thus diſtinguiſhed from the rank, where the men ſtand ſide by ſide, and make the length of the battalion or ſquadron. Among the foot, the files are ſix deep; among the horſe but three. The files muſt be ſtrait, and parallel to one another. To double files, is to put two files into one, which makes the depth of the battalion double what it was, not in ſpace of ground, but in number of men, and alſo doubles the intervals between the files, making the ranks look thin. The men in a file are diſtinguiſhed by the ſeveral names of file-leaders, half-files, and bringers up. If a battalion be drawn up eight deep, there may be quarter-files; but this is not uſual.

File Leaders. The men that compoſe the front, or firſt rank of a battalion, being the firſt of every file.

To file off. To fall off from marching in a ſpacious front, and march in length by files. When a regiment is marching in full front, and comes to a narrow paſs, it may march off by diviſions, or ſubdiviſions, or file off from the right or left, or as the ground requires.

Running-fire. When men drawn up for that purpoſe fire one after another, ſo that it runs the whole length of the line, ſurround a town, or the like, which is uſed upon other public occaſions of rejoicing.

Fire-ball. Is made of ground powder, ſalt-petre, brimſtone, camphile, and borace, all ſprinkled with oil, and moulded into a maſs, with mutton ſuet, ordinary pitch, and Greek pitch, and made as big as an ordinary grenado. This is wrapped up in tow, with a ſheet of ſtrong paper over it. To fire it they make a hole into it with a bodkin, into which they put ſome priming that will burn ſlow. This they caſt into any works they would diſcover in the night-time.

Flank. That part of the baſtion which reaches from the curtin to the face, and defends the oppoſite face, the flank, and the curtin.

Oblique, or *Second Flank.* That part of the curtin that can

can ſee to ſcour the face of the oppoſite baſtion, and is the diſtance between the lines razant and fichant.

Loza, or *covered flank*, or *flank retire*. The platform of the cazematte, which lies hid in the baſtion.

Flank prolonged, or *extended*; Is the ſtretching out of the flank, from the angle of the epaul to the exterior ſide, when the angle of the flank is a right angle.

To Flank. To diſcover and fire upon the ſide. Any fortification which has no defence but right forwards, is faulty, and to make it complete, one part ought to flank the other. The curtin is always the ſtrongeſt part of any fortified place, becauſe it is flanked by the two flanks at the ends of it.

Flanked angle. The angle formed by the two faces of the baſtion; the point of the baſtion.

Footbank, *Footſtep*, or *Banquette*. A ſtep raiſed with earth under the parapet, to lift the men to fire over it, about a foot and a half high, and three feet wide. They uſually make two or three of them under the parapets of little forts and redoubts.

Foreland, *Barm*, *Berm*, or *Lizier*, *Relais*, *Retraite*, and *Pas de Sauris*. A ſmall ſpace of ground between the wall of a place and the moat, which the beſt fortifications have not, becauſe it is advantageous for the enemy to come over the moat, and get footing, and therefore this is only left, where there is not enough to defray the expence of ſtone to face the foot of the wall, in place whereof this helps to ſupport it, and is generally from three to eight or ten foot wide. So ſays Sir Jonas Moor; but the French ſay, this ſpace is left to receive what the enemy batters down from the parapet, that it may not fill the ditch. For the more ſecurity, this foreland is generally palliſadoed.

Fortin. A ſmall fort made like a ſtar, of five or more points, to ſtrengthen a line of circumvallation, or the like.

Foucade, *Fougade*, or *Fougaſſe*. A fourneau, or chamber of a mine made like a well, eight or ten feet wide, and ten or twelve in depth, charged with barrels or bags of powder, and prepared under a poſt that is like to be loſt. It is covered with earth, and fire put to it by a train conveyed in a pipe to another poſt. We could not keep our footing on the half moon we had gained, becauſe the enemy played two fougades, which ruined the lodgment we had made upon the gorge.

Fourneau. The chamber of a mine, being a hollow made under ſome work that is to be blown up; the top of it ſometimes made like a prieſt's cap, that is, with four or five hollows in it, that the powder may find the more paſſages. Sometimes this chamber is five or ſix feet every way, being exactly ſquare, which is moſt uſual. About a thouſand weight of powder, either in bags or barrels, is the common charge of one of theſe chambers; but it is at the diſcretion of the engineer to add or diminiſh this proportion, according to the bulk or nature of the ſoil he is to blow up, whether looſe earth or rock. For ſometimes they make four or five chambers under one work, each of which has not above an hundred weight of powder.

Fraiſes. Stakes about ſix or ſeven feet long, whereof about one third part is drove into the wall of a fortified place, a little below the cordan of the wall, and in ſuch places as are not faced or lined with wall, they are planted on the outſide of the rampart, about the foot of the parapet. They are always ſtuck in ſloaping a little, that is, not quite parallel to the level of the plain, but the points hanging down a little, that men may not ſtand on them. They ſerve to prevent ſcalades and deſertion.

To *Fraiſe a battalion*; is ſo to line it every way with pikes, that it may ſtand the ſhock of a body of horſe.

G

GABIONS, or *Cannon Baſkets*. Great baſkets five or ſix feet high, and about four feet diameter, as well at the bottom as the top. Theſe are filled with earth, and ſerve to cover men againſt the enemy's fire, either as merlons on batteries; planting guns between them, or to make lodgments upon any poſts, or elſe to ſerve as parapets to the approaches, when the attack is carried on along a ſtony or rocky way.

Gazons. Sods or turfs, cut ſquare like large bricks, covered with graſs, and uſed to face the outſides of works made of earth, to keep it up, and prevent its mouldering. The common length of a gazon is about a foot, its breadth about half a foot, and the ſame thickneſs. Traverſes made to paſs a ditch, are often covered with gazons laid on planks to ſave them from fire.

Gin. An engine for lifting or raiſing of great guns.

Glacis. This word in general ſignifies a very eaſy little ſlope, which diſtinguiſhes it from the talus. For in the glacis, the height is always leſs than the baſe of the ſlope; but in the talus the height is equal to, or more than the baſe of the ſlope. The name of glacis is particularly applied to the ſlope of the parapet of the covert way, which falls off even with the level of the field. This glacis is alſo called eſplanade; but this word in this ſenſe grows out of date. When the trenches are brought within twenty paces of the glacis, there is no approaching nearer the covert way but by ſappe, to proceed according to the rules of art, unleſs they reſolve to carry the counterſcarp by aſſault.

Gorge. The entrance that leads into the body of a work. All gorges muſt be plain without any parapet, leſt when the beſiegers have poſſeſſed themſelves of the work, that parapet ſhould cover them from the fire of the place; but the gorges are palliſadoed to prevent ſurpriſe, and during the ſiege they generally make little mines, coffers, and fourneaux under them, to blow up the enemies before they can lodge themſelves. The ſeveral gorges are diſtinguiſhed as follow:

The *Gorge of a baſtion*. It is formed by two lines, drawn both ways from the angle of the polygon to the angles of the curtin or flank.

The *Gorge of a plat baſtion*; Is a ſtaight line reaching between the two flanks.

The *Gorge of a half moon* or *ravelin*; Is the ſpace between the two ends of their faces next the place.

The *Gorge of other outworks*; Is the interval betwixt their ſides next the ditch.

Grenadoes. Are ſmall ſhells, concave globes, or hollow balls, ſome made of iron, ſome of tin, others of wood, and even of paſteboard; but moſt commonly of iron, becauſe the ſplinters of it do moſt execution. This globe or hollow is filled with fine powder, and into the touch-hole of it is ſtuck a fuzee of powder, beaten and tempered with charcoal duſt, that it may not flaſh, but burn gently till it comes to the charge. Theſe are thrown by hand into places where men ſtand thick, and particularly into trenches and lodgments the enemy makes, and are of good uſe.

Gueritte. A centinel's box, being like a little tower made either of ſtone, brick, or wood, to preſerve the centinel from the weather. Some call them echaugettes. They are generally placed on the points of baſtions, and angles of the epaul, and ſometimes in the middle of a curtin, and are to hang a little over the wall, that the centinel may look down to the foot of the ramparts.

H

HALF-Moon. An out-work, conſiſting of two faces, which makes an angle ſaillant, the gorge whereof bends in like a bow or creſcent, and is ever uſed to cover the point of a baſtion, which diſtinguiſhes them from ravelins, always placed before the curtin, but they are defective, as being ill flanked. At preſent only engineers diſtinguiſh between ravelins and half-moons; for the ſoldiers and other perſons call them all indifferently half-moons, though improperly, yet cuſtom prevails, eſpecially becauſe the difference is rather in the ſituation, than in the thing itſelf. Vide ravelin.

Hendecagon. A figure that has eleven ſides, and as many angles, capable of being fortified with the like number of baſtions.

Heptagon. A figure that has ſeven ſides and angles, each capable of a regular baſtion.

Heriſſon. A barrier made of only one piece of wood ſtuck thick with abundance of iron ſpikes, borne up and equally ballanced in the middle on a ſtake, about which it turns, to open or ſhut the paſſage in the nature of a turn-ſtile.

Herſe;

Herſe; Is alſo a harrow, the beſieged, for want of cheveaux de frize, lay in the way, or on breaches with the points up, to hinder the march of horſe and foot.

Herſillon. A plank ten or twelve feet long, ſtuck full of nails with the points up, for the ſame uſe as the herſe.

Hexagon. A figure that has ſix equal ſides, and as many angles, each capable of a regular baſtion.

Hogſheads, filled with earth. They ſerve to make parapets to cover the men, inſtead of gabions and earth-bags.

Honey-Comb, in cannons. Flaws in the metal, a fault in caſting, and dangerous in firing.

Horozontal Superficies. The plain field lying upon a level, without any riſing or falling.

Horn-work; In French, ouvrage a corne; Is an out-work, the head whereof is fortified by two demi-baſtions, or epaulments, joined by a curtin, and cloſed by parallel ſides, terminating at the gorge of the work.

Horſe-ſhoe. A round or oval work, encloſed with a parapet, raiſed in the moat of a marſhy place, or in low grounds, or elſe to cover a gate, and keep a corps de garde to prevent ſurprizes.

I

ICHNOGRAPHY. Vide plan.

Indented-line. Running in and out like the teeth of a ſaw, often uſed upon the bank of a counterſcarp, upon a river, or ſea-ſide, and upon the main land, the deſign that one part may flank another.

To *Inſult*, or To *Aſſault.* Is to attack a poſt by open force, coming on without any ſhelter to fall to handy-ſtrokes, without making uſe of trenches, ſappe, or other forms of art, to gain ground foot by foot. The counterſcarp is generally inſulted or aſſaulted, to prevent the enemies having time to ſpring the fourneaux or fougaſſes they have prepared. In theſe attacks, the grenadiers commonly march at the head of the other troops, and there muſt be pioneers ready to make a lodgment to ſecure the poſt gained.

Intrenchment. Any work that fortifies a poſt againſt the enemy's attacks. It is generally taken for a ditch or trench, with a parapet. Intrenchments are alſo made of faſcines or faggots, with earth thrown over them, of gabions, hogſheads, or bags filled with earth, that cover the men from the enemies fire.

Iſoſele. Vide triangle.

L

LANE. To make a lane. To draw up men in two ranks facing one another, as on the ſides of a ſtreet, or the like, for any great perſon to paſs through, or ſometimes for a ſoldier to run the gauntlet.

Line, in the geometrical ſenſe, ſignifies a length without breadth; in the art military it is taken ſeveral ways.

Line; Is the drawing up of an army for battle, extending its front as far as the ground will allow, that it may not be flanked. The Turkiſh armies often draw up in a crooked line or half-moon, that being very numerous, they may encloſe their enemies. Chriſtian armies generally draw up in three lines; the firſt called the van; the ſecond the main body; and the third the reſerve; with a convenient diſtance between them, and intervals, that they may not put one another into confuſion.

Line, in fortification, bears ſeveral ſignifications. In drawing a plan upon paper, it is only a plain line drawn from one point to another. On the ground, it is ſometimes taken for a trench with a parapet, and ſometimes for a row of gabions, or bags full of earth, to cover men from the enemies fire. So we ſay, when the trenches were carried on within thirty paces of the glacis, we drew two lines, one on the right, and the other on the left, for a place of arms.

Line of defence. A line that repreſents the flight of a ball; but particularly a muſket ball, from the place where the muſketeer muſt ſtand, to ſcour the face of the baſtion. There are two ſorts of this line; the fichum, and the razant or flanking.

Line of defence fixed, or *fichant*; Is a line drawn from the angle of the curtin, to the point of the oppoſite baſtion, which is not to exceed eight hundred feet; or, as the French ſay, one hundred and twenty toiſes, becauſe that is the length of the port of a muſket; and from that point of the curtin and flank, the face of the oppoſite baſtion is to be defended.

Line razant, *ſtringent*, or *flanking*, or *ſecond flank.* A line drawn from the point of the baſtion along the face, till it comes to the curtin, which ſhews how much of the curtin will clear or ſcour the face.

Line forming the flank. A line drawn from the angle, formed by the two demi-gorges of the baſtion, to the angle at the flank. This only uſed by Dutch engineers.

Capital *Line.* A line drawn from the point of the baſtion, to the point where the two demi-gorges meet.

Lines of circumvallation, and *contravallation.* Vide circumvallation, and contravallation.

Lines of communication: Are trenches that run from one work to another, ſo that men may paſs between them without being expoſed to the enemy; therefore the whole intrenchment round any place is ſometimes called a line of communication, becauſe it leads to all the works.

To *Line hedges.* To plant muſketeers along them under their covert; to fire upon an enemy that comes open, or to defend them from the horſe.

Links of dragoon or grenadier horſes: are diſtinct reins or thongs of leather, made faſt to the horſes bridles, with which dragoons and grenadiers, when they diſmount, link or make faſt their horſes one to another, that they may not diſperſe; every tenth man being left a horſeback to look to them.

Lizier. Vide foreland.

Lodgment. Is a work made upon a dangerous poſt in carrying on a ſiege, as on the covert-way, the outworks on a breach, in a ditch, or any other part gained from the beſieged, to cover the men from their fire, either by caſting up earth, by gabions, or bags full of earth, paliſades, wool-packs, faſcines, mantelets, or any other thing that may cover ſoldiers in the place they have gained, and reſolve to keep.

Lunette. A ſmall work, counterguard or envelope, made in the ditch before the curtin. It conſiſts of two faces, making an angle inwards, and are generally made in ditches full of water, to ſerve inſtead of a foſſe-braye, and diſpute the paſſage of the ditch. The terre-plain of it is raiſed but a little above the ſurface of the water, and is but twelve feet broad, with a parapet three fathom thick, ſo that the whole breadth of the lunette is five fathom. Vide counterguard and envelope.

M

MADRIER. A thick plank, generally uſed to cover the mouth of a petard when it is charged, and applied with it to the gates, or other places, to be torn or broke up. There are alſo madriers made of longer planks than thoſe for the petards, which are covered with tin, and loaded with earth to ſave them from fire. The pioneers lay them over the ſappes, or lodgments, where there is need of being covered over-head. Inſtead of them, they ſometimes uſe clays.

Mantelets. Blinds made of thick planks, muſket-proof, and often covered with tin, which the pioneers generally roul before them, they being fixed upon wheels, to cover them from the enemies fire. There are double mantelets, which make an angle, and ſtand ſquare to form two fronts, and cover the front and flank. Theſe have double planks, with earth rammed in between them. They muſt be five feet high, and three in breadth. They are ſometimes the thickneſs of two or three planks, bound together with iron plates.

Match. A ſort of rope made on purpoſe, which once lighted at the end, burns on gradually and regularly, without ever going out as long as any of it is left. It is uſed for firing of match-lock muſkets, and all ſorts of great guns. It is alſo laid in mines, that are to blow up ſo many hours after, and the time is regulated by the length of match there is to burn before the fire comes to the powder; and by the ſame rule, thoſe that are uſed to it, know how the hours paſs.

Match-Lock; Is a muſket that is fired with a match fixed on the cock opening the pan; now much out of uſe, firelocks being altogether preferred before them.

Merlon. That part of the parapet which is between two embrazures of a battery. The length of a merlon is generally nine feet next the guns, and ſix on the outſide. Its height ſix feet, and its thickneſs eighteen.

Mine. A hole dug in a wall, or under ground, and carried on like a paſſage or alley, about four feet ſquare, with ſeveral turnings and windings in it. At the end of them, that is, under the place deſigned to be blown up, is the chamber of the mine. The further in it is carried the more danger it is in of being diſappointed by the enemy; ſo that it is beſt not to carry it too far, and to make a ſecond where the firſt has taken effect. Vide fourneau, galery, and puits or well, coffers and foucades.

Mont-pagnote, or *poſt of the invulnerable.* An eminence choſen out of cannon-ſhot of the place beſieged, where curious perſons poſt themſelves to ſee an attack, and the manner of the ſiege, out of danger.

Mortar piece. A very ſhort gun, with an extraordinary large bore, and a cloſe chamber, this to hold the charge of powder, the other to contain the bomb it is to throw. Theſe mortars are always mounted on low carriages, like thoſe uſed at ſea, the wheels being each of one piece. They are not fired right forward, like cannon, but mounted into the air, ſo that the bomb aſcending a vaſt height, falls with the greater force, and flies the further. Sometimes the mortars are charged with baſkets full of ſtones, which they throw into towns, and do great execution, becauſe falling thick, there is no place of ſafety from them.

Muſter Rolls. The rolls or liſts of ſoldiers found in each company, troop, or regiment, by which they are paid, and the ſtrength of the army is known.

N

To *NAIL cannon*, or as ſome call it, to cloy. To drive a large ſpike by main force into the touch-hole of a gun; or for want of ſpikes, ſmall flints or other ſtones. This renders the cannon unſerviceable, either ſtopping up the touch-hole, or, if the ſpike be taken out, leaving it ſo large that it cannot be fired, becauſe it takes too much vent there. The remedy is to drill a new touch-hole. The moſt honorable thing the garriſon of a place beſieged can propoſe to itſelf in a ſally, is to nail up the enemies cannon. Some call it to cloy, as was ſaid at firſt; but this is an antiquated word.

O

OCTOGON. A figure that has eight ſides, and as many angles, capable of being fortified with the like number of baſtions.

Orgues. Long and ſubſtantial pieces of wood, every one ſeparate from the other, hanging with ropes over the gateway of a city perpendicularly, and ready upon any ſurpriſe attempted by an enemy, to be let drop down in the gateway to ſtop it up, without being ſubject to the danger that the enemy may clap any piece or wooden horſe acroſs the gate, and ſo keep up the whole range of pieces, as may happen with portculliſſes, becauſe the pieces they conſiſt of being all made faſt to one another, when one ſtops all ſtop; whereas the orgues being alſo ſevered from one another, the ſtopping of one is no hinderance to the fall of the reſt; and therefore the orgues are eſteemed better than portculliſſes.

Orillon, or *blind.* A maſs of earth faced with wall, advancing beyond the epaule, or ſhoulder of baſtions that have cazemettes to cover the cannon in them, and prevent its being diſmounted by the enemy. Some orillons are round, and others almoſt ſquare, called epaulments.

Orthographical ſection, or *profile*; is that draught which ſhews the thickneſs, breadth, depth, and height of any work, as it would appear if perpendicularly cut off from the higheſt to the loweſt part of it.

Out-works. All the works that cover the body of a place, next the campaign; as ravelins, half-moons, horn-works, tenailles, crown-works, ſwallows-tails, envelopes, and the like. It is a general rule, that if there be ſeveral outworks one before another, to cover one and the ſame tenaille of a place, thoſe that are neareſt the place muſt gradually, one after another, command thoſe that are farther advanced out into the campaign; that is, muſt have higher rampaits, that they may overlook and fire upon the beſiegers, when they have poſſeſſed themſelves of the farther. The gorges of them muſt be always plain, for fear, if they had any parapet, it might ſerve the beſiegers, when they are maſters of it, to cover themſelves againſt the fire of the beſieged; and therefore the gorges are only paliſadoed to prevent ſurpriſe.

P

PALISADES, paliſadoes, or *piles.* Great wooden ſtakes, or ſpars, ſix or ſeven inches ſquare, and eight feet long, whereof three feet are let into the ground. They are planted on the avenues of all places that may be carried by aſſault, and even by regular attack. Some paliſades are drove downright into the ground; others make an angle, bowing down a little towards the ground next the enemy, that if they ſhould throw cords about them to pull them up, they may ſlip off. Paliſades are planted on the berme, or foreland of baſtions, and at the gorges of half-moons, and other out-works. The bottom of the ditch is alſo paliſadoed; but above all, the parapet of the covert-way. Some place the paliſadoes three feet from the ſaid parapet outwards to the campaign; but of late they have been planted in the middle of the covert-way. They are to ſtand ſo cloſe, that no interval remain between them, but what will ſerve for the muzzle of a muſket, or to thruſt a pike through. Paliſades are either pulled up ſhaking them with ropes, cut down by the grenadiers, beaten down with cannon, or burned down with tarred faſcines or faggots.

Parapet, or *breaſt-work.* A work raiſed to cover men againſt the enemies cannon and ſmall ſhot, on ramparts, baſtions, &c. and muſt be made of earth, and not of ſtones, leſt they, being beaten to pieces, do miſchief. It is eighteen or twenty feet thick, ſix feet high towards the place, and four or five feet towards the campaign; which difference of height makes the glacis, or ſlope for the muſketeers to fire down into the ditch, or at leaſt upon the counterſcarp. The name of parapet, is given in general to any line that covers men from the enemies fire; ſo there are parapets of barrels, of gabions, and of bags filled with earth.

Park of the artillery. A poſt in the camp, out of cannon-ſhot of the enemy, and fortified to ſecure the magazines and ammunition; where, to prevent accidents of fire, only pikemen do duty. Every attack at a ſiege, has its park of artillery.

Park of proviſions. A place appointed in the rear of every regiment, for ſutlers and others to bring things to ſell, to furniſh the army.

Pate. A platform like that they call a horſe-ſhoe, not always regular, but for the moſt part oval, encompaſſed with a parapet, without any other defence for the moſt part, except only that foreright, and having nothing to flank it. They are commonly erected in marſhy grounds to cover a gate of a town.

Patroüille. A round going about in the night, conſiſting generally of five or ſix men, commanded by a ſerjeant, (or of fewer, if horſe) that ſet out from the corps de garde, to ſee what is done in the ſtreets, and keep peace and quietneſs in the town.

Pedrero. A ſmall ſort of cannon, moſt uſed aboard ſhips, to fire ſtone or broken iron upon boarding. Some of of them are made to open at the breech, to take in the charge that way.

Pentagon. A figure of five ſides, and as many angles, capable of being fortified with the ſame number of baſtions.

Petard. An engine of metal, almoſt in the ſhape of a hat, about ſeven inches deep, and about five inches over at the mouth. When charged with fine powder well beaten, it is covered with a madrier, or plank, bound down faſt with ropes running through handles which are round the rim near the mouth of it. This petard is applied to gates or barriers of ſuch places as are deſigned to be ſurpriſed, to blow them up. They are alſo uſed in countermines to break through into the enemies galeries, and diſappoint their mines.

Pickaxes.

Pickaxes. Uſed in digging ground when too hard for the ſpade; but too common to require more to be ſaid of them, though mentioned as being a tool very neceſſary in an army.

Picket or *Piquet:* Is a ſtake ſharp at the end, which ſerves to mark out the ground and angles of a fortification, when the engineer is laying down the plan. They are commonly pointed with Iron. There are alſo large piquets, which are drove into the earth, to hold together the faſcine or faggots, in any work caſt up in haſte. Pickets are alſo ſtakes drove into the ground, by the tents of the horſe in the field to tie their horſes to, and before the foot to reſt their arms about them in a ring; each company has commonly three, two for muſkets, and one for pikes. Horſemen that have committed any conſiderable offence, are ſentenced to ſtand upon the picket, which is, to have one hand tied up as high as it can ſtretch, as he ſtands upon his toes of one foot, upon a little ſtake drove into the ground for that purpoſe; ſo that they never ſtand nor hang, nor can they change feet to eaſe themſelves.

Place of arms in a garriſon. A large open ſpot of ground, either in the midſt of the city where the great ſtreets meet, or between the ramparts and the houſes, for the garriſon to rendzvous in upon any ſudden alarm, or other occaſion.

Place of Arms of an attack, or *Trench.* A poſt near it, ſheltered by a parapet, or epaulment, for horſe and foot to be at their arms, to make good the trenches againſt the ſallies of the enemies. Theſe poſts are ſometimes covered by a rideau, or riſing ground, or elſe by a cavin, or deep valley, which ſaves the trouble of fortifying them with parapets, faſcines, gabions, barrels, or bags of earth. They are always open in the rear, for their better communication with the camp. When the trench is carried on to the glacis, they make it very wide, that it may ſerve for a place of arms.

Place of Arms of a camp. A ſpacious piece of ground at the head of the camp, to draw out the army in order of battle.

Plan, or *Ichnography.* The draught on the ground of any fortification, ſhewing the length of its lines, the angles they form, the diſtances between them, the breadth of the moats, and thickneſs of the ramparts and parapets. So that a plan repreſents a work as it would appear on a plain field, were it cut off level with the foundation; but it does not ſhew the heighth and depth of the ſeveral parts of the work which belongs to the profile; and this does not repreſent the length, it being common to them both to expreſs the breadth and thickneſs of each part.

Point-blank. Is the ſhot of a gun levelled in a direct line, without mounting or ſinking the muzzle, which is uſed for battery of works, and ſweeping near at hand. The point-blank of any common large cannon is not above one hundred and eighty paces.

Polygon. The figure or ſpot of ground that is to be or is fortified.

Interior Polygon. The main body of the work, or town, excluding the outworks.

Exterior Polygon. The outlines of all the works, drawn from one utmoſt angle to another quite about.

Regular Polygon. That whoſe ſides and angles are equal to one another.

Irregular Polygon. That which has unequal ſides and angles.

Panton, or *Floating-bridge.* An invention to paſs over a water. It is made of two great boats, placed at ſome diſtance from one another, both planked over, as is the interval between them, with rails on the ſides, the whole ſo ſtrong built, that it can carry over horſe and cannon.

Portcullis, *Herſe*, or *Sarrazine.* Several great pieces of wood laid acroſs one another, and pointed at the ends with iron, the whole like a harrow. Theſe did uſe to hang over the gate-ways of fortified places, to be ready to let drop down into the ſaid gate-way to keep out an enemy that ſhould come by ſurprize, if there ſhould not be time or opportunity to ſhut the gates; but the orgues are counted better. Vide orgues.

Poſtern. A ſmall door in the flank of a baſtion, or other part of a garriſon, to march in and out unperceived by the enemy, either to relieve the works, or to make ſallies.

Pouches: Are ſuch as the grenadiers have to carry their hand-grenades in, being of leather, with a ſpring to open and ſhut, large, and hanging by the ſoldier's ſide.

Q

A *QUARTER*; ſignifies not only the ground a body of men encamps on, but the troops themſelves. Therefore we ſay, to beat up the enemies quarters. Such a quarter is well fortified.

A *quarter at a ſiege.* An incampment upon any of the principal avenues of the place, either commanded by the general of the army, and then called the king's or the general's quarter; or by a lieutenant-general.

Quartermaſter. An officer, whoſe principal buſineſs is to look after the quarters of the ſoldiers. There is a quartermaſter-general of the army. Every regiment of foot has a quartermaſter, and every troop of horſe one.

Queue d'yronde, or *Swallow's-Tail.* A detached or outwork, whoſe ſides open towards the head, or campaign, and draw cloſer or narrower towards the gorge. There are ſingle and double tenailles, and horn-works, called by this name of queue d'yronde, or ſwallow's-tail, becauſe their ſides, inſtead of being parallel, open towards the head, and grow narrow at the gorge, as was ſaid before. When theſe works are caſt up before the front of a place, they have this fault, that they do not ſufficiently cover the flanks of the oppoſite baſtions; but beſides that, engineers ſometimes muſt work according to the ground and ſituation; they have this advantage, that they are extraordinary well flanked by the place, which diſcovers all the length of their ſides the better.

R

RAMPART. Some will call it rampire, but improperly. The great maſſy bank of earth raiſed about a place to reſiſt the enemies great ſhot, and cover the buildings. On it is raiſed a parapet towards the campaign. It is not to be above three fathom high, and ten or twelve in thickneſs, unleſs more earth be taken out of the ditch than can be otherwiſe beſtowed. The rampart of half-moons is the better for being low, that the muſkets of the defendants may the better reach the bottom of the ditch; but it muſt be ſo high, as not to be commanded by the covert-way.

Ravelin: Is like the point of a baſtion, which the flanks cut off, as conſiſting of only two faces, which make an angle ſaillant. It is placed before a curtin, to cover the oppoſite flanks of the two next baſtions; or to cover a bridge and gate, being always beyond the moat. Only engineers now uſe this word ravelin; for the ſoldiers generally call it a half-moon. Vide half-moon.

Redoubt. A ſmall ſquare fort, to ſerve for a corps de garde. They are uſed to ſecure the lines of circumvallation and contravallation, and the approaches. They are alſo made ſometimes upon every traverſe of the trenches to defend the workmen againſt the ſallies of the beſieged. They are often uſed before ſtrong towns, at ſmall diſtances before the counterſcarp, to keep the enemy at a diſtance, and cover the ſallies of the garriſon. Theſe redoubts are ſometimes greater, and ſometimes leſs; but their parapet not being to reſiſt cannon, is only eight or nine feet thick, with two or three foot banks, and the ditch about the ſame breadth and depth.

Reform. To reform, is to reduce a body of men, either diſbanding the whole and putting the officers and men into other bodies, or only breaking a part, and retaining the reſt.

Remount. To remount the cavalry, is to furniſh horſes for thoſe who have theirs killed, or diſabled.

Retirade. A retrenchment, commonly conſiſting of two faces, which make an angle inwards, and raiſed in the body of a work that is intended to be loſt foot by foot, when the firſt defences are broke down. Sometimes it is a trench with a parapet, and ſometimes it is only made of facines loaded with earth, of gabions, of barrels or bags full of earth, with a ditch, and with paliſadoes, or without.

Retrenchment; Is taken for any ſort of work, or intrenchment, or defence, with a ditch and breaſt-work, but moſt properly it is that which is behind another; as when men

men are beaten from one poſt, they throw up another retrenchment within it. Sometimes retrenchments are called cuttings off, and indeed both words ſignify the ſame thing, only the firſt is French. The name is proper, becauſe that part of the defence which was loſt, is cut off by the new work. Vide intrenchments.

Returns of the Trench. The ſeveral bendings and oblique lines of the trenches, drawn in ſome meaſure parallel to the ſides of the place attacked, to prevent being infiladed, or having the enemies ſhot ſcour along the length of the line. Theſe returns make a great diſtance between the tail and the head of the trenches, which are but at a ſmall diſtance the ſtraight way. Therefore when the head is attacked by any ſally, the volunteers and braves among the beſiegers leap over the line, and run out of all ſhelter to repulſe the ſally, and cut off the enemies retreat.

Reverſe, ſignifies on the back, or behind. So we ſay, a reverſe view, a reverſe commanding ground, a reverſe battery.

Rhineland Rod. A meaſure uſed in fortification by Dutch engineers, being two fathom, or twelve feet.

Rhomboid. A figure that has the oppoſite ſides and angles equal, yet neither all the ſides, nor all the angles, but only two of each.

Rhombus, or *Lozange.* A ſquare figure that has the four ſides equal, but not the angles, whereof two are obtuſe, and two acute. It is what we vulgarly call diamant-cut, like the glaſs of old windows.

Rideau. A ſmall riſing ground running along a plain, and ſometimes almoſt parallel to the front of a place, to which it is very prejudicial, as being a work ready thrown up to cover the enemy. It is properly ſo called, becauſe rideau in French is a curtin, and this is, as it were, a curtin drawn by nature to hide men from the town.

Round. A watch commanded by an officer that goes in the night about the ramparts of a ſtrong place, to obſerve whether the ſentinels are watchful upon their duty, or in the ſtreets of a town, to keep good order.

To Roul. Officers of equal quality, who mount the ſame guard, and do the ſame duty, relieving one another, are ſaid to roul; as captains with captains, and ſubalterns with ſubalterns. They command one another according to the dates of their commiſſions.

To run the Gauntlet. When a ſoldier has committed ſome conſiderable offence, and is ſentenced to run the gauntlet, the regiment is drawn up making a lane, with every man a wand in his hand, the criminal runs through with his back naked, and every man has a ſtroke at him. If it be intended to make the puniſhment rigorous, the officers have a watchful eye to ſee that the men do not favour the criminal, and puniſh any that preſumes ſo to do.

S

SAFE-GUARD. A protection the prince or his general gives to ſome of the enemies country to be ſecured from being ravaged by his men, or quartering them: ſoldiers left in ſuch places to ſecure them againſt their own men, are called ſafe-guards.

A *Sally.* In French, *Sortie.* The iſſuing out of the beſieged from their works, and falling upon the beſiegers to cut them off, and deſtroy their works, as they often do in ſucceſsful ſallies, killing many men, deſtroying the trenches and batteries, and nailing the cannon. To make a ſally; to repulſe a ſally; to cut off a ſally, that is, to get between them that made it and home.

Sappe. A deep trench carried far into the ground, and deſcending by ſteps from top to bottom, ſo that it covers on the ſide, and to cover over head they lay a-croſs it madriers, that is, thick planks or clays, that is, branches of trees cloſe bound together, and throw earth over them to ſecure them againſt fire. Formerly, this word ſappe ſignified a hole dug under a building in order to overthrow it. When a covert-way is well defended by muſketeers, the beſiegers muſt make their way down into it by ſappe. Vide deſcent.

Sauciſſe. A long train of powder rolled up in a pitch-cloth, and ſewed together in length, ſo that it reach from the fourneau, or chamber of the mine, to the place where the engineer ſtands to ſpring the mine. It may be about two inches diameter. There are generally two ſauciſſes to every mine, that is, if the one fails, the other may hit.

Sauciſſons, or *Sauciſſes.* Faggots made of the bodies of underwood, or of the large branches of great trees, wherein they differ from faſcines, which are of ſmall wood. The ſauciſſon is bound in the midle, and at both ends, and ſerves to cover the men, make epaulments, and for other uſes.

Scalade, or *Eſcalade.* A furious attack upon a wall or rampart, carried on with ladders to mount, without going on in form, or carrying on works to ſecure the men.

Scarp. The inward ſlope of the ditch of a place, that is, the ſlope of that ſide of the ditch which is next to the place, and faces towards the campaign.

Scenography. The proſpect of a fortified place, as it appears to the eye, when from without we look upon any ſide of it, and obſerve its ſituation, encloſure, ſteeples, and tops of the houſes.

To *Scoure the Length of a Line.* To rake it from end to end with the ſhot; ſo that every bullet which comes in at one end, ſweeps all along to the other, and leaves no place of ſecurity in it.

Sillon. A work raiſed in the midſt of a ditch to defend it, when it is too wide. This work, as it runs, forms little baſtions, half-moons, or radans, or indentures, which are lower than the rampart of the place, but higher than the covert-way. This name of ſillon is going out of uſe, and they now call it envelope. Vide envelope, counter-guard, and lunette.

Sixain. An ancient order of battle for ſix battalions; which, ſuppoſing them to be all in a line, is formed thus: the ſecond and fifth battalions advance and conſtitute the van; the firſt and ſixth fall back into the rear, or corps de reſerve; and the third and fourth remain on the ſame ground for the main battle. Every battalion ought to have a ſquadron of horſe on its right, and another on its left. Any number of battalions produced by the multiplication of ſix, may be drawn up in this order; for twelve battalions will make two ſixains, eighteen will make three, and ſo on. Vide cinquain.

Star-Redoute, of four, five, or ſix, or of more points, otherwiſe called an eſtoile. Theſe are all ſmall forts, or redoubts, with angles ſaillant, and returning or entering. Theſe are not much in uſe now, becauſe their angle inwards is not flanked, and the ſquare redoubts are ſooner built, and as ſerviceable.

Surface. Is that part of the exterior ſide, which is terminated by the flank, prolonged or extended, and the angle of the neareſt baſtion. The double of this line with that curtin, is equal to the exterior ſide.

T

TAIL of the trenches. The firſt work the beſiegers make when they open the trenches, as the head of the attack is carried on towards the place. There is always danger at the tail of the trenches, becauſe it is expoſed to the batteries of the place; and the cannon mounted on the cavaliers, plays upon thoſe that relieve and mount the guard. A guard of horſe is ever kept at the tail of the trenches, to be in a readineſs to come to the relief of workmen at the head, in caſe of ſallies, and this guard is relieved as often as the trenches.

Talus. The ſlope allowed to every work raiſed of earth, that it may ſtand the faſter, and is more or leſs, according as the earth is looſer or more binding. As for inſtance, the rampart is not built upright, becauſe it is of earth; but it goes ſloping, being thicker at the bottom or foot than at the top, and this ſlope is called the talus.

Inward Talus. The ſlope of the rampart, or other work next the place, which is commonly double the outward talus of the ſame work.

Outward Talus. The ſlope allowed the work on the outſide from the place, and towards the campaign.

Te Deum. A holy hymn ſung in thankſgiving for any victory obtained; which is often abuſed, being ſung by thoſe that are beaten to conceal their ſhame.

Tenaille. Has ſeveral ſignifications in fortification; as,

Tenaille of a Place, or *Fortreſs.* The faces of it. Vide face.

Tenaille. An outwork; whereof there are two ſorts, the ſingle, and the double.

The *Single Tenaille.* A work, the head whereof is formed by two faces, making one angle rentrant or inwards, and whoſe ſides run directly parallel from the head to the gorge.

The *Double Tenaille.* A work whoſe head is formed by four ſides, which make two angles rentrant or inwards, and three angles ſaillant, and whoſe ſides run ſtrait from the head to the gorge. When theſe ſides are parallel, the ſingle or double tenailles are known by no other name; but when there is more breadth at the head than at the gorge, they are called queüe d'yronde, or ſwallows-tails. Tenailles are faulty in this reſpect, that they are not flanked, or defended towards their dead or inward angle, becauſe the height of the parapet hinders ſeeing down before the angle; ſo that the enemy can lodge himſelf there under a covert. Therefore tenailles are only made when there is not time enough to make a horn-work.

Terre-plain. The ſuperfices of the rampart, being the plain ſpace or walk on it, parallel to the level of the ground, and bounded next the campaign by the parapet, and next the place by the interior talus.

To *Tertiate* a piece. Is to try a cannon, whether it has its due thickneſs of metal in all parts.

Toiſe. A fathom, or ſix feet.

Tong. The ſame as tenaille.

Trail the pike; is to hold the ſpear-end in the right hand, about a hand's breadth from the ſpear, the flat of the ſpear lying upwards, the but-end on the ground behind the man.

Trapeze. A figure that has only two of its four ſides parallel

Trapezoide, or *Tablet.* Has all its four ſides and angles unequal, and no ſides parallel.

Traverſe. A trench with a parapet, and ſometimes two, one on the right, and the other on the left. Sometimes this trench is open over head, and ſometimes covered with planks loaded with earth. This word is often taken for a gallery, and alſo ſignifies a retrenchment, or line fortified with faſcines, barrels or bags of earth, or gabions.

Trench. In general it ſignifies any ditch, or cut made in the earth.

Trenches, *Approaches*, or *Attacks.* Are works carried on by the beſiegers, being cut into the ground by parapets for their men to gain ground, and draw near the fortifications of the place under covert. They are carried on differently, according to the nature of the ground. For if, all round the town, the ground be rocky, the trenches are raiſed above it with faſcines or faggots, bags of earth, gabions, woolpacks, epaulments of earth brought from afar, and any thing that may cover the men without flying, as ſtones, and the like. But if the earth is fit to dig, the trenches are no other than a ditch, or way ſunk down into the earth, and edged with a parapet next the beſieged. Its depth is about ſix or ſeven feet, and its breath ſeven or eight. Howſoever the trenches be made, they muſt always be ſo contrived, that the beſieged may never enfilade them, that is, ſcour the length of them with their ſhot. For this reaſon they are carried on by coudes or traverſes, which are lines returning back from the end of them, and running almoſt parallel with the place.

To open *Trenches.* To begin to dig or work upon the line of approaches, which is generally done in the night, ſometimes within muſket-ſhot, and ſometimes within half, or even within whole cannon-ſhot of the place, if there be no hollows, nor riſing grounds about it; and the garriſon is ſtrong, and their cannon well ſerved. The workmen that open the trenches are always ſupported by bodies of men againſt the ſallies of the beſiegers, and ſometimes thoſe bodies lie between them and the place, and on the right and left. The pioneers ſometimes work on their knees, and the men that are to ſupport them lie flat on their faces, both to avoid the ſhot from the place. The pioneers are generally covered with mantelets, or ſauciſſons.

To *mount the Trenches.* To go upon duty into the trenches.

To *Relieve the Trenches.* To relieve thoſe that are upon duty in them.

To *carry on the Trenches.* To advance them towards the place.

Triangle, or *Trigon.* A figure conſiſting of three ſides, and as many angles.

Triangle Rectangle. Which has no right angle.

Triangle Ambligone. Which has an obtuſe angle.

Triangle Oxigon. Which has three ſharp or acute angles.

Triangle Equilateral. Which has all three ſides of an equal length.

Triangle Iſoſele. Which has only two ſides equal.

Triangle Scalene. Which has all three ſides unequal.

Turn-pike. A piece of wood or ſpar, twelve or fourteen feet long, ſix or eight inches diameter, cut in a ſexangular form, every ſide of it bored full of holes about an inch diameter, and five or ſix inches from one another; but not anſwering on the ſide to one another, on the contrary all differently poſited. Through theſe holes, pickets, that is, ſhort pikes, are run, being about five or ſix feet long, pointed with iron, and faſtened into the holes with nails or wedges. Thus the points ſtand out every way, and theſe turn-pikes are of great uſe to ſtop an enemy, being placed on a breach, or at the entrance of a camp, or in any gap. Turn-pikes are otherwiſe called chevaux de friſe.

W

WELL. A depth the miner ſinks into the ground, and thence carries on the branches, or galleries, to find out and diſappoint the enemies mines, or to prepare one.

To *Wheel.* This is a motion that brings a battalion or ſquadron to front on that ſide where the flank was, which is wheeling to the right or left, if an enemy appear ready to attack the flank, or, if it be thought fit, to fall upon the enemies flank. In this motion, the ranks and files muſt take great care not to bend, but every one to keep his due diſtance, and there muſt be very able ſerjeants at the angles, to ſee the files do not break and fall into confuſion. If the battalion wheels to the right, the left wing moves firſt, deſcribing the fourth part of a circle about the file-leader on the right, who is the center of the motion, and ſtirs not off his ground. If the wheeling be to the left, the contrary is performed. Squadrons of horſe wheel after the ſame manner.

Wing of an army drawn up for battle, or wing of one of its lines; is the horſe on the flanks, or at the end of each line, like on the right and left.

Wing of a battalion or ſquadron. The right and left-hand files that make up each ſide or flank. When a battalion is drawn up, the pikes are in the center, and the muſketeers on the wings, which wings are alſo called great diviſions, or whole diviſions of the battalion. In wheelings, when they wheel to the right, the left wing of the battalion moves firſt, whilſt the right wing takes a ſhort compaſs, turning upon the file-leader of the firſt file, as upon a center. The contrary is done if they wheel to the left.

Witneſſes, or *Temoins:* Are certain parcels of earth left in the foundation of thoſe places that are dug down, in order to make a judgment by them, of how many cubical feet, or fathom of earth, have been dug out.

An Explanation of NAVAL TERMS.

A

ADM

ADMIRAL. Is the commander in chief in all maritime affairs.

Aft, or *Abaft:* Backwards, or behind, to diſtinguiſh what is done or placed from the ſtem towards the ſtern of the ſhip; as come aft, or go aft; that is, come or go backwards, or towards the ſtern. Hale the ſheat aft; that is, hale back towards the ſtern. A ſhot raked the ſhip fore and aft; that is, it came in before, and went out a-ſtern. Abaft the fore-maſt, backwards from the fore-maſt: by which it appears, that the word is applicable to any part of the ſhip, in reſpect of thoſe that are towards the ſtern.

Aloof, is uſed in conding the ſhip, when ſhe goes upon a tack, and is ſpoken from the condor to the ſteers-man, when he ſuffers the ſhip to fall off from the wind, and does not keep her ſo near by a wind as ſhe may well lie.

Amain: In the common ſignification is all at once; that is, when they are letting down any thing with the tackle, which is done by letting it deſcend gently; at laſt they cry amain, which is for all the men who hold tackle, to let go their hold at once. In this ſenſe it is uſed by all ſhips; but men of war have a peculiar application, which is, when they encounter another ſhip, and cry to them in her, amain; that is, to bid them yield. They alſo uſe, waving amain, which is waving a ſword, or other bright thing, for a ſignal to other ſhips to ſtrike their topſails. Hence, to ſtrike amain, is to let fall the top-ſails at their full run, not gently.

Anchor. Moſt men know, the uſe of an anchor is to keep a ſhip in one place; and that it conſiſts of a long iron ſhaft; at one end whereof are, as it were, two arms in a circular form, with broad and pointed flooks at the ends of them; and at the other end of the ſaid ſhaft a piece of timber faſtened the contrary way to the iron arms. The anchor has theſe ſeveral parts; the ring, by which the cable is made faſt to it; the eye, through which the ring paſſes; the head, in which the eye is; the nut, which holds the beam; the beam, being two pieces of timber joined together on the end of the ſhank, croſſing oppoſite to the flooks that they may not lie flat, but take hold; the ſhank, is the long iron which has the beam on the one end, and the flooks at the other; the arms, are the irons which have the flooks at their ends; and the flooks are the two broad and pointed ends of the arms, which take hold in the ground, and keep the ſhip from being carried away by the wind or water. The proportion of anchors is according to the bulk of the ſhip, which commonly has ſeveral degrees of anchors, and each of them its peculiar name; as firſt, the kedge, or kedger, which is the ſmalleſt uſed in kedging down a river. Next, a ſtream anchor, uſed in deep waters to ſtop a tide withal in fair weather. The others are called the firſt, ſecond, and third anchors, being ſuch as a ſhip may ride by in reaſonable weather, and are ſomething bigger one than another. When in any ſtraits, or near a port, they carry two of theſe at the bow, whence they are alſo called the firſt, ſecond, and third bows. The biggeſt anchor of all is the ſheat-anchor, frequently by ſeamen called their laſt hope, being uſed in the greateſt extremity, as their laſt refuge. The proportion of theſe anchors is according to the ſize of the veſſel; for that which would be but a kedger to one ſhip, would be a ſheat-anchor to a ſmaller. A ſhip of five hundred tons has two thouſand weight allowed to its ſheat-anchor; and the biggeſt ſhip has an anchor of three thouſand five hundred weight. There are ſeveral terms belonging to the anchor; as,

ARM

The *Anchor is a-peek*; that is, when in heaving of it up, the cable is right perpendicular betwixt the haws and the anchor.

The *Anchor is a Cock-bell*; when the anchor hangs up and down by the ſhip's ſide, which is when the ſhip is ready to come to an anchor.

The *Anchor is foul*; when the cable, by the turning of the ſhip, is got about the flook that is out of the ground, which will cut the cable aſunder, and make the anchor not hold; for which reaſon, when the ſhip comes to an anchor, where there is a tide, they lay out two anchors, that the ſhip, upon the turning of the tide, may wind up clear of them both.

Fetch or *bring home the anchor*; that is, weigh it in the boat, and bring it aboard the ſhip.

The *Anchor comes home*; is when the ſhip drives away with the tide or ſea, and the anchor drags after; which may happen, either if the anchor be too ſmall for the ſhip, or the ground ſoft and owzie; in which places they ſometimes ſhoe the anchor. See ſhoe.

Anchorage, or *Anchoring*; is, letting fall the anchor or anchors into the ſea, with cables to them, for the ſhip to ride faſt by them. It is alſo the place, where the anchor falls; for they ſay, there is good anchoring where there is ſhole water, becauſe in deep waters the ſea has more force againſt the ſhip, and the anchors are long a weighing. That is alſo good anchoring where the ground is not too ſoft or owzie, in which the anchors have no hold; nor yet too hard or ſtony, that may cut the cables; the beſt ground to ride in being a ſtiff clay or hard ſand; as alſo where they may ride out of the way of the tide: and laſtly, where they are land-locked, ſo as that the ſea-gate can have no power over them. Add to this, if the lee-ſhore on every ſide be ſo ſoft, that if a ſhip come a-ground, ſhe can take no hurt; or elſe that ſhe may have ſea-room to ſet ſail, if the cable breaks, or the anchor comes home. Any place that has theſe qualities, is ſaid to afford good anchoring, or anchorage; and it is bad anchoring where they are wanting.

Anchor-Stock: A long piece of timber fitted to and faſtened at the nuts of the anchor, croſſing the flooks, that it may ſo guide the anchor on the ground, that one of the flooks may be ſure to take hold and faſten in the ground, without which the anchor would lie flat, and conſequently have no hold. It is uſually proportioned by the length of the ſhank.

Arm of the Anchor, is that part to which the flook is ſet.

To *arm a Shot*; is to bind ſome oakham, rope-yarn, or old clouts, about one end of a croſs bar ſhot, or the like, that the end which goes firſt out of the piece may not take hold in any flaws of it, which would endanger the

the breaking of the gun. The ſame is uſed to long pieces of broken iron, fired out of ordnance when they come to boarding, and in ſmall ſhot for muſkets.

Aſtrolabe. An aſtronomical inſtrument uſed at ſea for taking the altitude of the ſun or ſtars, in order to calculate the latitude.

Awning; is a ſail, or large piece of canvas, or the like, ſpread over any part of or over all, the ſhip above the deck, to keep the ſun off, that the men may take the air, without being expoſed to the ſcorching heat in the day, or cold dews in the night; and is of great uſe in hot countries.

Axletree of the Pump; is the iron which goes through the wheel of the chain-pump, and bears the weight of it.

B

To *BALE*, is to lade water out of the ſhip's hold, with buckets, cans, or the like, which is never done but in extremity, when either the pumps fail, or the leak is greater than they can deliver. The former often happens in extraordinary pumping, when they either draw wind, or are ſtoaked, or ſome part of them gives way. Elſe baling is never uſed, becauſe it delivers little, and tires the men more.

Bales, are hoops; the ends whereof being ſtuck into the ſides of a barge, in mortices made for that purpoſe, they form an arch over that part where the ſeats are, and over them is laid the tilt, to keep off the ſun.

Ballaſt; is gravel, ſtones, lead, or any other heavy goods, laid next the keelſon of the ſhip to keep her ſtiff in the ſea. The beſt ballaſt is the heavieſt, and that lies cloſeſt, faſteſt and drieſt; not only for the ſhip's bearing ſail, but for ſtowing of goods, the health of the crew, and ſaving of caſks, and other goods. If a ſhip have too much ballaſt, ſhe will draw too much water; if too little, ſhe will bear no ſail.

To trench the Ballaſt; is to divide it in the hold, to find a leak in the bottom of her.

The *Ballaſt ſhoots*: That is, runs over from one ſide to the other; for which reaſon all kind of grain is dangerous lading, as being apt to ſhoot; but that they make bulk-heads of boards, to keep it from ſhifting from ſide to ſide, as the ſhip heels upon a tack.

A *Bar of a Harbour*; is a rock, ſand, or ſhelf, lying acroſs the mouth or entrance into the harbour, which cannot be ſailed over but upon the flood, and generally requires pilots of the place to bring ſhips in ſafe.

Bar of the Port; is a billet, or piece of wood thruſt through the ſhackles to ſhut faſt the ports.

Bark. A veſſel with three maſts, the biggeſt of them never above two hundred tons burden, and theſe have a half-deck above the whole one, which runs to the main-maſt. All the barks in the Mediterranean carry latten, or triangular ſails.

Beak, or *Beak-head*; is that part which is faſtened to the ſtern of the ſhip, and ſupported with a knee, faſtened into the ſtern, and called the main-knee, to which is made faſt the collar of the main-ſtay. The fore-tacks are brought aboard in the beak-head, and there is the ſtand, where men handle moſt of the ſpritſail and ſpritſail-topſail rigging. It alſo ſerves for ornament to grace the ſhip.

The *Beak-head ſteeves*, or *ſtands ſteeving*; that is, the outermoſt end of it ſtands very much up towards the bolt-ſprit.

Beam. The beams are thoſe great croſs-timbers which keep the ſides aſunder, and ſupport the decks, or orlops; according to whoſe ſtrength the ſhip is more or leſs able to carry ordnance. All great and ſtrong ſhips have a tire, or row of beams in hold, on which the deck lies. The main-beam is ever the next to the main-maſt, at which place the breadth of the ſhip is meaſured; and from this, the other beams, both forward and aftward, are called the firſt, ſecond, third, &c. beginning at this, which is alſo called midſhip-beam.

The *Beam of the anchor*; is the piece of timber faſtened to the nuts of the ſhank, and ſtanding croſs to the flooks, to keep them from lying flat on the ground, but that one of them may take hold.

To *Bear*; is ſometimes ſpoken in the ordinary ſenſe, as a ſhip will bear much ordnance; that is, carry much. To bear ſail well, denotes that a ſhip is ſtiff guided, and will not couch down on a ſide with much ſail.

To bear out her ordnance; is that, her guns lie ſo high, and ſhe will go ſo upright, that in reaſonable fighting weather ſhe will be able to keep out her low-tire, and not be forced to ſhut in the ports.

One Ship overbears another; that is, can carry more ſail than the other in a great gale of wind.

To bear with the Land, or *with a harbour*, or *a Ship*; is to ſail towards it when the ſhip bears to windward of it.

To bear under the Lee of a ſhip; is when the ſhip that is to weather comes under the other ſhip's ſtern, and ſo gives her the wind, which is the greateſt reſpect that one ſhip can pay to another at ſea.

Bear off; is alſo the common expreſſion for thruſt off, as when any thing has hold of the ſide of the ſhip, or the like, they ſay, bear off; that is, thruſt it off; and ſo in other caſes.

Bear up; uſed in conding the ſhip, when they would have her go larger, or more before the wind, than ſhe did.

Bear up round; is to put her right before the wind, or to bring her by the lee; which is done by thruſting the helm up to windward, as cloſe as it will go to the ſhip's ſide.

Beds; are a ſort of falſe decks, raiſed on the deck of the ſhip, when this is too low from the ports, ſo that the carriages cannot mount the ordnance ſufficiently, but that they will lie to near the port-laſs or gun-wale; and theſe beds raiſe them higher, aud fit to traverſe. The bed is alſo that plank in the carriage of a gun which lies under the breech of the piece on which the quoins do lie.

To *Belay*; is to make faſt any running rope when it is haled as much as is neceſſary; as the hallcarts, when they hoyſe a yard, or the ſheats, tacks, &c. that it may not run out again till looſed.

A *Bend*; is the outwardmoſt timber on the ſhip's ſide, and is alſo called a wale. Theſe are the chief ſtrength of the ſhip's ſide, to which the futticks and knees of the beams are made faſt; and they are called the firſt, ſecond, &c. beginning with that next the water.

Bent, or *to Bend*, uſed in the common ſenſe; as when the ſhank of the anchor is bowed with overmuch ſtraining, they ſay, it is bent: but the uſe is different when they ſay, is the cable bent? which ſignifies, is the cable ſeaſed and made faſt to the ring of the anchor. Unbend the cable; that is, unbind it; and is done when they expect to be long at ſea, before they come to a harbour.

To *Bend two cables* or *ropes together*; is to tie them together with a knot, and then make their own ends faſt upon themſelves, which is not ſo ſure as ſplicing them together, but ſooner done, and moſt uſed, when it is deſigned to take them aſunder again.

A *Berth*; is a convenient diſtance, and room to moor a ſhip in. And when they would go clear of a point or a rock, they ſay, take a good berth; that is, go a good diſtance off to ſea from it.

Berthing. The riſing or bringing up of the ſhip's ſides is called a berthing. So they ſay, a clencher has her ſides berthed up, before any beam be put into her.

A *Bight*; is any part of a rope, as it is taken compaſſing; as when they cannot or will not take the end in hand, becauſe of a cable or other ſmall rope being quoiled up, they ſay, give me the bight, or hold by the bight; that is, by one of the tacks, which lie rouled up one over the other.

Bilboes; are irons, or a kind of ſtocks, uſed aboard ſhips for the puniſhment of offenders, and are more or leſs ponderous, according to the quality of the offence.

Bildge, or *Buldge*; is the breadth of the floor, whereon the ſhip reſts, when ſhe is a-ground.

Bilged, or *Bulged.* A ſhip is ſaid to be bilged or bulged when ſhe ſtrikes on a rock, or an anchor, or the like, and breaks off her timber or planks there, and ſo ſprings a-leak.

Bittacle; is a cloſe cupboard, placed in the ſteeridge, before the whip or tiller, in which the compaſs ſtands, and is not faſtened together with iron nails, but wooden pins, becauſe iron would draw the needle, which would cauſe it never to ſtand true. It is ſo contrived as to carry candles in it, to give light to the compaſs, and yet not to diſperſe any about the ſhip.

A *Bitter*; is only a turn of the cable about the bitts, which is uſed in coming to an anchor in any great tide current, or wind, eſpecially in deep water; when the cable is run out a convenient way, they then give the cable a turn about the bitts, that they may veer it out at eaſe by little and little: elſe, if a ſtopper ſhould chance to fail, the cable would run all out, or, as the phraſe is, end for end. This turn of the cable is called a bitter; and when the ſhip is thus ſtopped, they ſay, the ſhip is brought up to a bitter.

The *Bitts*; are the two main ſquare pieces of timber, which ſtand pillarwiſe, commonly placed abaft the manger, in the loof of the ſhip, for no other uſe but to belay the cable to, when the ſhip rides at anchor. The lower part of them is faſtened in hold to the riders; but the middle part is bolted in great ſhips to two beams which croſs the bows of the ſhip; and therefore in great ſtorms the cable is ſometimes made faſt to the main-maſt to relieve the bitts, and ſave the bows.

Blocks; are flattiſh oval pieces of wood, with ſheevers in them, for all the running ropes to run in; and there are ſeveral ſorts of them, as, ſingle blocks, double blocks, end ſome with three, four, and five ſheevers in them, taking their names from the ropes they ſerve to, as the ſheat-block, the tack-block, the fiſh-block, &c.

Boatſwain. An officer in a ſhip, who takes charge of all the ropes belonging to the rigging of the ſhip in general; of the long-boat and its furniture. It is alſo his duty to call up all the men to their watches, ſpels, and work, and to ſee they perform them, and to keep the peace among them: and laſtly, he is to ſee all puniſhments inflicted on offenders.

Boltſprit; is a maſt running out at the head of the ſhip, not ſtanding upright as other maſts do, but lying along aſlope. The but-end of it is generally ſet againſt the foot of the fore-maſt, ſo that they are a ſtay to one another.

Bonnet; is an additional piece of canvas to a ſail, to gather more wind, and commonly uſed only to the mizen, main, foreſail, and ſpritſail.

Boom; is a long pole generally uſed to ſpread out the clew of the ſtudding-ſail.

To *Board a ſhip*; is in fight to come and lie ſo cloſe as to touch the enemy's ſhip, that the men may go out of the one into the other. The beſt place for boarding is the bow, or athwart the haws, and worſt in the quarter.

Boungrace; is a frame or compoſition of old ropes, or juncks of cables, uſed to be laid out at the bows, ſtems, and ſides of ſhips, to preſerve them from great fleaks of ice, when they ſail far northward or ſouthward.

The *Bow*; is the part of the ſhip that is broadeſt before, and begins at the loof, and comes compaſſing about towards the ſtem.

Bowling; is a rope that is faſtened to the leach, or middle part of the outſide of the ſail, and the uſe of it is to make a ſail ſtand ſharper or cloſer by a wind. It is faſtened to the ſail in two, three, four, or more places, which is called the bowling-bridle, only the mizen bowling is faſtened to the lower end of the yard. All ſails have this rope, except the ſpritſail and ſpritſail-top-ſail, which have no place to hale a bowling forward by; and therefore cannot be uſed cloſe by a wind.

Bower; is an anchor generally carried at the ſhip's bow, whence it has the name, the greateſt anchor being for the moſt part in the hold.

Bows, or *Bowſe*. This word is uſed to make men pull together, but moſt by the gunners, when they hale upon their tackles, to thruſt a piece out of the port.

To *Brace a yard*; is to bring it to any one ſide, and traverſe it; that is, to ſet it any way overthwart.

Braces; are ropes belonging to all yards, except the mizen. They have a pendant which is ſeazed to the yard-arms; for there are two braces to each yard; and at the end of the pendant a block is ſeazed, through which the rope is reeved, which they call the brace; the uſe whereof is to ſquare and traverſe the yards.

Brackets; are little pieces, in the nature of knees, which belong to the ſupporting of galleries or ſhip-heads.

Brayls; are ſmall ropes reeved through blocks, which are ſeazed on either ſide the ties, ſome ſmall diſtance off upon the yards, and ſo come down before the ſails, and are faſtened to the creengleys at the ſkirt of the ſail. The uſe of them is to hale up the bunt of the ſail when they farthel their ſails acroſs. Theſe brayls belong only to the two courſes, and the mizen.

Brooming; is when a ſhip is brought a-ground, or on the careen to be trimmed; that is, to be made clean; then they burn off the old weeds or ſtuff, which has gathered filth; and this is uſually done either with reed, broom, old ropes, or the like.

Budge-barrel; is a little barrel, containing an hundred weight of powder, and has a leather purſe made faſt at the end, which is to ſhut over the powder, to keep it from fire.

Bulk; is the whole content of a ſhip in hold, or the quantity of goods ſhe will ſtow for a voyage.

To break *Bulk*; is to open the hold, and diſpoſe of any of the goods there.

Bulk-head; is any diviſion made acroſs the ſhip with boards, to divide one room from another, as the bulk-head of the cabin, the bulk-head of the half-deck, the bulk-head of the bread-room, the gun-room, &c.

Bunt; is as it were the bag of a ſail, which is allowed in all ſails, that they may receive much wind. If a ſail have too much bunt, it will hang too much to leeward, and hinder the ſhip's ſailing, eſpecially by the wind; and if it have too little, then it will not hold wind enough, and conſequently not give the ſhip ſufficient way. This difference is moſt in the top-ſails; for courſes are cut ſquare, or with ſmall compaſs.

Bunt-lines; are ſmall lines, made faſt to the bottom of the ſails, in the middle part of the bolt-rope, to a creengle, and ſo reeved through a ſmall block, ſeazed to the yard; the uſe whereof is to triſe up the bunt of the ſail, for the better farthelling and making of it up.

Buoy; is a piece of wood, barrel, or the like, which floats right over the anchor, and is made faſt by the buoy-rope to the flook; the uſe whereof is not only to ſhew where the anchor is, but alſo to weigh the anchor with the boat; which is ſooner done than with the ſhip. There are other buoys, which are left at anchor in the ſea, to ſhew where there are ſands or rocks; and theſe are moſt uſeful where ſands remove, or where there are no good land-marks.

Buoyant; is any thing that floats.

To *Buoy up a cable*; is to make faſt a piece of floating wood, barrel, or the like, to the cable, ſomewhat near the anchor, that the cable may not touch the ground: uſed in foul ground, where they fear the cutting of the cable.

Stern the Buoy; that is, before they let the anchor fall, whilſt the ſhip has way, they put the buoy into the water, ſo that the buoy-rope may be ſtretched out ſtrait, that ſo the anchor may fall clear from entangling itſelf with the buoy-rope.

C

CABLE; is a three ſtrand rope, of a ſuitable ſtrength and bigneſs for a ſhip to ride by at an anchor; which otherwiſe is counted but a hawſer; for a great ſhip's hawſer will make a ſmaller ſhip's cable. Cables have their ſeveral appellations, as the anchors have, being called the firſt, ſecond, third, beginning with the laſt, till you come to the ſheet-anchor-cable.

Sarve or plat the *Cable*; is to bind ſome old ropes or clouts about it, to ſave it from gauling the hawſe.

To quoile the *Cable*; is to lay it up in rowls one upon another.

Cable tire; is the cable ſo laid up in rowls.

Caburn; is a ſmall line, made of ſpun yarn, to bind the cables, or to make a bend of two cables, or to ſeaze the winding-tacks, or the like.

Cambering, or to *Camber*. A deck is ſaid to lie cambering, when it is higher in the middle than at either end: and the word is commonly applied to the ſhip's keel and beams, and other rounding pieces of the ſhip's frame.

The *Cap*; is the ſquare piece of timber put over the head of any maſts with a round hole in it, to receive the topmaſt into it, or flag ſtaff, by which the topmaſt is kept ſteady. Every maſt has a cap if it carries another, or but a flag-ſtaff at the top.

Cap ſquares; are the broad pieces of iron which belong to either ſide of the carriage of a gun, to look over the trunions

trunions of the piece, over which they are made faſt in an iron pin with a fore-lock. The uſe of them is to keep the gun from flying out of the carriage, when fired, the mouth of it lying very low, or under metal.

Capſtain; There are two of theſe, the main-capſtain, and the jeer-capſtain. The main capſtain is that piece of timber which is placed upright next behind the main-maſt, the foot of it ſtanding in a ſtep on the lower deck, and the head betwixt the two upper decks. The parts of this capſtain are the foot, which is the longeſt part; the ſpindle, being its ſmalleſt part; the whelps, which are like brackets ſet upon the body of the capſtain, cloſe under the bars; the barrel, which is the main ſubſtance, or poſt of the whole piece; the holes for the bars to be put into; the bars, which are ſmall pieces of timber whereby the men heave, that is, turn it round; and the pawl, being a piece of iron bolted to one end of the beams of the deck, cloſe to the body of the capſtain, yet ſo that it has liberty to turn about every way; and againſt it the whelps of the capſtain do ſo bear, that it may be ſtopped from turning or reverſing upon occaſion; which ſtoppage is called, pawling of the capſtain. The uſe of the capſtain is to weigh the anchors, to hoiſe or ſtrike down the top-maſts, to heave into the ſhip any thing of great weight, or to ſtrain a rope that requires much force. The jeer-capſtain is placed in the ſame manner between the fore and main-maſts; the uſe whereof is to heave upon the jeer-rope, or to hold off when the anchor is weighing. At the foot of it are, alſo whelps, but leſs than thoſe of the firſt, which ſerve to heave upon the viol, for the help of the main-capſtain, in weighing a great anchor. The terms uſed at it are come up capſtain; that is, thoſe at the capſtain muſt go backward, and ſlacken the rope or cable which they heave at. Launch at the capſtain; is, heave no more. Pawl the capſtain; that is, ſtay, or ſtop it with the pawl, which bears againſt the whelps, to keep it from running round, back, or reverſing.

Capſtain-bars; are ſmall pieces of timber put through the barrel of the capſtain, through ſquare holes, of equal length on both ſides, by which the men heave and turn about the capſtain.

Capſtain puniſhment; is when a capſtain bar being thruſt through the hole of the barrel, the offender's arms are extended at the full length croſswiſe, and ſo tied to the bar, having ſometimes a baſket of bullets, or other heavy thing, hanging at his neck, which he is to endure according to the nature of the offence.

Careen, or *Careening*; is the beſt way of trimming a ſhip under water, both in regard that the carpenters may ſtand upon ſcaffolds commodiouſly to caulk the ſeams, or do what elſe is requiſite; and for ſaving of the ground timbers. This careening is to be done in harbour, where the ſlower the tide runs, the better; and it is moſt uſed where there are no docks to trim ſhips in, nor convenient place to grave them on; or that it does not ebb ſo much as for a ſhip to ſhew dry. The manner of careening is this; they take out all, or leave but very little of the proviſion, ballaſt, ordnance, or the like, in the ſhip; and there muſt be a lower ſhip by her, with which ſhe muſt be laden down to a ſide, and righted again with tackles; but they rather effect it with the weight of ballaſt above or below, and ſo never ſtrain the maſts much.

Carlings; are thoſe timbers which lie along the ſhip from one beam to another, and ſerve not only to ſtrengthen the ſhip, but on them the ledges reſt, to which the planks of the deck are faſtened.

Carling-knees; are thoſe timbers which come athwart ſhips from the ſhip's ſide to the hatch-way, which is betwixt the two maſts. They beat the deck on them on both ſides the maſt, and on the ends of the coomings lie the hatches.

Carnel work: the firſt building of ſhips with their timbers and beams, and after bringing on their planks, to diſtinguiſh it from clinch-work.

Cartridge; is a bag of canvas, or a roll of paper or parchment, made upon a former; the diameter whereof muſt be ſomewhat ſmaller than the cylinder of the piece, and of ſuch length as will contain as much powder as is the charge of the piece; being abſolutely neceſſary for ſpeedy lading, and to avoid the danger of firing looſe powder. The beſt cartridges are thoſe of parchment, becauſe they leave no fire in the piece when diſcharged.

Cartridge-caſes; are made of tin, to carry the cartridges in for fear of firing.

Caſe; is commonly made round of wood, and hollow, fit for the bore of a piece, to charge it with murdering, that is, ſmall ſhot. Bags are alſo uſed for this purpoſe, but are not ſo convenient, becauſe they are apt to catch hold in the flaws of the piece.

Caſe-ſhot; is any old iron, ſtones, muſket-bullets, or the like, which they put into caſes to ſhoot out of great guns, and makes great havock among men when ſhips come near, or lie board and board.

Caſkets; are ſmall ſtrings made of ſinnet-flat: they are made faſt to the upper part of the yards, in little rings, called grommets. Their uſe is to make faſt the ſail to the yard, when they farthel it up. The biggeſt and longeſt are placed juſt in the middle of the yard, betwixt the ties, to make up the bunt of the ſail, and are called breaſt caſkets.

Catherpins; are ſmall ropes, running in little blocks from one ſide of the ſhrowds to the other, near the deck, to keep the ſhrowds taught for the better eaſe and ſafety of the maſt in the rowling of the ſhip, and only uſed to the main and fore ſhrowds.

Cat; is a piece of timber faſtened aloft, right over the hawſe, and at one end of it has two ſheevers, wherein is a rope, with a block, to which is faſtened a great iron hook: the uſe is to riſe up the anchor from the hawſe to the top of the forecaſtle, where it is faſtened with a ſtopper.

Cat the anchor; is to hitch the hook in the ring of the anchor.

Cat-holes; are two little holes a-ſtern, above the gun-room ports, to bring in a cable or hawſer through them to the capſtain, when there is occaſion to heave the ſhip a-ſtern by a ſtern-faſt; the ſtern-ports being not ſo proper for this purpoſe, becauſe they do not lie ſo even with the capſtain.

Caulk, or *Caulking*; is driving of oakham, or the like, into the ſeams, rends, and treenels throughout the ſhip; without which ſhe cannot be tight to keep out water.

Chafe, or *Chafing*; is when a rope gawles or frets againſt any thing that is too hard for it, or that is not ſmooth and even.

Chains, in a ſhip, ſignify thoſe chains to which the ſhrowds are made faſt on the ſhip's ſides; and thoſe belonging to the top-maſt ſhrowds. In fight, the yards are ſlung in chains, leſt the ties ſhould be cut, and the yards fall; which chains are called ſlings.

Chain walls; is a broad timber ſet on the outſide of the ſhip, on purpoſe to ſpread out the ſhrowds wider, that they may the better eaſe the maſt.

Cheeks; are two pieces of timber, fitted on each ſide of the maſt, from beneath the hounds to the uppermoſt end of the maſt. They are made of oak, to ſtrengthen the maſt thereabouts, both for bearing of the top-maſt, and hoiſing of the yards. The knees that faſten the beak-head to the bow of the ſhip, are alſo called cheeks; ſo are the ſides of any blocks; as alſo the ſides of the carriages where the trunions of the pieces lie.

Cheſs-trees; are two ſmall pieces of timber, with a hole in them, the one on the one ſide of the ſhip, and the other on the other ſide; through which holes the main-tack runs. They are placed a little abaft the loof of the ſhip.

Choak: When a running rope ſticks in the block, either by ſlipping betwixt the cheeks and the ſheever, or any other accident, ſo that it cannot run, they ſay, the block is choaked.

Clamps; are the thick timbers lying fore and aft, cloſe under the beams of the firſt orlep. Vide riſings.

A *Cleat*; is a ſmall wedge of wood, faſtened on the yards, to keep any ropes from ſlipping by where it is faſtened; and for other uſes, as to keep the eating of the ſail from ſlipping off the yard. There are alſo cleats made faſt in ſeveral places, being ſmall bits of wood to belay the ropes to.

The *Clew*; is the lower corner of the ſail, which reaches down to the part where the tacks and ſheets are made faſt to the ſail, and is that part which comes goaring

down out from the ſquare of the ſail towards the lower corner.

Clew-garnet; is a rope made faſt to the clew of the ſail, and running thence in a block, which is ſeazed to the middle of the yard. The uſe of it is in farthelling up the main-ſail or fore-ſail.

Clew-line; is the ſame to top, top-gallant, and ſpritſails, that the clew-garnet is to the main-ſail, and has the very ſame uſe.

Clincher; is a ſmall ſhip, bark, or boat, whoſe planks and boards are larded over one another, and clinched and nailed through one another with nails and rooves; whoſe outſides are berthed or wrought up without timber, framed as we do in other ſhips; which work is called carvel-work.

To *Clinch*; is to batter or rivet a bolt's-end upon a ring, or to turn back the point of a nail, that it may hold faſt.

Clinching; is a ſort of ſlight caulking, uſed at ſea when the water beats in at the ports; when the carpenter is commanded to clinch the ports, which is to drive a little oakham into the ſeams of them.

Coamings, or *Coaming of the hatches*, or *gratings*; is that piece of timber or plank which bears them up higher than the decks; the uſe of them being to keep the water from running down the hatches.

Coats; are the pieces of tarred canvas which are put above the maſts at the partners, and the lumps at the deck, that no water may run down by them. The ſame is uſed at the rudder-head.

Cock-bell. When the cable hangs right up and down by the ſhip's ſide, it is ſaid to be a cock-bell.

Cocks; are little ſquare rings of braſs, put into the middle of the greateſt wooden ſheaves, to keep them from ſplitting by the pin of the block whereon they turn.

Cockſwain; is an officer who is to have the care of the barge or ſhallop, and all things thereto belonging, and to command the men that man the boat upon all occaſions; and is therefore allowed to carry a whiſtle.

Collar; is the rope that is made faſt about the beak-head, to which the dead-man's eye is ſeazed, to which the main-ſtay is faſtened. There is alſo a rope about the main-maſt-head, which is called a collar, or a garland, placed there to ſave the ſhrowds from gawling.

The *Comb*; is a ſmall piece of timber ſet under the lower part of the beak-head, near the midſt, with two holes in it, and has the ſame uſe to the fore-tacks that the cheſs-trees have to the main-tacks; which is, to bring the tack aboard.

Compaſs; is that moveable inſtrument with a fly, whereon are deſcribed the thirty-two points or winds they ſteer by at ſea. It is in a round box, cloſe covered with a glaſs, the fly hanging on a point, and touched to the loadſtone, which makes it always point to the north.

To *Cond*, or *Cun*; is to direct the man at the helm how to ſteer; which is done by one ſtanding on the deck.

Counter; is the hollow arching part in the ſhip's ſtern, betwixt the tranſon and the lower part of the gallery, which is called the lower counter. The upper counter is from the gallery to the lower part of the upright of the ſtern.

Crab; is an engine of wood, with three claws placed on the ground, in the nature of a capſtain, moſt commonly uſed where they build ſhips for launching out, or heaving in a ſhip into the dock.

Craft; is any kind of nets, lines, or hooks to catch fiſh. Small veſſels, as hoys, ketches, or the like, are alſo called ſmall craft.

Crank. A ſhip is ſaid to be crank-ſided when ſhe will bear but ſmall ſail, and lie down very much with little wind. They alſo ſay, ſhe is crank by the ground, when ſhe cannot be brought aground, but with danger of overthrowing.

Creengles; are little ropes ſpliced into the bolt-ropes of all ſails belonging to the main and fore-maſt, to which the bowling bridles are made faſt; and they are alſo to hold by when they ſhake off a bonnet.

Croſs-bar; is round ſhot, with a bar of iron, as it were, put through the middle, and ſticking out at both ends ſix or eight inches, more or leſs; uſed in fight for cutting or ſpoiling of ropes, ſails, yards, and maſts, and to do execution among men.

Croſs-jack; is a yard at the upper end of the mizen-maſt, under the top, where it is ſlung, having no halliards nor ties belonging to it; the uſe of it is to ſpread and hale on the mizen-topſail ſheets.

Croſs-trees; are thoſe croſs pieces of timber, which are ſet on the head of the maſt, bolted and ſet into one another very ſtrong. All theſe four pieces are generally called croſs-trees; but in ſtrictneſs, the name belongs only to thoſe two which go athwart ſhips; and the other two which go along ſhips are called treiſſel-trees. The uſe of them is to keep the top-maſt up, the foot of the top-maſt being faſtened in them, ſo that they bear all the ſtreſs. They alſo bear the tops on them.

Crows-feet; are thoſe ſmall lines or ropes which ſtand in ſix, eight, ten, or more parts; ſo divided and put through the holes of a dead-man's-eye, that they are of no uſe, but only ſet up by the boatſwains to make the ſhip ſhew full of ſmall rigging, and all placed to the bottom of the back ſtays of the fore-top-maſt, ſpritſail top-maſt, mizen top-maſt, and the topgallant-maſts.

Cubbridge-head; is the ſame as bulk-head; only that this word is uſed to the bulk-head of the fore-caſtle and the half-deck, which are called, the cubbridge-head afore, and the cubbridge-head abaft.

Culver-tail; is the way of letting one timber into another, ſo that they can no way ſlip out.

D

DAVIT; is a piece of timber with a notch at one end, to which they hang a block by a ſtrap, called the fiſh-block, by which they hale up the flook of the anchor to the ſhip's bow or loof. It is made faſt to the ſhip, but ſhifted to either ſide, as there is occaſion; laid by till uſed, and then put out betwixt the cat and the loof. The long-boat has a davit, which is ſet over the head of the boat, with a ſheever, into which they bring the buoy-rope to weigh the anchor, and it ſtands in the carlings that are in the boat's bow. Launch out, or launch in the davit; is, put it out or in.

Dead-mens-eyes; are a kind of blocks in which there are many holes, but no ſheevers, through which the lanniers go that make faſt the ſhrowds to the chains. The crows-feet reeve through dead-mens-eyes.

Dead-reckoning; is the calculation they make at ſea of the place they are in, by computing their ſeveral runs upon different points, and ſetting them off on a paper, ſo as to make a judgment of the place they are come to by their ſailing, when they cannot take an obſervation.

Dead-rope; is any rope that does not run in a block, but is uſed by hand.

Dead-water; is the eddy water at the ſtern of the ſhip, ſo called, becauſe it does not paſs away with that life and quickneſs as the other does. They ſay, a ſhip holds much dead-water; that is, has a great eddy follows her at the ſtern or rudder.

Deep ſea-lead; is the lead that is hung at the deep-ſea-line, to ſink it down; the weight of it is commonly fourteen pounds. At the bottom of it is ſtuck ſome hard white tallow, which brings up the ground, and by the difference of it they know upon what coaſt they are; but in owzie ground they uſe a white woollen cloth, with a little tallow; for without the cloth, the owze would not ſtick to the tallow.

Deep ſea-line; a ſmall line uſed in deep waters for ſounding ground.

To *Diſpert*; is to find out the difference of the diameters of the metals between the breech and the mouth of any piece of ordnance; by which they know what allowance to give to the mouth of the piece, being ever leſs than the breech, that thereby they may make a true ſhot. There are ſeveral ways of doing it; but the eaſieſt and beſt is to put in a ſtraw or ſmall ſtick at the touch-hole, and then applying it in the ſame manner to the mouth, which will exactly ſhew the difference of the thickneſs of the metal at the breech and at the mouth of the piece.

Dock. There are two ſorts of docks; a dry dock, which is made with flood-gates to keep out the tide, in which ſhips are built and repaired, and where they ſit without danger or harm; and a wet dock, being any creek or place where a ſhip may be caſt in out of the tides way on the

the owze. When a ſhip has there made herſelf a place to lie in, they ſay, ſhe has docked herſelf.

Draught: By the draught of water, is meant ſo many feet as the ſhip goes in the water; that is, the part of her which is under water. The greateſt men of war draw twenty-two feet water.

To *Dragg*, or *dragging*; is to take a little grapnel, which being hung over the boat's ſtern, is let down to drag on the ground, to find a cable that has been let ſlip, to whoſe anchor there was no buoy; for this being drawn along the ground, will take hold if it meets with it.

A *Driſt ſail*; is a ſail uſed under water, being veered out right a-head with ſheets to it; the uſe whereof is to keep a ſhip's head right upon the ſea in a ſtorm. It is alſo good when a ſhip drives in faſt with the current, to ſtop her driving ſo faſt.

Drive. They ſay a ſhip drives, when the anchor will not hold her faſt, but that ſhe falls away with the tide or wind. Alſo when a ſhip is a-hull, or a-trie, they ſay, ſhe drives to leeward, or in with the ſhore, or the like.

Duck up; is a term uſed with the clew-garnet and clew-lines of the main-ſail, fore-ſail, and ſprit-ſail, when the two firſt ſails hinder his ſight forwards that ſteers or conds; and to the ſprit-ſail, when they fire the chace guns, becauſe the clew of the ſprit-ſail will hinder the ſight.

E

EARING; is that piece or part of the bolt-rope which is left open at all the four corners of the ſail, like a ring. The two uppermoſt are put over the ends of the yards or yard-arms; and the ſail is at thoſe two ends made faſt to the yard: into the lowermoſt the tacks and ſheats are ſeazed, or as the proper term is, bent unto the clew.

Eaſe the helm; is to let the ſhip go more large, or right before the wind.

An *Eddy*; is the running back of the water in any place, contrary to the tide, and ſo falling into the tide again, occaſioned by ſome head-land or point in a river, which ſtops the running of the water.

End for end; ſignifies a rope being all run out of the block, ſo that it is unreeved; or when the cable or hawſe runs all out at the hawſe, ſignifying that it is all gone to the end.

Eyes. The hole wherein the ring of the anchor is put, is called the eye; ſo is alſo the compaſs or ring, which is left of the ſtrap to which a block is ſeazed, called, the eye of the ſtrap.

Eyelet-holes; are the round holes along the bottom of the ſails, which have bonnets belonging to them; and bonnets have the ſame for their drablers. They have a ſmall line ſown about them for more ſtrength, and ſerve to receive the latches of the bonnets or drablers, with which the bonnet is laced to the courſe, and the drabler of the bonnet.

F

A *FACK*; is one circle of any rope or cable that is quoiled up round.

The *Fall*; is that part of the rope of a tackle which is haled upon.

To *Fall off*; ſignifies that a ſhip under ſail does not keep ſo near the wind as is directed.

Falſe keel; when a ſhip rowls too much, by reaſon that ſhe is over-floating. A ſecond keel is ſometimes put under the firſt, and that is called a falſe keel.

Falſe-ſheet; is a rope bound to the clew of the ſail, above the ſheat-block, in extraordinary guſts and very ſtiff gales, to eaſe the ſheat, leſt it ſhould break.

To *Farthel*; is to wrap up a ſail cloſe together, and ſo bind it with caſkets to the yard; but towards the yard they uſe rope-yarns, becauſe it is not there heavy.

Feazing; is ravelling out, as when a rope wears, and the oakham ravels out.

Fenders; are pieces of old cables, ropes, or billets of wood, hung over the ſhip's ſide, to keep another ſhip or boat from rubbing againſt her, that they may not break her bends, or rub off the ſtuff when ſhe is new trimmed. Boats have fenders to keep them from beating againſt the ſhip's ſides; and in the boat the men have alſo ſhort ſtaves, which they call fenders, being for the ſame uſe.

The *Fidd*; is an iron pin, made tapering and ſharp at the lower end, to open the ſtrands of the ropes, when they ſplice two together. The pin in the heel of the top-maſt, which bears up the cheſs-trees, is alſo called a fidd.

Fidders; are in the ſame nature as the fidds, but made of wood, pointed at the end, and larger, to open the ſtrands of cables to ſplice them, and made of wood, becauſe of iron they would be too heavy to work with.

Fidd-Hammer; is a fidd, as above, made ſharp at one end, to ſplice a rope, and a hammer at the other end, with a head and a claw, to drive or draw a nail.

Fights. The waſte cloths that hang about a ſhip, to hinder men from being ſeen in fight, are called the fights. So the bulk-head afore and abaft, or any other places where men may cover themſelves, and make a defence, are called, cloſe fights.

A *Fiſh*; is any piece of timber or plank made faſt to the maſt or yard, to ſtrengthen it when in danger of breaking.

The *Fiſh*; is a tackle hung at the end of the davit, by the ſtrap of the block; in which block there is a runner, with a hook at the end, which does hitch the flook of the anchor; ſo they hale by the fall that belongs to it, and raiſe the flook to the bow, or chain-wale of the ſhip.

Flair. When a ſhip is hollowed in near the water, ſo that the work hangs over, and is laid out broader aloft, they ſay, the work does flair over.

To *Flat in the Sail*; is to pull the ſail flat by the ſheat, as near to the ſhip's ſide as may be.

The *Fly*; is that part of the compaſs on which the thirty-two points or winds are deſcribed: to it the needle touched to the loadſtone is made faſt underneath, and always turns to the north.

To let *Fly*; is to let go a-main, or all at once, and as far as it will.

Forelocks; are little flat pieces of iron, like wedges, to put into the holes at the ends of bolts, to keep them from drawing out, or ſlipping back.

A *Former*; is a piece of wood turned round, ſomewhat leſs than the bore of the piece for which it is made; as, a ſaker-former, a minion former, &c. The uſe of it is, to make on it linen, paper, or parchment cartridges for the guns.

Fore-reach. When two ſhips ſail together, or after one another, ſhe that ſails beſt, that is, faſteſt, is ſaid to fore-reach upon the other.

Foul. When a ſhip has been long untrimmed, ſo that graſs or any other thing grows or ſticks about her, ſhe is ſaid to be foul. Alſo when any rope is ſo tangled or ſtopped by any accident whatſoever, that it cannot run, it is ſaid to be foul.

Freſh Shot. When any extraordinary water comes down a river ſuddenly from the land, or when a very great river carries its freſh water a mile or two into the ſea, they ſay it is a great freſh ſhot.

Freſh the Hawſe; is, let out a little more cable at the hawſe, that a freſh part may come to endure the ſtreſs, and not fret one place altogether.

Furling Lines; are thoſe ſmall lines made faſt to all the top-ſails, topgallant-ſails, and the mizzen-yard-arms; of which the mizzen has but one, and the others one on each ſide; the uſe of them being to furl, that is, to gather up the ſails.

To *Furl the Sails*; is to gather them up cloſe, and bind them faſt about the yards.

Fur, or *Furred*. There are two ſorts of furring; the one is, after a ſhip is built, to lay on another plank upon the ſide of her, which is called, plank upon plank: the other, which is more properly furring, is to rip off the the firſt planks, and put other timbers upon the firſt, and then the planks upon thoſe timbers, which is, to make her beat a better ſail; for when a ſhip is too narrow, and the bearing either not laid out enough, or too low, they muſt make her broader, and lay her bearing higher. They commonly fur two or three

ſtakes

ſtakes under water, and as much above, according as the ſhip requires more or leſs.

Futtocks: This word more properly ſhould be foot-hooks, but is ever pronounced futtocks, which are thoſe compaſſing timbers that give the breadth and bearing to the ſhip, and are ſcarfed to the ground-timbers: and becauſe no timbers that compaſs can be found long enough to go up through all the ſide of the ſhip, theſe compaſſing timbers are ſcarfed into the others, and thoſe next the keel are called the lower ground-futtocks; and the others, the upper buttocks.

G

GAGE. When one ſhip is to windward of the other, ſhe is ſaid to have the weather gage of her.

Gale, ſignifies the wind. Thus when it blows not ſo hard, but that a ſhip can carry her top-ſails a-trip, (that is, hoiſted up to the higheſt) it is a loom-gale. When it blows very ſtrong, it is a ſtiff, ſtrong, or freſh gale. When two ſhips are near one another at ſea, and there being but little wind blowing, one of them finds more of it than the other, they ſay, the ſhip gales away from the other.

Gammoning, are ſeveral turns of rope taken round the bow-ſprit, and reeved through holes in the knee of the head, for the greater ſecurity of the bowſprit.

Gangway, a deal platform, about three feet wide in great ſhips, ranging in the waſte from the quarter deck to the fore-caſtle, over the upper deck guns, for a free paſſage for the officers and men in working the ſhip. The walk from the ladder to the quarter deck, which lies even with the gunwale, is alſo called the gangway.

Garboard Strake, the plank next the keel, one end of it is run into the rabbit, made in the upper edge of the keel on each ſide.

Garnet, a tackle having a pendant coming from the main maſt, with a block well ſeized to the main ſtay, juſt over the head-way, to which a guy is fixed to keep it ſteady; and at the other end is a long tackle block, in in which the fall is reeved. It is uſed to hoiſt goods or caſks into, or out of the ſhip; and when not uſed, is is faſtened along by the ſtay.

Gaſkets, made out of junk or rope yarns, to faſten the ſails to the yards, when furled up.

Girding-girt. A ſhip hath a girding-girt, when her cable being ſo tight, or ſtrained upon the turning of the tide, ſhe cannot go over it, but lies acroſs the tide.

Glaſſes. The largeſt, called watch glaſs, runs four hours, and governs the officers at ſea for changing the watch. The half watch runs two hours. The half hour glaſs is for keeping the hour of the day. There are alſo half minute and quarter minute glaſſes, by which they count the knots when they heave the log, to find what way the the ſhip makes.

Gooſe-neck, a piece of iron fixed on the end of the tiller, to which the lanyard of the whip-ſtaff or the wheel-rope comes, for ſteering the ſhip.

Gooſe-wing. When a ſhip ſails before, or with a quarter wind in a freſh gale, to make more haſte, they launch out a boom, and ſail on the lee ſide, to give the ſhip more way; which ſail ſo fitted, is called a gooſe-wing.

Grapnells. Boat grapnells are a kind of anchors, with four flooks for boats to ride by. Fire and chain grapnells, and hand and chain grapnells, are made with barbed claws inſtead of flooks, and are uſed to be thrown into an anemy's ſhip, to catch hold of the rigging, or any other part, in order for boarding her.

Gratings, a kind of lettice work made of ledges and battins; the ſquare holes of which being three or four inches wide, are for the current footing of men over the hatchways, to give air below, and vent for the ſmoak in an engagement.

Graving, bringing a ſhip a-ground, and burning off all the filth and foulneſs that ſticks to her bottom.

Gripe, a piece of timber fayed againſt the lower piece of the ſtem, from the fore-maſt end of the keel, reconciled with the knee of the head. Its uſe is to defend the lower part of the ſtem from any injury, but is often made the larger, to make the ſhip keep a good wind.

The Ship Gripes, turns her head to the windward more than is requiſite.

Ground Tackle, all the tackle neceſſary to make a ſhip ride ſafe at anchor.

Grounding, bringing a ſhip on ground to be cleaned, trimmed, or have a leak ſtopt.

Gudgeons, the eyes drove into the ſtern poſt, into which the pintles of the rudder go to hand it.

Gunner has the charge of all the ordnance, ammunition, ſmall arms, and other ſtores in his province.

Gunwale, is that piece of timber which reaches on either ſide of the ſhip, from the half deck to the fore-caſtle, and wherein they put the ſtantions which ſupport the waſte-trees. This name is given it, whether there be any guns there or no. The lower part alſo of any port, where the ordnance lies, is called the gunwale.

Guy, any rope for preventing things from bearing or falling againſt the ſhip's ſide, when they are to be hoiſted in.

Guy of the Garnet, that rope which is made faſt to the fore maſt at one end, and ſeized to a ſingle block at the pendant of the garnet.

H

HAILE, is either to call to a ſhip to know from whence ſhe is, whether bound, to ſalute her, or to wiſh her health.

Hallyards, thoſe ropes by which they hoiſt up all the top-ſail yards; the croſs jack and ſprit-ſail having none, they being always ſlung.

Hammacoes, made of canvas for ſeamen to lie in.

Hances, Falls or deſcents of the fife rails, which are placed from the ſtern down to the gang ways.

Harbour, where ſhips may ride ſafe at anchor.

Harpings, the foremoſt waal pieces rounding from the ſtem aft.

Hatch-Bars, to bar down the hatches in time of fight.

Hatch-ways are three, the fore, the main, and the after, all on the gun deck.

Hale, or *Haul*, the ſame as pull.

Hauſe-Bags, made of canvas ſtuffed with oakham, uſed in ſmall ſhips to prevent the ſeas waſhing in at the hauſe-holes.

Hauſe Pieces, large pieces of timber in the bow of the ſhip, in which are made two large holes on each ſide, for the cables to paſs through.

Hauſe-Plugs, to put into the holes, to prevent the water waſhing into the manger.

The *Hauſe*, is the hole at the head of the ſhip, through which the cable goes.

Freſh the *Hauſe*, is to diſengage two cables when twiſted, by veering out more cable, leſt the one ſhould chafe the other.

Hauſer, a rope of three ſtrands uſed for ſhrouds, &c. and there is a kind of ſmall cablet of nine ſtrands, commonly called a hauſer.

Head Sails, the ſails belonging to the fore-maſt and bow-ſprit; ſo called, becauſe they govern the head of the ſhip.

Head Sea, when a great wave comes right a-head of a ſhip when in her courſe.

Heave. When a ſhip at anchor riſes and falls by the force of the waves, ſhe is ſaid to heave and ſet.

Heel, that part of the foot of any maſt which is cut away, in order for ſtepping.

Heels. The ſhip heels when ſhe lies more on one ſide than the other.

Helm, a piece of timber faſtened into the rudder-head, and comes as forward as the bulk-head of the gun room; and he that ſteers the ſhip, holds the whipſtaff in his hand, which he faſtened into the helm; but ſteering wheels are now made uſe of inſtead of them. The terms belonging to the helm are; 1. Port the helm, put the helm over to the left ſide of the ſhip. 2. Starboard the helm, put it to the right ſide. 3. Right the helm, or helm a midſhip, ſteep it even with the middle of the ſhip. 4. Bear up the helm, let the ſhip go more large before the wind. 5. Bear up round, let the ſhip go directly before the wind, in the middle between her two ſheets.

To *Hitch*, to catch hold of any thing in a hook or rope, and to hold it faſt.

To *Hoiſt*, or lift up any thing into the ſhip.

Hold, all that part of a ſhip which lies between the keelſon and lower deck, wherein are bulk-heads; and they divided, are the ſteward's room, powder-room, bread-room, and boatſwain's and carpenter's ſtore rooms.

Hold off, a term uſed in weighing anchor, when the voyal is about the capſton: for if the cables are ſtiff, or have lain long in oazy ground, unleſs that part of the cable heaving in, be hauled away hard by the capſton, the voyal will ſurge or ſlip back, therefore muſt be hauled away as faſt as it comes in, ſo as that it may keep cloſe about the whelps; and this work is called holding off.

Horſe, a rope made faſt at each yard arm, and on which the men ſtand to furl the ſails.

Hounds, that ſhouldered part of all maſts over which the ſhrouds are put, all above which is called the maſt head.

Houſed in. When the breadth of a ſhip's bearing is brought in too narrow to her upper works, or pinched in too much, ſhe is houſed in.

Hull, the main body of a ſhip, without either maſts, yards, ſails, or rigging.

Hullock, ſome ſmall part of a ſail let looſe in a great ſtorm; and chiefly uſed in the mizzen, to keep the ſhip's head to the ſea, when all the reſt of the ſail is made up, except a little at the mizzen yard arm.

I

JEER, a large rope reeved through double or treble blocks, laſhed at the maſt head and on the yard, to hoiſt or lower the low yards.

Jewel, made like the ring of an anchor, and of ſubſtance ſufficient that its weight may carry it down, to purchaſe any thing that is heavy under water, when two parts of a cable or rope are put through it; and as they heave, the jewel ſlides down, jams the bite, ſo as that it may not ſlip off the purchaſe the rope is about.

Jew's Harp, made of iron, of ſubſtance and ſtrength ſufficient to hold the pendant chain.

Iron-ſick. A ſhip or boat is iron-ſick, when her bolts or nails are ſo eaten with ruſt, as to make the ſhip or boat leaky.

Junk, old cables cut into ſhort lengths for making ſwabs, plats, nippers, and to be picked into oakham.

Jury-maſt, ſet up in the room of a maſt loſt in fight or a ſtorm, and faſtened into the partners.

K

KECKLING, winding old rope about a cable when it gauls in the hauſe.

Kedging. When a ſhip is brought up or down in a narrow river, and the wind contrary to the tide, and yet is to go with the tide, the fore courſe or fore top-ſail mizzen is ſet, that ſhe may ſtat about: and if ſhe happens to come over too near the ſhore, a ſmall anchor in a boat, with a warp faſtened to it from the ſhip, is let fall, to wind and turn her head about: this work is called kedging.

Keel, the principal piece of timber firſt laid in building a ſhip, containing her whole length, from the lower part of her ſtem, to the lower part of her ſtern, poſt. Into this are all the lower futtocks faſtened and bolted fore and aft, to the under part of which a falſe keel is brought on.

Keelſon, a principal piece of timber fayed within-ſide of the ſhip, croſs all the floor timbers, and being adjuſted exactly over the keel with ſuitable ſcarphs, it thereby ſtrengthens the ſhip's bottom.

Kevels, pieces of plank fayed againſt the quick work on the quarter deck, in ſhape of a ſemicircle, for belaying the running rigging to.

Kinks. When cordage is new, or too hard laid, it is ſtubborn, and very apt, when handed, to be coyled to take in turns; and this is called kinking.

Knee of the Head, commodly called the cut-water, and ſupports the lion and rail work of the head.

Knees. Iron knees ſerve as ſtandards in ſome parts of the ſhip, and are uſed in boats to keep the thauts faſt to the ſide of the boats. Wooden knees are crooked timbers, which brace and bear the end of the beams, &c. to the ſhip's ſide.

Knight Heads, two pieces of timber to which the halyards and top ropes are belayed.

Knots. There are two ſorts of knots uſed at ſea; one the bowline knot, by which the bowline bridles are faſtened to the cringles, and will not ſlip. The other, the whale knot, made with three ſtrands of a rope, and ſerves for the top-ſail ſheets and ſtoppers. The diviſions of the log-line are alſo called knots, and are uſually ſeven fathom aſunder. As many of theſe knots as the log-line runs out in half a minute, ſo many miles the ſhip ſails in an hour.

L

LABOUR. When a ſhip tumbles or rolls, ſhe is ſaid to labour.

Land-fall, to fall in with the land. When a ſhip at ſea expects to ſee land in a little time, and it ſo happens that ſhe does, they ſay, they have made a good land-fall.

Land-laid, when a ſhip is juſt got out of ſight of land.

Land-locked. A ſhip rides land-locked when at anchor in ſuch a place, where there is no point open to the ſea.

Land-ſhut in, is when another point of land hinders the ſight of that which a ſhip came from.

Land to, is when a ſhip lies ſo far off from ſhore, that they can but juſt ſee land.

To lay the Land, To be without ſight of land.

Lanyards, ropes reeved through dead eyes of all the ſhrouds and chains, which are to ſlacken or ſet up the ſhrouds. The ſtays are alſo ſet taught by lanyards; and thoſe which faſten the ſtoppers to the cables, are called lanyards.

Larboard, the left hand ſide of the ſhip, when you ſtand with your face to the head.

Large. A ſhip ſails large, when ſhe goes neither before the wind or upon a wind, but as it were quartering between both. Large, quartering, veering, and laſking, are all of the ſame ſignification.

Laſhed, made faſt.

Laſhing, is twice laid cordage, made out of old rigging, and uſed for laſhing booms, &c.

Laſking, the ſame as large.

Latchets, ſmall line made like loops ſewn to a bonnet or drabler, for lacing them together.

Launch, to put out.

Launch hoa, hoiſt no more.

Leads. Deep ſea and hand leads are bent to lines for finding the depth of water.

Lead ſcuppers, are let through the ſhip's ſides for carrying the water from off the decks.

Leather ſcuppers, are nailed over the holes of lead ſcuppers, for carrying the water down the ſhip's ſides, and prevent its waſhing in on the gun deck.

Ledges, ſquare pieces of timber, reaching from carling to carling thwart ſhips, to which the decks are faſtened, as well as the carlings and beams.

Lee, a word diverſly uſed at ſea; they generally mean by it, that part oppoſite to the wind.

Lee Latch, a word of command to the man at the helm or ſteering wheel, to take care that the ſhip does not go to the leeward of her courſe.

Lee ſhore, that on which the wind blows.

Leeward ſhip, one that doth not keep her wind, or does not ſail ſo near the wind, or make her way ſo good as ſhe ſhould.

A-lee the Helm, put the helm to the leeward ſide of the ſhip.

To lay a ſhip by the Lee, or, *to come by the Lee*, is to bring the ſhip ſo that all her ſails may lay flat againſt her maſts and ſhrouds, ſo that the wind may come right upon her broadſide.

Lee Fangs, ropes reeved into the cringles of yatchs and hoy-ſails.

Leech of a Sail, the outward ſkirt of the ſail from the earing to the clew, or middle of the ſail between the two.

Leech lines, ropes faſtened to the leech of the top-ſails (only) and then reeved into a block at the yard, juſt by the

the top-fail runners. Their uſe is to haul in the leech of the ſail, when the top-ſails are to be taken in.

Lot Fall, the putting out a ſail when the yard is aloft, and the ſail is to come down from the yard; but when the yards are lowered, then the ſail is looſed below, before they hoiſt the yard.

Lie. A ſhip lies under the ſea, when her helm being made faſt a-lee, ſhe lies ſo a-hull, that the ſea breaks upon her bow or broad ſide.

Lieutenant, a commiſſion officer next the captain, who takes the command upon the death or abſence of the commander.

Lifts, ropes made faſt to the yard arms, to hoiſt or top the yard, that is, to make the ends of the yards hang higher or lower, as occaſion ſerves.

Lines. Logg lines are wound about a reel, to keep an account of the ſhip's way. This line, for about ten fathoms from the logg, ought to have no knots; becauſe ſo much ſhould be allowed for the logg's being clear out of the eddy of the ſhip's wake, before they turn up the glaſs; but then the knots begin, and ought to be at leaſt fifty feet from one another, though the common practice is to have them but ſeven fathom.

Liſt. If a ſhip keels either to ſtarboard or port, they ſay ſhe has a liſt that way.

Lockers, are boxes or cheſts made in the officers cabbins to put any thing in.

Logg, a piece of wood about ſeven or eight inches long, of a triangular figure, with as much lead caſt into it at one end, as will ſerve to make it ſwim upright in the Water, at the other end of which the logg line is faſtened.

Loof of a ſhip, that part of her aloft which lies juſt before the cheſs-tree.

Loom. If a ſhip appears big at ſea when ſeen at a diſtance, they ſay, ſhe looms.

Loom-gale, is a gentle, eaſy gale of wind, in which a ſhip can carry her top-ſails a-trip.

Luff, is a term in conding a ſhip; thus, luff up, is to keep nearer the wind; luff into the harbour, is to ſail into it cloſe by the wind; to ſpring the luff, is to bring, or clap, a ſhip cloſe to the wind, that was going large before it. When a ſhip ſails upon a wind, as they ſay, that is, on a quarter wind, the word of him that conds, is, luff; keep your luff; veer no more; keep her too; touch the wind; have a care of the lee latch: by all which is meant to keep her near the wind. If on the contrary the ſhip is to go more at large, or right before the wind, the word is, eaſe the helm; no near; bear up.

Luff-hook, is to ſuccour the tackle in a large ſail, that all the ſtreſs may bear upon the tack. It is ſometimes alſo uſed when the tack is to be ſeized the ſurer.

Luff-tackle, is a tackle in a ſhip, to lift ſmall weights in or out.

M

MANGER, a place partitioned off in the bow of the ſhip, to keep the water that may come in at the hauſe holes from running fore and aft on the deck, and has two large ſcuppers fixed on each ſide, to vent the water that comes in.

Marline, ſmall line made with two ſtrands laid ſlack, that it may be the more pliable, and is uſed to ſeize the end of ropes, ſtraps of blocks, &c.

Maſter, an officer appointed by warrant from the navy board, and is to obey the commander's orders, for the diſpatching the ſhip in fitting her out; to inſpect the proviſions and ſtores ſent on board; to take care of the ballaſt, that the hold be carefully ſtowed, the rigging and ſtores duly preſerved, and to navigate the ſhip, &c.

Maſter at Arms, an officer appointed by warrant from the lords of the admiralty; is to exerciſe the petty officers and ſhip's company daily at ſmall arms; to place and relieve centinels; to mount the guard; to ſee the fire-locks and other arms be clean; obſerve the orders of the lieutenant at arms, to ſee that the fire and candles be put out in proper ſeaſon; to viſit all veſſels and boats for preventing the ſeamen going from the ſhip, and to acquaint the officer of the watch with all miſdemeanors. Under him the corporals perform the ſame duty.

Maſter ſail-maker, appointed by warrant from the navy board, who with his mate and crew are to examine all ſails brought on board; to repair and keep them fit for ſervice; to ſee they are perfectly dry when put into the ſtore room, and there ſecured from drips, damps, and vermin.

Maſt. The maſts of a ſhip are the ſprit-top-maſt, fore, fore-top, fore-top-gallant, main, main-top, main-top-gallant, mizzen and mizen-top: to which may be added her bowſprit. The low ones are generally made of New-England growth, and the top-maſts and top-gallant-maſt from the growth of Riga, Gottenbro' or Norway.

The maſts are ſhot by the board, that is, when a ſhip has loſt her maſts by the enemy's ſhot, and they lie upon the deck or outſide.

Meſſengers are allowed to great ſhips, and a cable laid rope which are made uſe of in the ſame manner as the voyals are, though not ſo big, brought round the main capſton, and are a ſort of ſuccour to the voyal, but are never made uſe of after the anchor is a-peek.

Midſhipman. His ſtation on duty is on the quarter deck, poop, &c. to mind the braces; look out and give the word of command from the captain and other ſuperior officers, and to aſſiſt on all occaſions, both in ſailing the ſhip, and in ſtowing the hold, &c.

Mizzen courſe. When the tack is taken off from the maſt forward, then it is called a bon-adventure mizzen.

Set the *Mizzen*, fit the ſail.

Change the *Mizzen*, bring the yard to the other ſide of the maſt.

Speek the *Mizzen*, put the yard right up and down.

Spell the *Mizzen*, let go the ſheat, and peek it up.

Moar, the laying out the anchors of a ſhip ſo, as is beſt and ſafeſt for her riding.

Moarings, are laid out in harbour, and conſiſt of claws, pendant chains, cables, bridles, anchors, ſwivels, jews-ſharps, buoys, and chains for ſhips to ride at.

Mouſe, a large knot artificially made by the riggers on the ſhip's ſtays.

N

NAVEL-hoods, large pieces of ſtuff fayed againſt the hauſe holes, and fills out to the outer edge of the cheeks, to keep the cable from rubbing them.

Nave-line, is a rope reeved through a block, made faſt to the middle rib, and another block being made faſt at the maſt head, the line goes through them, which makes a tackle to hoiſt the parrell.

Neap. When a ſhip wants water to float her, ſo that ſhe cannot get out of a harbour, off the ground or out of the dock, ſhe is neaped.

Neap-tides, thoſe tides which happen ſeven days after the moon's change or full, and are neither ſo high nor low as the ſpring tides.

Nettings, a ſort of grate made with twice laid rope, and ſeized together with rope, rope yarn or twine, and are fixed on the quarters and in the tops.

Nippers, are made of rope, yarns, and ſeveral turns are taken round the cable and voyal, when heaving at the main or jeer capſton, in order to weigh the anchor.

O

OAZY Ground, ſuch as is ſoft, ſlimy, or muddy.

Oakham. Black oakham is picked out of old cables or junks; and white oakham is the flyings of dreſſed hemp. It is uſed for caulking the ſeams of ſhips.

Offin, is a good diſtance from the ſhore, where there is deep water, and no need of a pilot to conduct the ſhip. Thus, if a ſhip from ſhore be ſeen ſailing out to the ſeaward, they ſay, ſhe ſtands for the offin: and if a ſhip, having the ſhore near her, have another a good way without her, or towards the ſea, they ſay that ſhip is in the offin.

Offward. If a ſhip, being aground by the ſhore, doth heel towards the water-ſide, they ſay, ſhe heels offward.

Orlop, a platform under the gun deck for ſtowing the cables, and where the officers ſtore rooms, &c. are built.

Over-

Over-rake. When the waves break in upon a ſhip riding at anchor, and the head-ſea waſhes over her, then the waves over-rake her.

Out-licker, a piece of timber fayed down to the upper rail, and to the croſs-piece in the head, to carry the fore-tack farther from the middle of the ſhip.

P

PALLETING, the floor of the bread room and magazine of powder, generally of ordinary deal, and laid above the keelſon for keeping the bread and powder dry.

Parbuncle, a rope contrived almoſt like a pair of ſlings; it is ſeized both ends together, and then put double about any heavy thing that is to be hoiſted in or out of a ſhip; and by having a hook of a runner or tackle hitched into it, they hoiſt up any caſk or box.

Parſling, are pieces of old canvas cut about four inches broad, and wrapped round ſhrouds, ſtays, ſtraps for blocks, &c. before ſerved with ſpun yarn.

Parrels, are made of ribs and trucks, and ropes reeved through them, which having both their ends faſtened round about the maſts, the yards by their means go up and down the maſts with greater eaſe; theſe alſo with the breaſt ropes faſten the yards to the maſts.

Partners, pieces of thick ſtuff, through which holes for the maſts and capſtons are cut on each deck: they are wrought conſiderably thicker than the plank of the deck ſo far, as between the reſpective beams where they are placed.

Paunch, are thoſe maſts made of ſinnet, which are made faſt to the main and fore-yards, to keep them from galling againſt the maſts.

Paying. Laying a coat of hot pitch over the ſeams of a ſhip, is called paying her ſeams: Or, when ſhe is a graving, and her ſoil burned off, and a new coat of tallow, pitch, roſin and brimſtone boiled together, is put upon her, that is alſo called paying a ſhip.

To parcel a ſeam, is after the ſeam is caulked to lay over it a ſhred of canvas, and then pitch it all over.

Peek. A ſhip is ſaid to ride a-peek, when ſhe lies with her main and fore-yards hoiſted up, and then having one end of the yards brought down to the gunwale, the other is raiſed up an end.

Pendants, ſhort ropes, one end of which is faſtened either to the head of the maſt, and of the yards, on the main ſtay, or back of the rother; and at the other end has a thimble ſpliced in, or a block to reeve a fall through.

Pendants of *Tackles*, are of the ſame ſize as the main and fore-ſhrouds, made with an eye at the upper end, to go over the head of the maſt when ſingle; but when double, are put over head by a hitch, with a ſingle block at their lower end for the runners to be reeved through.

Pentecontore, a veſſel with fifty oars.

Pilot, the perſon who directs the men at the wheel how to ſteer.

Pillow, the piece of timber whereon the bowſprit reſteth cloſe by the ſtem.

Pitches. When a ſhip falls with her head too much into the ſea, or beats againſt it ſo as to endanger her top-maſts, they ſay, ſhe will pitch her maſts by the board.

Plain-ſailing, is the art of finding all the varieties of the ſhip's motion.

Pointing, is when the ſtrands of a cable or rope about two feet, are untwiſted, and afterwards made leſs towards the end, in a tapering manner, where it is made faſt with marline wove into the yarns, to keep the rope from raffling out, or that none may be cut off or ſtole away.

Poop, is the floor or deck over the round-houſe, being the higheſt, or uppermoſt part of the hull of a ſhip.

Ports, the holes in a ſhip's ſides through which her guns are put out.

Port the helm, to put the helm to the left or larboard ſide. A ſhip is alſo ſaid to heel a port, when ſhe ſwims not upright, but leans to the left ſide.

Port-laſt, the ſame as the gunwale of a ſhip.

Preventers, ropes of different ſizes, cut into ſhort lengths, and knotted at each end, to be ready in caſe a ſhroud ſhould be ſhot or broke, that they may be ſeized to them.

Pumps, ſome ſhips have one fixed, whoſe pipe goes down the knee of the head, and is there placed for waſhing the decks.

Purview, the foremoſt part of the ſhip aloft, and not below between the decks, or in the hold.

Purchaſe, the ſame as draw.

Purſer, the officer charged with all ſorts of proviſions allowed the ſhip.

Puttock-Shrouds, ſhort ſhrouds which go from the fore, main, and mizzen-ſhrouds, to the top, where the plates are fixed with dead eyes in them, through which the lanyards are reeved, for ſetting up the top-maſt ſhrouds.

Puttock-Staves go acroſs the lower ſhrouds, and the ends of the puttock-ſhrouds are hitched round them.

Q

QUARTER, is the after part of a ſhip without board aloft.

Quartering, is when a ſhip ſails upon a quarter wind.

Quarter-winds, are when the wind comes abaft the main-ſhrouds even with the quarter.

Quarter-pieces, two pieces of carved work reconciled to each end of the tafferel, and when regularly ſuited to the ſame with a juſt diſpoſition of figures, compleats the ſymmetry of the whole ſtern and gallery.

Quarter-tackle-pendants are faſtened on the quarters of the yard, and are uſed for taking in or hoiſting proviſions, &c. out of the hold, or upon deck.

R

RABBET, is letting in a ſhip's plank to her keel, which in the run of her is hollowed away, and is called the rabbet of her keel.

Rake, is ſo much of the ſhip's hull as over-hangs the ſtem and ſtern: that part of it a-fore is called her rake forward, and that abaft at her ſtern-poſt, is called her rake aft.

Ranges, a ſort of cleats, to which they belay or faſten the ſprit-ſail, fore, main, or mizen-ſheets.

Ratlings, ſmall ropes which make the ſteps to get up into the ſhrouds.

Reach, the diſtance of two points of land which bear in a right line to one another.

Reckonings, the eſtimating of the quantity of the ſhip's way, or of the run between one place and another.

Reef. In a great gale of wind they commonly roll up part of the ſail at the head, by which means it becomes ſhoaler, and does not draw ſo much wind; and this contracting the ſail is called reefing.

To *Reeve*, to put a rope through a block; and to unreeve is to pull a rope out of a block.

Reflux of the ſea, is the ebbing of the water, or its return from the ſhore.

Rends, the ſame as ſeams between her planks.

Rhombs, the points of the compaſs.

Ribbs, the timbers when the planks are off.

Ride. A ſhip rides when her anchors hold faſt, and keep her from driving.

To *Ride between wind and tide*, when the wind and tide are contrary, and of equal power.

To *Ride a-croſs*, when ſhe rides with her fore and main yards hoiſted up.

To *Ride hauſe full*, when in ſtreſs of weather ſhe falls ſo deep into the ſea with her head, that the water runs in at her hauſes.

To *Ride a-peek*, when one end of the yards are peeked up, and the other hangs down. Alſo when a ſhip in weighing is brought directly over her anchor.

To *Ride portoiſe*, when her yards are ſtuck upon the deck, or when they are down a portlaſt.

To *Ride athwart*, when her ſide lies acroſs the tide.

Riders, timbers of a large ſcantling fayed within-ſide of the foot-waaling; the floor riders are wrought over the keelſon; and the lower futtock riders ſcarphs to the floor riders, from the keelſon to the orlop beams.

Rigging, all the ropes belonging to a ſhip's maſts, yards, or any other part about her.

Right the helm, is to keep the helm even in the middle of the ſhip.

Right ſailing, is when a voyage is performed on ſome of the four cardinal point.

Riſing

Riſing timbers, large pieces of timber fayed to the keel, to the ſtern afore, and from the keel to the ſtern-poſt abaft; their uſe is to faſhion out the lower part of the ſhip afore and abaft, and alſo to faſten the half timbers into it.

Road, a fit anchoring place for ſhips to ride in, ſome diſtance from the ſhore.

Ropes, are, in general, all the cordage of a ſhip, and are diſtinguiſhed by particular names, according to their different uſes.

Rope-bands, or *Robins*, are made out of old junk, &c. reeved through the head holes of the ſails, which make them faſt to the yards.

Rother, a piece of timber ſuitably formed, and hung with pintles and braces to the ſtern-poſt. Its uſe is to traverſe and govern the ſhip under ſail.

Round-houſe. When the poop is made ſo long as to come near, or to the mizen-maſt, there is (beſides the cabbins abaft) an outer apartment, called the round-houſe.

Rouſe the cable or *hauſer*, that is, to take it in or out.

Ruff-trees, ſlight rails let into iron ſtantions, generally on the quarter-deck and fore-caſtle; againſt which a weather-ſail is fixed for ſhelter, to the men, and to prevent their tumbling over-board.

Run, ſo much of the after part of a ſhip as is under water.

Runner, a rope reeved in a ſingle block, ſeazed to the end of a pendant, and has at one end a hook to hitch into any thing, and at the end, a long tackle block, into which is reeved the fall of the tackle or garnet, by which means it purchaſes more than a tackle-fall can do alone: and they, with the halyards, hoiſt up the top-ſails, as the ties do the top-gallant-yards.

S

SAIL. Every yard in the ſhip has its proper ſail, (except the croſs-jack) and takes its name from the yard: and thoſe which are not bent to the yards, are, the flying jibb, fore-top, main, main-top, main-top-gallant, mizen, and mizen-top-maſt, ſtay-ſails, main and main-top ſtudding-ſail.

Salvagees, are made with three flat ſtrands breeded, or by a ſmall turn put into ſeveral rope yarns cut into proper lengths, and are uſed when a ſhroud or back-ſtay wants ſetting up, which is done by taking a turn with the ſalvages round the rope, to which they hook a tackle-fall; and by bouſing thereon, bring down the ſhrowds or backſtays to their proper poſition.

Scarfed, pieced, faſtened, or joined in.

Schoolmaſter in a ſhip, is to inſtruct volunteers and other youths in navigation, and to inform againſt ſuch as are idle.

Scuttles, ſquare holes, big enough for the body of a man to go down, on occaſion, into any room below: alſo the little windows or long holes cut in cabins to let in the light.

Seagate. When two ſhips are aboard one another, by means of a wave or billow, then they lie in a ſeagate.

Seams, where the planks of a ſhip, or boards in a boat meet and join together; alſo ſails ſewed with a flat or round ſeam.

Sea-yoke, when the ſea is ſo rough that the helm cannot be governed by hand, they make a yoke to ſteer by, having two blocks ſeized to the end of the helm or tiller, and reeving two falls through them, they govern the helm.

Seizing, the ſame as making faſt.

Send. When a ſhip, either at anchor or under ſail, falls with her head or ſtern deep into the trough or hollow of the ſea, between two waves, they ſay ſhe ſends much a-head or ſtern.

Serve. To ſerve a rope, is to wrap ſpun yarn, canvas, or ſmall cord, about it, to keep it from fretting.

Sett. When the ſeamen obſerve on what point of the compaſs the ſun, land, &c. bears, they call it ſetting the ſun or land by the compaſs.

Settle, is when the deck of a ſhip ſinks lower than it was when firſt laid.

Sew. When a ſhip at low water comes to be on the ground to lie dry, they ſay ſhe is ſewed; and if ſhe be not quite left dry, they ſay ſhe ſews to ſuch a part.

Shift, when a ſhip on a ſudden lies down and tumbles from ſide to ſide.

Shank-painter, a ſhort chain faſtened under the fore-ſhrouds, by a bolt to the ſhip's ſide, having at the other end a rope ſpliced to the end of the chain, on which the after part of the anchor reſts, when it lies by the ſhip's ſide.

Sheer, when a ſhip is not ſteered ſteadily; or when at anchor ſhe goes in and out, by means of the ſwift running of the tide.

Sheers, two maſts or yards ſet a-croſs at the upper end of one another, and are uſed for ſetting or taking out ſhips maſts.

Sheathing, the caſing that part of a ſhip which is to be under water, with fir-board of an inch thick; which, by laying hair and tar mixed together, upon the inſide of the boards, and then nailing them on, is to prevent the worm from eating her bottom.

Sheats, ropes bent to the clews of the ſails, ſerving in the lower ſails to haul aft the clew of the ſail; but in top-ſails they ſerve to haul home the clue of the ſail cloſe to the yard arm.

Ships of war are maſted with three maſts and a bowſprit, and ſailed with ſquare ſails.

Shoal. When a ſhip ſails towards a ſhore, and they find by ſounding, the water grows ſhallow by degrees; or when a ſail is too deep, and any canvas cut away, they ſay the ſail is ſhoaled.

Shrouds, great ropes in a ſhip which come down both ſides of all the maſts; they are faſtened below to the chains by the ſhip's ſide, with lanyards, and aloft are ſeized ſo as to have an eye, which goes over the head of the maſt: and ſo are the pendants and ſwifters; they are parcelled and ſerved, to prevent the maſts galling them. The top-maſt ſhrouds are faſtened to the puttock plates by dead eyes and lanyards, as the others are.

Eaſe the *Shrouds*, that is, ſlacken them.

Set up the *Shrouds*, ſet them ſtiffer.

Signals are given for the beginning of a battle, or an attack at ſea, by cannon, lights, ſails, flags, &c. in the day, night, in a fog, in diſtreſs, or calling officers on board the admiral.

Slatch. After long foul weather, if there comes a ſmall interval of fair, they ſay this is a ſlatch of fair weather.

Sleepers are commonly three ſtrakes of foot-waaling thicker than the reſt, wrought over the rung heads.

Sounding, is when the depth of the water is tried, either by an inch or three quarter rope, with a deep ſea lead at the end of it, which is marked at two, three, or four fathom, with a piece of black leather betwixt the ſtrands, but at five fathom is marked with a piece of white leather or cloth.

To *Sound*, to find the depth of the water.

Spell ſignifies the doing any work for a ſhort time, and then leaving it.

Spent. When a ſhip has loſt her maſts in a ſtorm, we ſay the ſhip hath ſpent her maſts.

Splice. When the ends of two pieces of cable or rope are untwiſted, and the ſtrands are wrought into one another by a fid, it is called a ſplice.

Split. When a ſail is blown to pieces, it is ſplit.

Spooning. When a ſhip being under ſail in a ſtorm, and cannot bear it, but is forced to put before the wind, ſhe ſpoons.

Spring. When a maſt is only cracked, but not quite broken in any part of it, as in the partners, hounds, &c. it is ſprung.

Spring tides, are thoſe at new and full moon.

Standing part of the ſheet, is that which is made faſt to a ring at the ſhip's quarter; when they ſay overhaul the ſheet, they mean haul upon the ſtanding part. The ſtanding part of a tackle is the end of the rope where the block is ſeized or faſtened.

Standing rigging, thoſe ropes which do not run in any block, but are ſet taught, or let ſlack as occaſion ſerves, as ſhrouds, ſtays, back-ſtays, &c.

Stantions. Iron ſtantions are fixed on the quarter of a ſhip, to which the nettings are generally ſeized; they ſtand likewiſe in the waſte, at the entering place, and in the tops.

Wood *Stantions*, are thoſe timbers, which being ſet up pillar-wiſe, ſupport and ſtrengthen the decks.

Starboard, the right hand ſide of a ſhip, as the larboard is the

the left: thus they ſay, ſtarboard the helm, or, helm a-ſtarboard, when they would have the helm put to the right ſide of the ſhip.

Stays, ropes made with four ſtrands, and a heart in the middle, to keep the maſts and top-maſts from falling. To bring a ſhip upon her ſtays, or to ſtay her, is in order to her tacking.

Steady, to keep the ſhip ſteady in her courſe, and not to make angles or yaws (as they are called) in and out.

Steer, to guide a ſhip by the helm or ſteering wheel.

Steerage, is always before the bulk-head of the great cabbin.

Steeve, the bowſprit of a ſhip ſteeves, when it ſtands too upright.

Stem, a curve piece of timber, projecting from the foremoſt end of the keel to the height of the bowſprit, into which the body of the ſhip terminates afore, and all the whooding ends of the out-board planks are rabbitted.

Stern, all that part of a ſhip which is right aft, and adorned with faſh lights.

Stern-poſt, a ſtreight piece of timber tennanted into the after end of the keel, with an agreeable rake or declination from the perpendicular: into this are all the tranſoms ſcored and bolted, and all the whooding ends of the out-board planks of the bottom rabbitted; and on this poſt hangs the rudder.

Steward, is an officer who acts for the purſer. He receives and gives out proviſions to the ſeveral meſſes for the ſhip's company.

Stoaked. When the water in the bottom of a ſhip cannot come to the well, or paſs through the limber holes, but ſomething choaks them up, ſo that the pumps will not work, then they ſay ſhe is ſtoaked.

Streight, a narrow ſea paſſage between two lands.

Stretch. When a ſhip with all her ſails drawing, ſteers out of a road where ſhe has lain at anchor, they ſay ſhe is ſtretching away for ſea.

Strike, is variouſly uſed. When a ſhip in fight, or on meeting with a man of war, lowers her top-ſail at leaſt half maſt high, ſhe ſtrikes, meaning, ſhe yields or ſubmits, or pays her devoir to the man of war ſhe paſſes by. When a ſhip touches ground in ſhoal water, they ſay ſhe ſtrikes. When any top-maſt is to be taken down, the word is, ſtrike the top-maſt: and when any thing is let or lowered down into the hold, they call it ſtriking down into the hold.

Swabber, is to ſee that the ſhip's decks are kept clean and neat.

Sweep. When the mold of a ſhip begins to compaſs in at the rung-heads, they call it the ſweep of her; as they do when a hauſer is dragged along the ground at the bottom of the ſea, to recover any thing that is ſunk, ſweeping for it.

T

TACK about, when a ſhip's head is to be brought about, ſo as to lie a contrary way.

Tacks, ropes cable-laid tapering, having a whale-knot at one end, which is faſtened into the clew of the ſail, reeved through the cheſſtrees, and then brought through a hole in the ſhip's ſide; its uſe is to carry forward the clew of the ſail, to make it ſtand cloſe by a wind.

Tackles in a ſhip, are ropes running in three or four parts, having at one end a pendant, with a block faſtened to it; and alſo a tackle hook for heaving any thing in or out of the ſhip.

Taffarel, the uppermoſt parts of the ſhip's ſtern abaft, and always carved.

Tarpawling, a piece of canvas tarred over to lay on the hatches, grateings, or any other place, to keep off rain.

Taught, the ſame as ſetting or making the rope ſtiff or faſt.

Taunt. When the maſts of a ſhip are too tall, we ſay ſhe is taunt maſted.

Tier, the ſeveral ranks of guns placed on the decks, are called the lower, middle, or upper-tier.

Tender, a ſmall veſſel taken up on contract to attend the men of war with proviſions, &c.

Thwart-ſhip, is acroſs the ſhip.

Tides, two periodical motions of the waters of the ſea, called the flux and reflux, or the ebb and flow.

Windward *Tide*, when the tide runs contrary to the wind.

Leeward *Tide*, when the tide and wind are both one way.

To *Tide it up*, is to go by the ſtrength of the tide againſt, or without wind.

A *Tide-gate*, is where the tide drives ſtrong.

It flows Tide and half-tide, it will be three hours ſooner high water by the ſhore than at the offin.

Ties, or *Runners*, thoſe ropes by which the yards hang.

Tight, when a ſhip lets in but little water.

Tire cable, the row in the middle of the coyled cable.

Top, a round frame of boards which lie upon the croſs-trees, near the head of the ſtanding maſts.

Top armours, are cut out of red kerſey, and tabled round with canvas, both for ſhew, and to cover the men in the top in an engagement.

Tow, whatever is drawn after a boat or ſhip with a rope, &c. is ſaid to be in tow, or towed.

Trail-board, a carved board let into, or nailed on the knee of the head, juſt below the lion.

Tranſoms, large pieces of timber forming the buttock, or after part of the ſhip on both ſides, which are named according to their elevations, as wing tranſoms, deck tranſoms, tranſoms under the deck, &c. all which, as poſt tranſoms, and faſhion pieces, being framed together, is commonly called the ſtern frame.

Traverſe. A ſhip, when ſhe makes angles in and out, and cannot keep directly upon her true courſe, is called a traverſe. In navigation it is the variation of the ſhip's courſe upon ſhifting of winds.

Traverſe-board, is a little round board which hangs up, and is bored full of holes upon lines, ſhewing the points of the compaſs upon it: by moving a little peg from hole to hole, the men at the helm or ſteering wheel, keep an account how many glaſſes or half hours the ſhip ſteers upon any point.

Tree-nails, are long pins made of oak to faſten the planks to the timbers.

Treſſel-trees, thoſe timbers which ſtand fore and aft at the maſt head, for the tops to lie on.

Trip. A ſhip goes with her top-ſails a-trip, when ſhe carries them hoiſted up to the higheſt part.

Trim of a ſhip, is her beſt poſture, with reſpect to her proportion of ballaſt, and the ſtanding of her maſts, &c. for ſailing.

Try. A ſhip is ſaid to try, when ſhe hath no more ſails abroad but her main courſe, when her tacks are cloſe aboard, the bowlines ſet up, and the ſheats hauled cloſe aft; or when the helm or ſteering wheel is ſo faſtened, as to prevent its having any power of the tiller, ſo as ſhe is let lie in the ſea; and ſometimes when it blows ſo hard that ſhe cannot bear her main courſe, they make her lie a-try under her mizen only.

V

VEER out, is to let out more rope or ſheat.

The wind *Veereth*, when it changeth often and ſuddenly.

Viol, a cable-laid rope, which being reeved through a large block laſhed at the main-maſt, is uſed by heaving at the jeer capſton, to weigh the anchor when nippers are brought on about the cable.

Unmoor. When a ſhip that rides at two anchors begins to get them up, in order to ſail, ſhe is unmooring.

W

WAAL, thoſe protuberent ſtrakes of plank wrought thicker than the reſt, on the ſides of a ſhip.

Waft. To make a waft, is to hoiſt up an enſign rolled up to the top of the ſtaff, as a ſignal for the men to come on board, or that a ſhip is in danger by a leak, &c.

Wake, the ſmooth water that runs from a ſhip's ſtern when under ſail, by which a good gueſs may be made of the ſpeed ſhe makes. Alſo, when one ſhip chaſes another, and is got as far into the wind as ſhe, and ſails directly after her, they ſay ſhe has got into her wake.

Walt. A ſhip is walt when ſhe wants ballaſt, or has not enough to bear her ſails.

Warp, to haul a ſhip by a cablet or hauſer bent to an anchor or buoy.

Waſt, the ſhip's ſides between the quarter deck and forecaſtle.

Waſt-boards, ſet up upon the ſides of boats to keep the ſea from breaking in to her.

Waſt-cloths, kerſey tabled with canvas, and hung round the waſt, quarter-deck, and poop of a ſhip, for ornament.

Waſt-trees, in ſmall ſhips only, the ſame as rough trees.

Watch, the ſpace of four hours; becauſe half the ſhip's company watch and do duty in their turns, ſo long at a time, and are divided into the larboard and ſtarboard watch.

Water-born, is when a ſhip, even with the ground, firſt begins to float.

Water-line, that which goes round a ſhip at the ſurface of the water, and ſhews the true ſhape of her body.

Water-ſhot, is when a ſhip riding at anchor is moored neither acroſs the tide, nor right up and down, but betwixt both.

Water-ways, that ſtrake of plank on the flat of each deck reſpectively, next the ſhip's ſide, for turning the water out of the ſeams.

Way of a ſhip, is ſometimes the ſame with the rake or run of her fore and aft; but is moſtly uſed as to her ſailing: for when ſhe goes apace, they ſay, ſhe makes good way.

Weather-coyl. When a ſhip being a-hull, has her head brought about ſo as to lie that way which her ſtern did before, without looſing of any ſail, but only by bearing up of the helm, this is called weather-coyling of her.

Weather-gage. That ſhip is ſaid to have the weather-gage of another, when ſhe is to windward of her.

Weathering, the doubling or getting to windward of a point or place.

Weighing, drawing up the anchor in order to ſet ſail.

Steering Wheel, is placed on the quarter-deck, fixed to an axis, round which goes the wheel-rope, which is made faſt to the tiller in the gun room: it paſſes through blocks at the ſide, and from thence comes up to the wheel in the mid-ſhip.

Whelps, the ends of the bottom planks at the extremities of the ſhip, ſabitted into the ſtem aloft, and into the poſt aft.

Wind. To wind a ſhip, is to bring her head about.

How does the ſhip wind, upon what point of the compaſs does her head lie?

Wind-taught, that is, ſtiff in the wind, or having too much wind in the ſails aloft.

Winding-tackle pendant, a cable-laid rope, brought about the head of the maſt, and to the capſton, for hoiſting in or out guns and heavy ſtores.

Windlaſs, a piece of timber, with ſix or eight ſquares fixed abaft the forecaſtle in ſmall ſhips and hoys, to draw up the anchor.

Wind ſails, are uſed for drawing freſh air into the holds of ſhips, by cooling every part, which contributes to preſerve them from decay.

Woolding, winding of ropes at certain diſtances about a maſt, to ſtrengthen it.

Worming, is twice laid cordage, uſed for worming-ſtays, ſhrouds, &c. which is laid betwixt the ſtrands, in order to ſtrengthen or ſuccour them, or for making nettings on the quarters, waſt, and tops of ſhips, for ſhelter to the men when in action.

Wreck, is when a ſhip is drove aſhore in a ſtorm, or periſhes at ſea, and no man eſcapes out of her alive.

Y

YARDS, are long round pieces of timber, ſomewhat thicker in the middle than at the ends, and hung by the middle acroſs the maſts. The uſe of them is to bear the ſails which are made faſt to, and hang down from them.

Yare, a ſea word for nimble, ready, quick, or expeditious.

Yaws. The ſhip yaws, when ſhe does not ſteer ſteady in her courſe, but makes angles.

An ESSAY on FORTIFICATION.

FORTIFICATION, or military architecture, is a ſcience that teaches us how to defend and fortify a place, ſo that all parts may mutually aſſiſt each other againſt the force of the enemy. The whole art is divided into eight parts, viz. defenſive, offenſive, natural, artificial, antient, modern, regular, and irregular.

Defenſive fortification, ſhews how to defend a place againſt the force of an enemy.——Offenſive fortification, ſhews how to beſiege and take a fortified place.——Natural fortifications have theſe advantages, they cannot be eaſily undermined, they are naturally ſtrong, difficult to be ſcaled, may be built with a ſmall expence, and are moſt eaſy to be defended.——In artificial fortifications there ought to be conſidered, the ſituation of the place, the nature of the earth, the condition of the adjacent country, and the figure.——Antient fortification was plain and rude. At firſt, walls were raiſed to ſuch a height, as might keep off the enemy, by an eaſy aſcent by ladders, and loop or port holes were made in the wall. Afterwards they added to the wall a breaſt-work, the top of which was left open at certain diſtances, ſo that covered with their battlements, they might defend themſelves, and through thoſe intervals beat off the enemy. Next, they made round terrets or towers, to cover the walls and add more ſtrength to them. ——Modern fortification is that way of defence which is now uſed, turning the walls into ramparts, the round towers into bulwarks, filled with face and flank, and encloſing the whole with lines, ſo that all parts of the fortification are ſecure and may defend each other.——Regular fortification, is when a town hath equal ſides and angles.—— Irregular fortification is when a town hath unequal ſides and unequal angles.

The ſieur Blondel's method of fortifying places is reckoned a very good one; and perhaps this compliment was paid to his judgment, becauſe he had made fortification the ſtudy of his whole life. Add to this, he had ſeen all the fortified places in Europe; had diligently obſerved their ſtrength, and where their weakneſs lay; he had ſerved as engineer to many beſiegers and beſieged; and he had aſcended from the loweſt to the higheſt employment in war, ſo that he knew the difference between drawing lines on paper, and marking them on the ground, in the preſence of an enemy. His diſcourſe is ingenious and brief, therefore we ſhall give the reader a tranſlation of it.

"In all theſe occaſions, experience has taught me, ſays he, that the art of war has not found out ſo many ways to defend towns, as to attack them, which made me make it my buſineſs for a long time, to invent ſome ſort of fortification, which ſhould deprive the beſiegers of that advantage of ſtrength which they have, by reaſon of their great number of men, and great guns, and which ſhould give the beſieged ſpace enough to mount more artillery, and an advantage capable to ſupply the ſmall number of their men."

"But as what I have thought on, in this particular, is entirely new, I make no doubt but I ſhall draw on myſelf the cenſure of ſeveral perſons; and as it is true, that there is nothing more dangerous than to introduce new inventions, contrary to received cuſtoms, which is the reaſon: I do not give my advice as a certain rule, it is only my ſentiment, which may, however, have ſomething of foundation, and which may be uſeful, if examined without prejudice. But to render it more intelligible, we muſt look back to the firſt principles of the art: the firſt rule of which, is, that all parts of the place ſhould be flanked: the ſecond, that the line of defence ought not to exceed muſket ſhot: the third, that the whole fortification, and particularly that of the flanks, ought to be ſtrong enough to reſiſt the enemy's cannon. From theſe three rules ſpring the three principal manners of fortifying, called the Italian, the French and the Dutch."

"The Italians, who were the firſt that began to erect fortifications, at the time that breaches were made with cannon ſhot, among other things would have it ſo, that the point of their baſtions ſhould neceſſarily contain a right angle, becauſe they thought their bulk would the better reſiſt the force of the artillery; and they made their demi-gorges and flanks of the ſixth part of the inner-ſide of their polygon, and perpendicular to their curtin, contriving orillons, and high and low places for the defence of the moat."

"The French perceiving that the flanks were eaſily broken down, by the batteries which the enemies were wont to lodge on the oppoſite counterſcarp, thought it at firſt the beſt way to ſecure them, by winding them acroſs to the enemy, and making them perpendicular to the face of the enemy. But notwithſtanding the weakneſs of the oblique defence, and that it was not ſufficient that a flank ſhould not be covered, if it did not alſo itſelf, what the enemy might do in the moat; they preſently altered that contrivance, and made their flanks perpendicular to the curtin, as the Italians, allowing to the flanked angle the two thirds of that of the polygon."

"The Dutch never heeded whether their flanked angle was acute or not, provided if it was not ſo, that the point could not be eaſily broken down by the cannon ſhot. And they made it uſually, by adding fifteen degrees to the half of the angle of the polygon, and proportioning afterwards their curtin, their face, and flank, in ſuch manner, that the curtin ſhould be double of the face, and that the double of the flank. They made it chiefly their buſineſs, to allow to their face, the moſt that poſſibly they can, of the flank in curtin, without orillons or lowplaces, but only a fauſſe-bray."

"This manner of contrivance of ſecond flanks, would be very good, if, beſides the inconvenience of oblique defence, the re-entering angle of the counterſcarp did not take away from the flank the ſight of the oppoſite face, when the moats are of a reaſonable breadth. But this defect is ſo ordinary and frequent in forts, that I am ſurpriſed to find it has acquired ſo great a reputation."

To inveſt, ſays monſieur le Blond, is always the firſt operation of a ſiege, and is generally executed with a body of cavalry, before the arrival of the main army; and among his pre-requiſites for the attack of a town, he ſays, there is hardly one fortified place but may be held out a month, when defended by intelligent men, who know their

their duty. This was Vauban's opinion, and they both ſay, that every general, before he ſits down before a fortification, will make an eſtimate of what artillery, ammunition, &c. he ſhall want; for this reaſon we find in many places tables of the quantity of ſtores uſed in ſuch a ſiege. But le Blond ſpeaks ſo very clear on this ſubject, that we ſhall make uſe of his own language.

'Another point to be conſidered, would be the number of men neceſſary for undertaking a ſiege, ſo that the troops ſhall make the ſeveral approaches without being overfatigued. It is evident that there ought to be a certain proportion or relation between the beſieging army, and the garriſon that defends the town: but this proportion is extremely difficult to determine. Errard, one of our oldeſt engineers, ſays it ought to be as ten to one, that is, we ſhould have an army of ten thouſand, to attack a town where there are a thouſand in garriſon: but we ſhall ſee, in giving a detail of the operations of a ſiege, that the above proportion, which may be good in this caſe, provided there is no danger of an army's marching to relieve the place, would not hold good in a town in which there were two thouſand men, eſpecially if we are alſo to guard againſt an army that ſhould attempt to raiſe the ſiege.

'In ſome caſes this proportion may be too ſmall; in others too large: it is evident, for inſtance, that there would be no occaſion for an army of two hundred thouſand men, to beſiege a town that contained a garriſon of twenty thouſand. There is hardly any but the general that can determine this proportion, according to the circumſtances of time and place. He ought to be ſo compleat a maſter of the art of war, as to be thoroughly acquainted with all the expedients and neceſſary means, for ſurmounting the difficulties that may be thrown in his way by the beſieged. Theſe he ought to foreſee, and of courſe to take ſuch precautions as ſhall anſwer all his ends, and prevent his being ſurpriſed by any artifice of the enemy.

'The conſideration of the ſeveral points here mentioned, is of very great importance. The ſame may be ſaid of the reaſons which ſhould determine the ſiege of one place preferable to another: but as theſe more particularly concern the cabinet, and the generals, we ſhall not examine them here. The buſineſs we have now in hand, is to inſtruct a young officer in the eſſentials of a ſiege, ſo as to enable him to trace the progreſs thereof, and to account for the different operations which he happens to obſerve.

'A knowledge of this kind is abſolutely neceſſary, to prevent his being, if I may be allowed the expreſſion, in an unknown country, amidſt the operations of the ſiege; and to enable him, on unforeſeen occaſions, to act his part like a man of underſtanding, and to diſcharge himſelf with honour. For which reaſon, we ſhall not enter into all the precautions a general ought to take before he forms a ſiege; we will ſuppoſe that he has purſued the neceſſary meaſures for ſecuring its ſucceſs; that he is acquainted with the enemy's ſtrength; and that he has a ſuperior army, which ſhall enable him to undertake the ſiege, without being apprehenſive that the enemy will oblige him to raiſe it.

'An army that lays ſiege to a town, muſt of courſe weaken itſelf very much; for part of it becomes neceſſary in order to conſtruct and guard the works. Should the enemy have an equal force to the beſiegers, this would ſoon render the former ſuperior, becauſe they may attack the latter with their whole force; whereas the beſiegers could not employ all theirs. Hence a ſiege is ſeldom reſolved upon, but when a general preſumes he is able to continue it, and to oppoſe the enemy with ſuch a force as ſhall prevent their attempting to diſturb his operations.

'We ſhall ſuppoſe alſo, that the general has taken care to collect in the neighbouring towns, the quantity of ſtores which he thinks he ſhall want; and that he is able to convey them with ſafety before the town which he has reſolved to beſiege; that he has neglected nothing capable of putting the enemy upon a wrong ſcent; or, in other terms, nothing that is likely to keep them in the dark concerning the place he intends to beſiege, and make them imagine he has a deſign upon ſome other, to the end that they may withdraw part of their troops and ammunition from this place; or at leaſt that he may hinder them from throwing freſh ſuccours and ammunition into the town, which would increaſe the difficulty of the operations, conſequently would lengthen out the ſiege, and render it more bloody: in ſhort, that the ſecret has been moſt carefully obſerved. All this being ſuppoſed, we ſhall proceed immediately to particulars, after we have firſt explained the chief terms that are uſed in treating of this part of the art of war.

As this relates to the attack, it naturally follows that we ſhould treat of the general precautions to be taken by the the governor of a place threatened with a ſiege.

'Of the troops and ammunition with which a fortified town ought to be provided.

'As the goodneſs of the works, when a place is well provided with troops, ammunition, and proviſions, is what enables it to hold out againſt the attack of an enemy; ſo the want of any one of theſe three articles will not permit all the advantage to be reaped, that was propoſed in fortifying a town. Men are properly the ſoul of a defence, and without them, the beſt fortifications in the world are not able to make any great reſiſtance againſt the enemy.

'Therefore we muſt firſt of all lay down as a maxim, that a governor cannot make a good defence, unleſs he hath the number of troops neceſſary for defending the ſeveral poſts, and obliging the enemy to pay dear for them. Immenſe ſums are expended in fortifying a place, in order to ſtop a ſtrong army with a ſmall force; but what reſiſtance can the place make without exerting a briſk fire; and what will thoſe heaps of walls avail, if they are not defended? The garriſon of a town beſieged ought to have a reaſonable ſtock of proviſions, in order to ſupport themſelves under the fatigue of military duty; they ought alſo to have powder, arms, and generally every thing that is requiſite to annoy the enemy, and to ſtop the progreſs of their operations.

'It is not very eaſy to ſettle the number of troops neceſſary to defend a town; the nature of the ground in which the place is ſituated, and the number of outworks, ought to determine the ſtrength of the garriſon. M. Vauban, in his memoirs, reckons that in a place regularly fortified with good baſtions, half-moons, and covert-ways, we ſhould allow five or ſix hundred men to each baſtion. That if the town has horn-works, ſix hundred men may be likewiſe aſſigned to each of thoſe, and in proportion for the other outworks, according to the relation which their defence may require to that of the horn-work. In regard to the horſe, which they may want on this occaſion, he ſuppoſes it a tenth part of the infantry.

'This being premiſed, ſuppoſe a place has ſix baſtions, there muſt be a garriſon of ſix times ſix hundred foot, which makes three thouſand ſix hundred, and the tenth part of that number in horſe, which makes three hundred and ſixty. Hence a ſufficient garriſon for ſuch a place will be three thouſand nine hundred and ſixty men.

'In order to compute, as near as poſſible, the quantity of ammunition and proviſions that may be requiſite for ſuch a garriſon, we muſt calculate how many days they will be able to maintain a ſiege. The following are M. Vauban's remarks on this ſubject.

	Days.
"For inveſting the place and the tracing the lines	4
'For opening the trenches to the attack of the covert-way	9
'For the attack and taking of the covert-way, and making lodgments in it	4
'For the deſcent and paſſage over the ditch before the half-moon	3
'For fixing the miners, or for the batteries, till the making of a reaſonable breach	4
'For taking and ſecuring the interior part of the half-moon	3
'For the paſſage over the great ditch before the two baſtions, ſuppoſed to be begun before the taking of the half-moon	4
'For fixing the miners, or erecting batteries on the covert-way, to lay the place open and make a reaſonable breach	4
'For the defence and ſupport of the breach after the place is laid open	2
'For the miſtakes which the enemy may happen to commit, and their neglect in their works	4
Total of the defence	41

'In

'In this defence it is plain we ſuppoſe a town to be fortified only with half-moons and a covert-way; but if the half-moon had a reduit with a revetement and rampart, it might hold out four days longer.

'If there were retrenchments in the baſtions, they might retard the taking of the place five or ſix days.

'If the ditch was ſtrengthened with tenailles and caponiers, the paſſage over it might be protracted two or three days.

'If there was a good horn-work, or ſome other-like fortification, properly ſtrengthened with a half-moon, a covert-way, and retrenchments within the work, the taking of it would coſt about twelve or fourteen days.

'If this work had tenailles, the paſſage over its ditch would be later by two or three days.

'If there was a fore-ditch and a ſecond covert-way, the progreſs of the attacks would ſtill be leſs rapid, and we might reckon ten or twelve days for the taking of this ſecond covert-way and the paſſage over its ditch.

'If there were redoubts near the place, they would ſtill protract the taking of it for ſome days.

'From this eſtimate, though not very exact, an idea may be formed of the duration of a ſiege, a point abſolutely neceſſary for ſecuring, at leaſt, a ſufficient quantity of ammunition during the time; I ſay, at leaſt, becauſe it is always prudent, if poſſible, to have a greater quantity of ammunition than is ſuppoſed to be wanted.

'When once the number of the garriſon, together with the duration of the ſiege is fixed, it is then very eaſy to calculate the quantity of powder and ammunition with which the place is to be provided. We ſhall give here an eſtimate, after mentioning a word or two in regard to the neceſſary quantity of cannon, mortars, &c. and the employment of the garriſon.

'It is judged, that to be well provided with cannon, eight pieces ſhould be allowed to each baſtion. Therefore in a place of ſix baſtions there ought to be forty-eight pieces.

'As a town is never attacked on all ſides, and there are ſeldom above two or three attacks at the moſt, the cannon belonging to thoſe baſtions that are not attacked, ſerve to ſtrengthen the baſtions attacked, and they are placed alſo in the outworks of the fronts attacked.

'Among the cannon for the defence of the town there ſhould be ſome of twenty-four, of ſixteen, of twelve, of eight, and of four pounders, and even of two and one. The latter are of very great ſervice, becauſe of their being ſo convenient to remove with eaſe, and with few men, from one place to another: for this diſturbs the enemy, who find it difficult to deſtroy theſe ſmall pieces. The largeſt ſerve to fire againſt their batteries and their works. The ſmall ones are carried to the outworks, and to the covert-way, from whence they are fired in barbette. It is cuſtomary to make uſe of ſea-carriages for theſe ſmall pieces.

'Beſides cannon, the town ought to be provided with a great number of wall-guns, carabineers, muſkets, &c. We are to ſuppoſe that moſt of the ordinary arms will be broke in the ſervice, and therefore care muſt be taken to provide new ones when wanted.

'The number of mortars neceſſary, may be eſtimated at two to every baſtion. They muſt be of different bore, of twelve and eight inches diameter. There ought alſo to be ſeveral ſtone mortars.

'The garriſon of a place of ſix baſtions, conſiſting, as as we have already obſerved, of three thouſand ſix hundred foot, are to be employed or diſtributed in the following manner.

'We ſhould firſt of all reckon about ſix hundred ſoldiers wounded and ſick, in the firſt twelve or fifteen days of the ſiege, and for the ſervice of the batteries, the removing of ammunition, &c. And then there will remain three thouſand for the defence of the place.'

Places ſituated on rivers cannot always be fortified in a regular manner, for that reaſon there is a particular way obſerved, and the engineer muſt mind not to make too many works nor too few. Simple lines in form of tenailles, without flanks as is to be ſeen at Dreſden are not ſufficient: Though it be not neceſſary to build whole baſtions on the river ſide, therefore it is beſt to make ordinary baſtions, whoſe polygons and faces ought to be larger, and the flanks ſmaller than uſual, which is done in proportion to the breadth and depth of the river.

If there be a bridge over the river, a ſmall fortification muſt be placed beyond and before it, and the beſt for that purpoſe is half a regular hexagon, whoſe polygon muſt have from fifty to ſeventy yards. In caſe there ſhould be an iſland in the river, before the city, the bridge muſt be carried upon it, and the fortification adjuſted before the bridge, that it may be fired from the iſland by means of batteries made on purpoſe.

The ſmall flanks of ſuch fortification of a city on a river, can very well be double, and in that manner it ſuffices, that one could put three cannons abreaſt, taking a particular care to place thoſe cannons in vaults under the rampart, which razes the river horizontally.

If the river runs through the city, the fortification muſt be ordered in ſuch manner, that a baſtion may touch each ſide of the river with its flanks, and the river run through where the courtine ſhould be, and a courtine ſhould even be made with arches over the river. It is alſo neceſſary to raiſe out of the city outworks on both ſides of the river which ſhould raiſe it croſs-ways. But in caſe the river ſhould be ſo wide that the outworks on both ſides could not reach one another (though rivers of ſuch a breadth ſeldom run through a city) a work ought to be erected in the middle of the river. At large navigable rivers, it is beſt to incloſe the principal part of the city towards the river with a rampart, and part it from the other as a different town. In this manner the Elbe paſſes between the old and new cities of Dreſden; the Muldau through the upper and lower towns of Prague, &c.

The waters of ſmall rivers being neceſſary for the mills of the city, and being ſtopt for that purpoſe with dikes, ſuch dikes are commonly made in the ditch which are of a double uſe: for, firſt they hinder the waters which are round the city from running without paſſing through the mills of the city. And ſecondly, the ditches are thereby always in good condition. It muſt be obſerved, that thoſe dikes are to be placed at the point of the baſtions for fear the enemy ſhould make uſe of them, though ſome are of opinion, that they are better placed before the middle of the courtine, becauſe the reaſon why the enemy ſeldom attacks the point of the baſtion is, that he would be obliged to cover his paſſage with ſides which would be two difficult, but if he finds there a dike to cover himſelf with, he will make no difficulty to faſten himſelf to the point where the muſqueteers cannot ſo well fire as at the bottom of the face.

There is alſo a particular manner of fortifying places ſituated on eminences.

The cities which are ſituated on eminences as Mons and Straſburgh, are much expoſed, becauſe neither the houſes nor the ſtreets can be covered by the fortifications; though without this inconveniency ſuch places are very proper to be fortified; but the fortifications on a mountain ought to be made very high at the bottom, it is beſt to make them by degrees covering them with parapets and traverſes.

None but ſmall forts and citadels are built on high rocks, becauſe of the narrowneſs of the ſpace. The beſt method is to adapt as much as poſſible the lines of the fortification to the ſides and figure of the mountain; the ramparts muſt be made low, and as the ditches are commonly dry, the beſt defence muſt be at the bottom. The road to the fortreſs muſt have from diſtance to diſtance, retrenchments very well defended. The engineer muſt alſo take care to make all ſorts of works, whence the foot of the mountain can be beaten moſt, they ought to be diſpoſed in ſuch a manner that thoſe who defend them may retreat from them in ſafety, and annoy without interruption the enemy when he has rendered himſelf maſter of them.

Againſt the eminences which are near a fortreſs, there ſhould be erected not only good ravelins on the ramparts, but thoſe eminences themſelves ſhould alſo be fortified by works capable to reſiſt the enemy. At the higheſt place of the mountain is drawn a line of the height and thickneſs of a parapet, ſo that may be enfiled by the cannon of the fortreſs. Farther towards the forteſs where the mountain grows lower are erected redoubts of ſtone, which are open on the ſide of the fortreſs, and diſtant from one

another a muſket ſhot, and contrived ſo low, that they ſhould raze the mountain. Taking care beſides, leſt the enemy ſhould cut off the retreat into the fortreſs to the ſoldiers who are lodged on thoſe redoubts, or annoy them with his cannon.

Fortification, according to count Pagan's method; ſuppoſes in the larger fortifications, the external polygon to be one hundred, and the face thirty perches; in the ſmaller the firſt thirty, and the ſecond twenty-five; and in the middle ſize, the firſt ninety, and the ſecond twenty-ſeven and an half: the perpendicular fifteen, and the flanks and perpendicular to the lines of defence covered with an orillon and threefold; to which add a ravelin and counter-guard to ſerve for outworks. This method was received with great applauſe, and muſt be allowed greatly preferable to Freitach's. But it has its defects; for beſides that the fortifying of places by it is very expenſive; its triple flanks too cloſe ſo as to be expoſed to the violence of bombs; the orillon is ſo large as to prejudice the length of the flanks; the outer baſtion is too big, &c.

Fortification according to monſ. Blondel's method, has a great affinity with that of count Pagan; only that the quantity of the lines and angles are differently determined. Thus a right angle being ſubſtracted from the angle of the polygon, and to a third part of the remainder, fifteen added; the ſum gives the diminiſhed angle. In the greater fortifications, the outer polygon is one hundred, in the ſmaller eighty-five. The external polygon being divided into ten parts, ſeven of them gives the lines of defence; and the faces are half of thoſe of the tenaille. This method is very well calculated for the purpoſes of architecture; only being too expenſive it is but little uſed.

Fortification according to monſ. Vauban's method, ſuppoſes the outer polygon in the larger fortifications to be one hundred; in the ſmaller eighty; and in the middle ſize ninety; the faces are made $\frac{1}{7}$ of the ſame; the perpendicular, in a ſquare, $\frac{2}{7}$, in Pentagon $\frac{1}{8}$, in the other polygons $\frac{1}{7}$ of the ſame. The complement of the face to the line of defence, he makes equal to the diſtance of the epaule: he uſes re-entring and crooked flanks; and places a low tenaille before the curtine; and the Dutch ravelin with lunettes. This method of fortifying pleaſes moſt people; both as it increaſes the ſtrength without much expence; and as it is perfectly accommodated to the principles of millitary architecture. Yet it ſeems defective in this, that the faces are too much expoſed to the view of the enemy, and that the lunettes are a little too long to be defended.

Monſ. Vauban's newer method of fortifying, is that which builds large baſtions before ſmall ones, and covers the courtine with a double ravelin; drawing a low tenaille before the ſame courtine. Detached baſtions are perfectly ſuitable to what we have delivered in the former method; excepting that the flanks are rectilinear, and deſtitute of an orillon.

Fortification according to the method of Scheiter, ſuppoſes the external polygon in the larger fortifications to be one hundred perches; in the middle ſize ninety; the flanks perpendicular to the lines of defence; and the lines of defence in greater fortifications ſeventy perches, in the leſſer ſixty, and in the middle ſize ſixty-five. It detaches baſtions from the courtine, and from a kind of inner receſs behind the courtine; it aſſumes the angle of the baſtion, in a ſquare, to be ſixty-four degrees; to this adding eight, the product is the angle in a pentagon; to which adding ſix degrees, the ſum is the angle of the baſtion in a hexagon; and adding five to this, the ſum is the ſame angle in a heptagon.

Mr. Chambers gives us the following fundamental rules or axioms of fortification which he ſays may be drawn from an idea of that ſcience.

1. That the manner of fortifying ſhould be accommodated to that of attacking; ſo that no one manner can be aſſured will hold, unleſs it be aſſured the manner of beſieging be incapable of being altered; and to judge of the perfection of a fortification, the method of beſieging it when it was firſt built, muſt be conſidered.

2. All parts of a fortification ſhould be able to reſiſt the moſt forcible machines made uſe of in beſieging.

3. A fortification ſhould be ſo contrived, as that it may be defended with as few men as poſſible, which conſideration, when well attended to, ſaves a world of expence.

4. That the defendants may be in the better condition; they muſt not be expoſed to the enemy's guns and mortars, but the aggreſſors be expoſed to theirs.

5. Hence all the parts of a fortification ſhould be ſo diſpoſed, as that they may defend each other: in order to do this, every part thereof is to be flanked, that is, capable of being ſeen and defended from ſome other, ſo that there be no place where an enemy can lodge himſelf unſeen, or under ſhelter.

6. All the campaign around muſt lie open to the defendants, ſo that no hills or eminences muſt be allowed, behind which the enemy might ſhelter himſelf from the guns of this fortification, or from which he might annoy them with his own. The fortreſs then is to command all the place round about, conſequently the outworks muſt be lower than the body of the place.

7. No line of defence to be above point blank muſket ſhot, which is above a hundred and twenty fathom.

8. The acuter the angle of the center, the ſtronger is the place, as conſiſting of the ſides, and conſequently more defenſible. Such is durable fortification.

Temporary fortifications are field-works, caſt up for the ſeizing and maintaining a poſt or paſſage, thoſe about camps, &c. as circumvallation, contravallation, redoubts, trenches, batteries, &c.

As to the derivation of this ſcience, ſome authors go to the beginning of the world for its origin. According to them, God himſelf was the firſt engineer, and Paradiſe, or the garden of Eden, the firſt fortreſs. Cain improved the hint, in building the firſt city, Gen. iv. 17. After him came Nimrod, Gen. x. 10. Then Semiramis, as Polyænus relates, *Stratagem* l. viii. c. 28. The Canaanites, Numb. xiii. 19. Deut. i. 28. David, 2 Samuel v. 9. Solomon, 2 Chron. iii. 5. Rehoboam his ſon, 2 Chron. viii. 5. And the other kings of Juda and Iſrael, and at length the Greeks and Romans, Vitruvius, l. x. ult. and l. c. 5.

But how ancient ſoever the ſurrounding of cities with walls, towers, &c. may be, the name *fortification*, and the art now underſtood thereby, are of no very old ſtanding. They had their riſe ſince the invention of cannons, the terrible effects of which rendered it neceſſary to change the ſtructure of the ancient walls, and add ſo many things thereto, that thoſe changes were thought enough to conſtitute a new art, which was called fortification, by reaſon of the ſtrength it afforded thoſe in cities, to defend them againſt an enemy.

The firſt authors who wrote of fortification, conſidered as a particular formed art, are Ramelli and Cataneo, Italians. After them Errard, engineer to Henry the Great, of France; Stevinus, engineer to the prince of Orange; Marolois, the chevalier de Ville, Lorini, Coehorn, the count de Pagan, marechal de Vauban, &c. all of whom have been ſo different in their opinions, that new methods of fortification continue ſtill to be propoſed, for which we are chiefly indebted to the French, who have ſo aſſiduouſly cultivated the art of murdering their fellow creatures, that it is become their principal ſtudy.——Perhaps now they may turn it to ſelf-ſecurity.

MVSEVM BRITAN NICVM

FINIS.

Directions to the Binder for placing the Cuts.

Frontiſpiece to face the Title.
Head of Admiral Boſcawen, the Dedication.
——— Lord Howard to face the article Armada.
——— Montroſe ——— Aldern.
——— Marlborough ——— Bouchain.
——— Orkney ——— ——— Boyne.
——— Drake ——— ——— Cadiz.
——— Boadicea ——— ——— 3. Deal.
——— Eugene ——— ——— Turin.
——— Fairfax ——— ——— York.
——— Torrington ——— Spaniſh Engagement in the Naval Hiſtory.

Plan of Bayonne ——— ——— Bayonne.
——— Toulon ——— ——— Toulon.
——— Port L'Orient ——— Port L'Orient.
——— Havre de Grace ——— Havre de Grace.
——— Rochfort ——— ——— Aix.
——— Cherbourg ——— Cherbourg.
——— Agde ——— ——— Agde.
——— La Hogue ——— La Hogue.
——— St. Malo ——— ——— St. Malo.
——— Quebec ——— ——— Quebec.

View of Niagara ——— ——— Niagara.
——— Crown Point ——— Niagara.
——— Quebec ——— ——— Quebec.

View of the Engagement off Belleiſle ——— Belleiſle.
——— La Hogue ——— La Hogue.
——— Iſle of Man ——— Man.

Plan of the Battle of Culloden ——— ——— Culloden.
——————— Blenheim ——— ——— Blenheim.

Map of North America ——— ——— Oſwego.
——————— Europe ——— ——— Vienna.
——————— United Provinces ——— Bergen-op-Zoom.
——————— France ——— ——— Paris.
——————— Poliſh Pruſſia ——— Dantzick.
——————— Italy ——— ——— Bologna.
——————— England ——— ——— London.
——————— Bohemia ——— ——— Prague.
——————— Spain and Portugal ——— Gibraltar.

Spain and Portugal
Bohemia
England
Italy
Holland
France
United Provinces
Europe
Map of North America

Plan of the Battle of Culloden

Bridport
Culloden.

Ile of Aix
La Hogue
Ballade

Aix.
La Hogue.
Ballade.

View of the Engagement off Ballade

BRITISH MUSEUM

Quebec
Crown Point
View of Niagara

Quebec.
Niagara.
Niagara.

Quebec
St. Malo
La Hogue
Cadiz
Cherbourg
Rochfort
Havre de Grace
Port L'Orient
Toulon
Plan of Belleisle

Quebec.
St. Malo.
La Hogue.
Cadiz.
Cherbourg.
Aix.
Havre de Grace.
Port L'Orient.
Toulon.
Belleisle.

Torrington
Smith
Edgcar
Rodney
Drake
Orvay
Mulgrave
Monk
Lord Howard to face the title Admiral

Spanish Engagement in the Naval History.
Monk.
Smith.
Edgcar.
Rodney.
Drake.
Orvay.
Mulgrave.
Monck.
Admiral Boscawen. the Dedication.

Frontispiece to face the Title.

Directions to the Binder for placing the Cuts.